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OF
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, PUSA.

INDEX

TO THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. *Viscount GOSCHEN OF HAWKHURST*, G.C.I.E., C.B.E. Took his seat on 14th April 1924.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 27th December 1924 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Agency.
Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks.
Court of Wards.
Economic condition (including prices and wages).
Escheats.
Famine.
General (i.e., questions of a general nature which cannot be allocated to any particular department).
Government Servants' Conduct Rules.
Indian Civil Service—Questions other than leave and appointments.

Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement.
Mines.
Office procedure.
Petition rules—General questions.
Pounds and special funds.
Public Service Commission and service questions including examinations and special tests and land returns.
Reforms—not being legislative.
Treasure trove.
Warrant of precedence.
Wild animals.
Yeomahs, inams and hereditary pensions.

2. The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Administration report.
Air-craft.
Arms and explosives.
Boilers.
Census.
Certificate of age and qualification.
Criminal Tribes.
Depressed classes.
Emigration and Immigration except European vagrants and foreigners.
Forests (including cinchona).
Government Houses.
Jails.

Labour (including factories).
Laccadives.
Pilgrims to the Hedjaz.
Reformatories.
Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
Rewards for saving life and property.
Staff and household of His Excellency the Governor.
Stamps.
Stationery and Government Presses.

3. The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Central Subjects—
Archæology and Epigraphy.
Customs (including trade).
Ecclesiastical.
Income-tax.
Meteorology.
Opium.
Political (other than matters relating to Indian States).

Central Subjects—*cont.*
Post Office.
Salt.
Telegraphs and telephones.
European education.
Finance.
Military.
Move of Government to the Hills.
Pensions.

4. The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Law Member. Took his seat on 6th August 1927 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Civil Justice.
Criminal Justice (including petitions for mercy).
Elections.
Electricity (including hydro-electric schemes).
Foreigners.
Fortnightly report.
Irrigation.
Landlord and tenant.
Legislative.
Magistracy.

Marine (Central subject).
Miscellaneous Judicial heads.
Passports.
Police including Criminal Investigation Department.
Press and registration of books.
Publicity including Editors' Table.
Railways.
Report on matters of political and administrative importance.
State prisoners.
Translators to Government.

Ministers.

1. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Education other than European and Anglo-Indian education
Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.

Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
Local Self-Government.

2. The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Agriculture.
Civil Veterinary department.
Co-operative Societies.
Development of industries.

Public Works (buildings, roads, ferries, ropeways, etc.).
Registration.
Religious and Charitable Endowments.

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.
Excise.
Fisheries.
Medical administration.

Pilgrimages within British India.
Public health and sanitation and vital statistics.
Weights and Measures.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu, B.A., B.L.

Deputy President.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. C. E. WOOD.

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB.

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. C. SATAGOPA ACHARIYAR Avargal, B.A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur, Bar.-at-Law.	Madura and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
2. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
3. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
4. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.
5. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
6. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, T.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
7. Anjaneyulu, P.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
8. Appavu Chettiyar, C. D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
9. Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
10. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. (<i>Minister</i>).	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
11. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. ...	Tanjore and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Madura (Christian).
12. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, P. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
14. Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
15. Bheemayya, J.	NOMINATED.
16. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
17. Boag, I.C.S., G. T.	NOMINATED.
18. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., the hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	EX-OFFICIO.
19. Chambers, G.	European.
20. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
21. Congreve, C. R. T.	Madras Planters—Planting.
22. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B. ...	NOMINATED.
23. Davis, J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
24. Dorai Raja, S. N.	NOMINATED.
25. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
26. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
27. Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., F. B. ...	NOMINATED.
28. Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
29. Gangadhara Siva, M. V.	NOMINATED.
30. Gnauvaram Pillai, P. J.	NOMINATED.
31. Gopala Menon, C.	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
32. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
33. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
34. Hall, O.B.E., I.C.S., J. F. ...	NOMINATED.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency
35. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ...	NOMINATED.
36. Harisarvottama Rao, G. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
37. Hearson, H. F. P. ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
38. John, V. Ch. ...	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).
39. Kaleswara Rao, A. ...	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
40. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, V. ...	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
41. Karant, K. R. ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
42. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
43. Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
44. Krishnan, K. ...	NOMINATED
45. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
46. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
47. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
48. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
49. Kuppuswami, J. ...	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
50. Madhavan Nayar, K. ...	Malabar, N.-M. Rural
51. Mahmud Schmuad Sahib Bahadur (<i>Chairman</i>).	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
52. Mallayya, B. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
53. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
54. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.	EX OFFICIO.
55. Marudavanam Pillai, C. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
56. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Madura <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
57. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M....	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
58. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.	EX OFFICIO.
59. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. (<i>Chairman</i>).	Chittoor N.-M. Rural.
60. Muniswami Pillai, V. I. ...	NOMINATED.
61. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara <i>alias</i> Kumaran Raman	West Coast Landholders.
62. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
63. Muthia Mudaliyar, S. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
64. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) (<i>Deputy President</i>).	NOMINATED.
65. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
66. Nagan Gowda, R. ...	NOMINATED.
67. Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
68. Narasimha Raju, The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. (<i>President</i>).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
69. Narayana Raju, D. ...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
70. Narayana Rao, Mothay...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
71. Narayana Reddi, C. B. ...	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
72. Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Ar. ...	Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association.
73. Narayanan Nambudiripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED.
74. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
75. Obi Reddi, C. ...	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
76. Pandrang Row, I.C.S., V. ...	NOMINATED.
77. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, A. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
78. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
79. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
80. Premayya, G. R. ...	NOMINATED.
81. Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).	NOMINATED.
82. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayaniengar).	North Central Landholders.
83. Raja of Ramnad (Bhaskara Rajarajeswara Setupathi <i>alias</i> Muthuramalinga Setupathi).	South Central Landholders.
84. Rajan, P. T. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
85. Ramachandra Padayachi, K. ...	South Arcot N.-M. Rural.
86. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ...	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
87. Ramanath Goenka ...	NOMINATED.
88. Ramasomayajulu, C. ...	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
89. Ramjee Rao, V. ...	NOMINATED.
90. Ramaswami Ayyar, U. ...	Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, N. M. Urban.
91. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. (<i>Minister</i>).	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
92. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
93. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. ...	NOMINATED.
94. Saldanha, J. A. ...	West Coast, Indian Christian.
95. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
96. Sarabha Reddi, K. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
97. Satyamurti, S. ...	Madras University.
98. Seturatnam Ayyar, M. R. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
99. Shetty, A. B. ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
100. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
101. Siva Raj, B.A., B.L., N. ...	NOMINATED.
102. Siva Rao, P. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
103. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
104. Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., S. H. ...	NOMINATED.
105. Smith, J. Mackenzie ...	Madras Trades Association.
106. Soundara Pandia Nadar, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
107. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
108. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ...	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
109. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ...	NOMINATED.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
110. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (<i>Minister</i>).	South Central Landholders.
111. Subrahmanya Moopanar, S. ...	NOMINATED.
112. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevelly <i>cum</i> Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
113. Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
114. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevelly, Muham- madan Rural.
115. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ...	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
116. Thomas, Daniel	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevelly, Indian Christian.
117. Tulasiram, L. K.	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
118. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan.
119. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	EX OFFICIO.
120. Vanavudia Goundar, S. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
121. Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
123. Venkatarama Sastriyar, C.I.E., T. R. (<i>Advocate-General</i>).	NOMINATED.
124. Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V. (<i>Chairman</i>).	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
125. Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
126. Venkataratnam, B.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
127. Venkiah, S.	NOMINATED.
128. Wood, C. E. (<i>Chairman</i>) ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
129. Zamindar of Gollapalli (Sriman- narayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).	Northern Landholders, II.
130. Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).	Northern Landholders, I.
131. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirza- puram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
132. Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvauatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).	Madura, N.-M. Rural

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133. Hawley, M.S.C., F.I.C., Herbert.	} NOMINATED for Bill to amend the Madras Prevention of Adul- teration Act.
134. Russell, C.B.E., I.M.S., Major A. J. H.	
135. Meston, Rev. Dr. W.	} NOMINATED for Bill to amend the Madras University Act.
136. Statham, Mr. R. M.	

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Second Session of the Third Legislative Council under the Government of India Act.

Volume XXXVI.

Tuesday, the 23rd August 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

PRESENT :

Marjoribanks, c.s.i., c.i.e., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.
 Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
 Moir, c.s.i., c.i.e., I.C.S.; The hon. Mr. T. E. Campbell, c.s.i., c.i.e., c.b.e., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
 Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.
 Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.
 Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
 Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
 Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
 Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
 Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
 Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
 Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
 Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
 Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
 Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
 Bheemayya, Mr. J.
 Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
 Boag, I.C.S., Mr. G. T.
 Chambers, Mr. G. W.
 Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
 Cotterell, c.i.e., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
 Davis, Mr. J. A.

Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
 Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
 Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
 Evans, c.s.i., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.
 Foulkes, Mr. R.
 Ganadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
 Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
 Gopula Menon, Mr. C.
 Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
 Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
 Hall, c.b.e., I.C.S., Mr. J. F.
 Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
 Hampaya, Rai Sahib M.
 Harisaravottama Rao, Mr. G.
 Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
 John, Mr. V. Ch.
 Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
 Kameswari Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.
 Karant, Mr. K. R.
 Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
 Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
 Krishnan, Mr. K.
 Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
 Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).
 Kumaraaswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
 Kuppaswami, Mr. J.
 Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.

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PRESENT:—cont.

Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
 Manikkavolu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
 Maruthavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
 Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
 Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
 Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
 Muppil Nayar of Kavalsppara alias Kunaran
 Kaman, Mr.
 Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur
 A. M. M.
 Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
 Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
 Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
 Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
 Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
 Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
 Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
 Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. A. Ar.
 Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur
 O. M.
 Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
 Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
 Pandrang Row, I.C.S., Mr. V.
 Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
 Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
 Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
 Premayya, G. R.
 Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra
 Deo).
 Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramaraya-
 ningar).
 Rajin, Mr. P. T.
 Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
 Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
 Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
 Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
 Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
 Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
 Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur
 C. S.
 Sahajanandan, Swami A. S.
 Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
 Sami Venkatachalan Chetti, Mr.

Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
 Satyan urti, Mr. S.
 Seturathnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
 Siva Raj, Mr. N.
 Siva Rao, Mr. P.
 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
 Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
 Smith, Mr. J. M.
 Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
 Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
 Subrahmanya Moopunar, Mr. S.
 Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
 Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
 Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash
 Kadir Sahib.
 Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Tulasiran, Mr. L. K.
 Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
 Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
 Venkataranana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
 Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
 Venkiah, Mr. S.
 Wood, Mr. C. E.
 Zamindar of Godlapalli (Srimannarayana
 Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).
 Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra
 Mardaraja Deo).
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja
 Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao
 Bahadur Garu).
 Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvannatha
 Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).
 Russell, Major A. J. H., C.B.E., I.M.S.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new Members were sworn in :—

Mr. F. B. EVANS, C.S.I., I.C.S.
 Mr. J. F. HALL, O.B.E., I.C.S.
 Mr. G. W. CHAMBERS.
 Mr. R. FOULKES.
 M.R.Ry. V. RAMJEE RAO Garu.

[23rd August 1927]

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15.*]

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Assignment of lands

Assignment of the Adaparai Padugai lands in Alivalam village.

* 1 Q.—MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Adaparai Padugai lands in Alivalam village, Tiruturaipundi taluk, Tanjore district, which have been hitherto grazing grounds for the cattle of Alivalam and surrounding villages have been assigned on darkhast; and

(b) if so, whether the Government intend to direct the assignment to be cancelled, and to issue instructions that pasture grounds and other communal lands should not be assigned?

A.—(a) The Government do not know whether or no the facts are as stated. No representations have been received by the Government from those concerned.

(b) As any one aggrieved by any such order assigning land may appeal or ask for revision, the Government do not consider it necessary to take the general action suggested.

* MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether, since giving the answer, he has obtained any additional information?"

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir, I have nothing to add to what is stated in the answer."

* MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether he has perused the report of Mr. Wallace, now Justice Wallace, about the reservation of pasture lands in the villages?"

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* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir, so far as I am aware."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether, in giving this answer, he had any consultation with the hon. Minister for Development who has been preaching for the last two months that pasture lands have to be reserved as a matter of rural reconstruction ?"

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Apparently the hon. Member is mistaken, Sir. The question relates to a specific village and not to a matter of general policy. I have had no consultation whatever."

Collectorates

Appointment of Mr. M. Raghava Ayyar as acting Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Conjeeveram.

* 2 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr. M. Raghava Ayyar, third clerk in the Saidapet Collectorate, has been appointed to act as the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Conjeeveram, in preference to better qualified superior men, and if so, why and for what period ;

(b) whether the said Raghava Ayyar is an unpassed person having been exempted from general educational qualifications ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are many seniors possessing superior educational qualifications together with the required departmental tests—F.A.'s, B.A.'s and B.L.'s, and if so, their names ;

(d) whether the Board of Revenue was fully informed of the facts of his case when the name of Mr. M. Raghava Ayyar was recommended to it ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the said Raghava Ayyar is aged about 50, and if so, whether there is not a rule that persons above 40 or 45 years should not be appointed as Sub-Magistrates ;

(f) whether it is a fact that on previous occasions, his claims were overlooked for his poor qualifications and over-age ; and

(g) whether on the present occasion the Huzur Sarishtadar, Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyar, influenced any person to send up recommendations on his behalf to the Board ?

A.—(a) The Government have no reason for thinking that the fact is as suggested.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the list of the Revenue establishment of the Chingleput district corrected up to 1st April 1927, a copy of which has been placed in the Legislative Council Library.

(d) The Government have no reason to think otherwise but a copy of the question and answer will be forwarded to the Board of Revenue.

(e) M.R.Ry. M. Raghava Ayyar was aged 48 on 1st April 1927.

The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 82 answered in the Legislative Council on 4th February 1925.

(f) & (g) The Government have no information on these points.

[23rd August 1927]

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“ Sir, may I know whether the efficiency test was adhered to in this case or was it given the go-by ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The Government have no information, Sir, except what they have stated in their answer. A report has been called for and when that is received, I shall probably be in a position to answer further questions.”

Constitution of Districts, Divisions and Taluks

Alleged representation to make Purushottampur the headquarters of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chatrapur division.

* 3 Q.—**Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo** : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the people of Chatrapur division to make Purushottampur the headquarters of the Revenue Divisional Officer ; and

(b) whether they have considered the desirability or otherwise of this prayer ?

A.—(a) A petition was received purporting to be from the people of Purushottampur and outlying villages of the Chatrapur taluk making this request.

(b) The matter was considered and Government decided that there were no sufficient grounds for making the change.

* **Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo** :—“ Sir, regarding (b), may I know what other grounds the Government think necessary and sufficient than those which are stated in the petition ? ”

* **The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS** :—“ The general convenience of the taluk, Sir.”

* **Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo** :—“ Then, Sir, it is stated in the answer that the people of Chatrapur alone have sent in the petition. May I know whether it is a fact that the people of the Kudala taluk have also subscribed to the petition and that it is really a joint petition of both the taluks ? ”

* **The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS** :—“ No, Sir. That was the only petition we received as is stated in the answer.”

* **Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo** :—“ I wish to know whether it is not a fact that this petition has been subscribed to by the people of both the taluks comprising the Chatrapur division.”

* **The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS** :—“ It purported to be, Sir, from these people alone but whether others have subscribed to it, I cannot say.”

Deputy Collectors

Alleged delay in filling up vacancies in the cadre of Deputy Collectors.

* 4 Q.—**Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA** : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are filling up the vacancies in the cadre of Deputy Collectors at least once a quarter or directly on the occurrence of vacancies as in the Judicial Department and if not, why not ;

23rd August 1927]

(b) the number of vacancies not yet filled up, together with the dates on which the said vacancies arose ; and

(c) whether delay in the filling up of the vacancies has the result of depriving the acting Deputy Collectors likely to be confirmed of the benefit of increased average rate of emoluments for pension?

A.—(a) Vacancies are filled up on receipt of reports from the Board of Revenue, as soon as convenient after their occurrence.

(b) Four; 6th July 1927; 16th July 1927; 12th August 1927; 15th August 1927; -

(c) No; the vacancies are filled up with effect from the dates on which they arose.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“Sir, in answer to (a), it is stated that vacancies are filled up as soon as convenient after their occurrence. I wish to know what is the period that elapses before the vacancies are filled?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“The hon. Member will see from the answer first given that vacancies of March, April and June were filled up in July. The revised answer shows that there were vacancies in July and August and they will be filled up, I think, in about a couple of months.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“In answer to (c), it is stated that they do not lose the benefit of the increased average rate of emoluments for pension. How does it happen in the case of men acting as Deputy Collectors who are about to retire or who retired before the vacancies are permanently filled up?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“If the vacancies are filled up with effect from the dates on which they arose, they would get their pay at that rate from those dates.”

Addition to the case of Deputy Collectors.

* 5 Q.—Mr R. NAGAN GOWDA : With reference to the answer to question No. 2341 answered on 26th August 1926, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the question of adding to the permanent cadre of Deputy Collectors has been re-examined and if so, with what result?

A.—The matter is under the consideration of Government: a final decision has not yet been reached.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“Sir, a similar question was asked on the 27th August 1926. The matter was evidently under consideration then. It is now a year since then. May I know how long it will take for the Government to come to a decision in the matter?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“It depends upon the complexity of the question, Sir.”

[23rd August 1927]

Employment of Messrs. Sanyasiraju Pantulu, Tremenhare and Phillip, Deputy Collectors, on foreign service.

* 6 Q.—Mr R. NAGAN GOWDA : With reference to the answer to question No. 2350 answered on 27th August 1926, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Messrs. Sanyasiraju Pantulu, Tremenhare and Phillip, who are permanent deputy collectors, have been lent for employment in the foreign service and if so, from what date; and

(b) whether their lien on their permanent posts has been suspended and their places permanently filled up subject to the right of reversion and if not, why not?

A.—(a) Yes; but Mr Phillip is not yet a permanent deputy collector. He is still on probation. The dates from which these Deputy collectors have been lent are 20th December 1924, 9th April 1925 and 12th February 1924.

(b) The lien of Mr Sanyasiraju has been suspended and his place has been filled up. Mr. Tremenhare was confirmed as deputy collector only from 19th March 1927, and as his foreign service has been extended only up to 8th April 1928, the question of suspending his lien does not arise under the rules.

Famine

Action taken on the resolution regarding famine conditions in Nellore and other districts.

* 7 Q.—MUHAMMAD KHADIR MOHIDIN SAHIB Bahadur. Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action the Government have taken on the resolution passed in the Council in January last regarding famine conditions in Nellore and other districts?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given on 16th March 1927 to clause (a) of question No. 331. In the Nellore district, the Collector of Nellore has sanctioned the free removal of grass in reserved forests and other grazing concessions. The Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 39,000 to the Nellore District Board, being half the estimated cost of road works undertaken by the board to provide employment for unskilled labour.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ May I know what amount was sanctioned for the Guntur district? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Order, order. The question is not admissible.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Sir, there are the words ‘ other districts ’ occurring in the question. I was myself about to ask what amount has been granted to the district of Kurnool. If you think that the question cannot arise, I am prepared to abide by your ruling, Sir.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ There is a reference to the answer to the other question, question No. 331 of 16th March. That apparently contained the information regarding other districts, so far as I remember.”

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Indian Civil Service

Decisions arrived at by the Collectors' Conference at Ootacamund.

* 8 Q.—**MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the decisions arrived at by the Collectors' Conference held on 30th May 1927 at Ootacamund regarding the several questions indicated in the press communiqué on the matter, dated 10th June 1927?

A.—As explained on a previous occasion in answer to a similar question, the question indicates a misapprehension of the nature and object of such conferences. They are not intended to formulate decisions on the topics discussed but by interchange of views to promote a better understanding by Government of the difficulties of District officers and by District officers of the existing orders of Government. No decisions were recorded at the conference.

MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—" May I know, Sir, whether any instructions are issued to the Collectors to guide them regarding the matters discussed at the conference? "

The hon. **MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS**:—" None that I am aware of."

Action taken on the points discussed at the Collectors' Conference at Ootacamund.

* 9 Q.—**MR. J. A. SALDANHA**: With reference to the press communiqué, dated 10th June 1927, on the subject of the work done at the Collectors' Conference held at Ootacamund, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action has been or is being taken on the several points discussed?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 8 put by Mr. Ramachandra Reddi. The various subjects discussed continue to engage the attention of Government but it is difficult to pick out any particular orders as entirely due to the conference though many orders may very possibly have been influenced by the ideas interchanged at the conference.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—" My question is a different one, Sir. My question is what action has been taken on the points discussed and not how the Government influence the Collectors. I wish to know the action taken by Government on the several points decided at the conference."

The hon. **MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS**:—" That is answered in the answer given. It is difficult to point to any action taken by Government and say that that is due to the decision at the conference."

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—" In the answer it is stated that no decisions are recorded at the conference. May I know whether there is any report comprising the several questions considered and the views of the several Collectors? "

The hon. **MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS**:—" No, Sir, there is no such report "

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Land Revenue*Application of Mr. Panchapagesa Ayyar for remission of assessment.*

* 10 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any local inspection or enquiry was made on the remission application, dated 23rd December 1926, of V. Panchapagesa Ayyar, pattadar No. 76 of 102, Sengalipuram village, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district, and if so by whom;

(b) whether any notice of such enquiry or inspection was given to the applicant and whether he was called on to substantiate his application;

(c) what is the procedure adopted in the case of remission applications; and

(d) when the application was disposed of and whether the result was communicated to the applicant?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) The Government have not the information.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Board's Standing Order No. 13 which contains the rules relating to the remission of assessment.

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether he will be pleased to call for the information asked for?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I shall be glad to do so if the ryot concerned will make a representation on the matter so as to enable me to take action thereon."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"May I inform the hon. the Revenue Member that it was the ryot who gave me the information and may I ask him whether he thinks it necessary that the ryot should himself make a personal explanation to the hon. Member before he is willing to take any action?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"It is not that the ryot should make a personal explanation but that he may send a copy of the orders complained of with his representation of the case. We shall then go into the matter."

Alleged penal assessment for raising the second crop on registered single crop wet lands.

* 11 Q.—Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the cultivation of second crop on registered single crop wet lands is irregular and is penalized by the orders contained in the Board's Standing Orders;

(b) whether Government will place on the Council table a copy of the rules framed against such irregular cultivation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the second crop cultivation in Tinnevely district on registered single crop wet lands has been prohibited and penalized by the Revenue authorities;

(d) if the answer is in the affirmative, what steps the Government propose to take to render justice to the ryots of the Tinnevely district in the matter of penal assessment for the raising of the second crop on registered single crop wet lands;

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(e) whether the orders of the Board of Revenue have been obtained by the Revenue authorities in Tinnevely district to prohibit and penalize such cultivation ;

(f) if the answer is in the negative, whether the penalty imposed by the Revenue authorities for such cultivation is legal ; and

(g) whether similar practice of levying penalty for such cultivation is in vogue in any other district and if so, in what districts ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the rules contained in Appendix L to Board's Standing Order 4.

(c) No cases of the kind have come to the knowledge of Government either on appeal or otherwise. If water has been taken irregularly within the meaning of the rules, penal charges have doubtless been levied.

(d) The Government have no reason to suppose that any injustice has been or is being done.

(e) The rules above quoted do not require the sanction of the Board of Revenue before they are applied.

(f) If any penalty has been imposed under the rules, the Government have no reason to suppose that it is illegal.

(g) The rules referred to in clauses (a) and (b) are of general application.

Revenue from and expenditure on resumed village service inams.

* 12 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI : With reference to my supplementary question to question 382 answered on 18th March 1927 regarding revenue from and expenditure on resumed village service inams, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the retention of the salary system for proprietary village officers involved a loss of Rs. 13,26,980 during 1926-27 ;

(b) what the difficulties are in the way of Government relinquishing the quit-rent from enfranchised inams and restoring the inams on service tenure to proprietary village officers ; and

(c) what the present state of enfranchised inams for village service in proprietary estates is and in whose possession they are at present ?

A.—(a) Village officers in proprietary estates were formerly paid out of a fund called the ' Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund ' which was chiefly made up of the proceeds of a cess which was levied under the provisions of the Madras Act II of 1894 and the quit-rent on the enfranchised village service inams. The provisions of the Madras Act II of 1894 which authorized the levy of the cess in proprietary estates were repealed by the Madras Act III of 1914. Since then the quit-rent on the enfranchised village service inams has been credited to the general revenues of the Government and the Government have met from their general revenues the full cost of the village establishments in proprietary areas. It is not the salary system but the repeal of the law authorizing the levy of the special cess which has involved the Government in additional expenditure from general revenues.

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- (b) Enfranchisement practically converted the tenure of the lands to ryotwari, i.e., the holders have full legal rights thereto subject to the payment of the assessment (quit-rent): and the lands in many cases have changed ownership subsequent to enfranchisement.
- (c) The question is not understood.

THE ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—“ Are the Government aware that the proprietors are feeling much difficulty in getting village officers work for them and that the village accounts and other things connected with them are neglected by the village officers ? ”

THE hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ No, Sir.”

Minor Irrigation

Pay and allowances of minor irrigation officers.

* 13 Q.—**MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :** Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been made by the minor irrigation supervisors that their pay and allowances should be brought into a line with Public Works Department employees of the corresponding type ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government did not make any provision for the minor irrigation staff when they introduced the incremental system of pay ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Sir Arthur Knapp recommended that these officers should be treated as equal to Tahsildars ;

(d) whether the Government have under consideration the question of improving the status of these officers ; and

(e) if so, what are the proposals before the Government in this behalf ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) For information concerning the minor irrigation overseers the hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (c) and (d) of Legislative Council Question No. 814 on 31st March 1927.

The posts of supervisors, which were ordered to be abolished in 1923, have now been restored and the pay of these officers has been fixed at Rs 180 per mensem.

(c) Sir Arthur Knapp suggested that the minor irrigation supervisor might be regarded as equal to the Tahsildar.

(d) & (e) No.

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member what portion of Sir Arthur Knapp's report was not carried out in regard to the members of this service ? ”

THE hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I am afraid I cannot answer that question without notice. I shall have to examine the report more carefully.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I take it that the hon. the Revenue Member is prepared to examine the question and see if he can extend the full benefit of Sir Arthur Knapp's suggestion to these persons ? ”

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I understand, Sir, that the question relates to the post of supervisors. Their pay was fixed at Rs. 180 per mensem and the Government have no intention of raising it, if that is what the hon. Member means by his question."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Even in spite of Sir Arthur Knapp's suggestion ? "

The hon. Mr N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly, Sir, even in spite of it."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Are there any other suggestions of Sir Arthur Knapp that have not been given effect to in regard to those officers ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I cannot specify, Sir. I may say, as a general remark, that there were a good many."

Public Service

Alleged ousting of the clerks in Kurnool Collectorate.

* 14 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the services of sixteen clerks were dispensed with from the Collectorate of Kurnool, as a result of retrospective effect given in G O. No 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926 ?

A.—The Government have no information on the matter. A report has been called for.

Working of the communal Government Orders.

* 15 Q.—MUHAMMAD KHADIR MOHIDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the suggestions sent by Mr. J. Kuppuswami Chaudri, M.L.C., regarding the better working of the communal Government Orders ;

(b) what action has been taken by the Government thereon ;

(c) whether the Government have any objection to accept the said suggestions ; and

(d) if not, whether the Government will issue instructions to all departments accordingly ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The letter containing the suggestions was forwarded in original to the Chairman of the Committee appointed by Government to consider whether any and, if so, what measures are necessary to provide for the due representation of all communities in the public service.

(c) & (d) The Government will consider the matter on receipt of the Committee's report.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I ask the hon. Member to place a copy of the letter from Mr. Kuppuswami Chaudri on the table ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" If we can get it, certainly."

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Is it not in the possession of the Government, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir. It was forwarded in original to the Chairman of the Committee. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Will the hon. Member be pleased to get a copy of it ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly, Sir. I said so ".

Alleged memorial from one Mr. P. A. Sundararaj, clerk, District Registrar's Office, Palamcottah.

* 16 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the services of one P. A. Sundararaj, a member of the depressed class, who had been employed in the office of the District Registrar, Palamcottah, as an acting clerk for nearly 13 months, were dispensed with on the ground that he did not possess the qualifications prescribed in G.O. Nos. 965 and 137, Public, dated 16th November 1926 and 14th February 1927, respectively, while the services of about fifteen acting clerks belonging to caste Hindu communities were retained though they were also similarly unqualified ;

(b) if so, why Sundararaj alone was removed from service ;

(c) whether about 8th April 1927, Sundararaj sent in a memorial to the Government and what orders have been passed thereon ; and

(d) why the Government have not exempted the depressed classes from the operation of the abovementioned Government Orders and of article No. 1 (3) note (i) of the Public Service Notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th April 1927, and whether the Government propose to exempt them ?

A.—(a) & (b) P. A. Sundararaj had on 16th November 1926, a total acting and temporary service of 8 months and 29 days only and his acting service was terminated as he was not qualified for appointment in Government service. The statement that fifteen acting clerks belonging to caste Hindu communities were retained, though they were also similarly unqualified, is not correct. Six acting unpassed clerks were kept on temporarily who had more than one year's acting service on 16th November 1926. These were replaced by qualified men as these last became available. All the six have since been replaced by qualified men.

(c) Yes ; it is under consideration.

(d) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Persons disqualified for employment under G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926.

* 17 Q.—Mr. I. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government called for a complete list of all persons employed in Government service who were not qualified educationally for such employment under the Public Service Notification ;

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(b) the number of persons not qualified educationally, classified by communities from the statistics supplied by, and from the replies received from, the heads of all departments;

(c) the number of persons so found disqualified educationally (1) for every district and (2) for every department of the Presidency; and

(d) the total number of acting clerks whose names had been periodically submitted to the Inspector-General of Registration and who were cused from service in pursuance of G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, classified by communities and by district?

4.—(a), (b) & (c) No. The Government did not call for a complete list of all persons employed in Government service who were not qualified educationally for such employment under the Public Service Notification. The hon. Member perhaps has in mind the call that was made in G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926, for lists of cases where heads of departments had granted exemption under G.O. No. 722, Law (Education), dated 13th June 1922.

(d) The question is not understood. The Government are not aware of any names being periodically submitted to the Inspector-General of Registration.

Secretariat

Appointment of Under Secretaries from the cadre of Deputy Collectors.

* 18 Q.—MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any of the Under Secretaries to Government are from the cadre of deputy collectors and if not, why not?

A.—No; the hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1112 (b) asked at the meeting of the Council held on 5th December 1924.

MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“ May I know what are the services required of these Under Secretaries? The answer to the question referred to is very vague.”

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“ If the hon. Member wishes to have a full statement of the duties of an Under Secretary, I must ask for notice ”.

Settlement

Preparation of pattas by karnams.

* 19 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with special reference to the district of Anantapur—

(a) whether in former days karnams were preparing even before jamabandi fresh pattas where alterations were necessary, and handing them over to the jamabandi officer for seal and signature to be banded over later to the ryot concerned;

(b) whether that procedure has now been given up;

(c) whether ryots are not now able to get altered pattas in proper time;

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(d) whether the ryots have no means of knowing the final jamabandi day to claim their pattas ;

(e) whether the Government propose to cause the publication of the jamabandi day by beat of tom-tom in every village on the day previous ;

(f) whether they will be pleased to issue orders that village munsifs should take the signatures from respectable ryots of the village as witnesses unto the tom-tom ; and

(g) whether they propose to cause pattas to be delivered as of o'd fully and completely written up ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) & (g) Under existing orders, fresh pattas are given or old pattas corrected and given to the ryots during jamabandi if this is desired by the ryots concerned. The Government do not consider that any further orders are necessary.

(d) The Government have no reason to think so.

(e) & (f) The suggestions will be considered.

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether there was any time in the district of Anantapur when the ryots were as a matter of fact getting altered pattas without application being made as is implied in the answers to (c) and (g) ? Very often the ryots have no knowledge of these things and the karnams used to prepare the pattas. Will the Government be pleased to continue that practice ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS.—“ I will look into the matter because my recollection is that 35 years ago the pattas used to be prepared by the karnams.”

Staff Selection Board

Communal representation in the selections made by the Staff Selection Board.

* 20 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the reports of the work done by the Staff Selection Board in 1924-25 and 1925-26, published on pages 113-119 of Volume XXIV of Legislative Council Proceedings, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) on what footing the following proportion of communal representation in the selection for services was adopted : Non-Brahmans 40, Muhammadans 20, Brahmans 20, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians 10, Depressed classes and others 10 ;

(b) why Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians are clubbed together ; and

(c) whether the selections were made in 1924-25 and 1925-26 in the same proportion and if not, why ?

A.—(a) The object was to give the appointing authority a fair field of choice for actual appointment. The Staff Selection Board thought the proportions specified would afford this and the Government agreed.

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(b) As the object of this procedure was only to give the appointing authority opportunity to make appointments from certain communities if he so desired, further communal subdivision was not considered necessary.

(c) A reference to Appendices A to the reports referred to in clause (a) of the question will give the hon. Member the information he desires so far as the Government have it.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, may I inquire whether in the Civil List these two classes of officers are not separately treated under the heading of Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"In the Civil List they are separately specified."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I mean in regard to the Civil List, as also in the case of the franchise to the Legislative Council and also in the matter of other concessions as to school fees and stipends for training teachers, the Anglo-Indians are treated as a privileged class, whereas the Indian Christians are not. I want to know why in the case of the representation in services the two are clubbed together as one community though the latter are given as little as possible."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The answer to that question is clause (b)."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"That is my difficulty. With reference to (b), I want to know why there should not be a division of the two separate communities. While that subdivision exists in the Civil List, while that subdivision exists in the case of the franchise to the Legislative Council, while that subdivision exists as to stipends and other concessions in the matter of training teachers . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is making a speech."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am not making a speech ; but my question is a lengthy one. I want to know why no subdivision is made when appointments are made and when candidates are selected for appointments."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"There is no sinister motive in it ; the only idea is that we must draw the line somewhere."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—"With reference to clause (b), it has been said that certain communities have been clubbed together to give the appointing authority opportunity to make appointments from certain communities if he so desired. May I know, Sir, whether the Oriya community in this Presidency comes under any of these communities specified and, if so, how many, if at all, have been selected ever since the inauguration of the Staff Selection Board?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I presume they come under non-Brahmans. As regards the question whether any Oriya has been selected I must ask for notice."

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Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I know, Sir, there are Brahmans and non-Brahmans among the Oriyas. I want to know whether any one has been selected by the Staff Selection Board ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member wants notice."

Report of the work done by the Staff Selection Board in 1926-27.

* 21 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place before the Council a report of the work done by the Staff Selection Board in 1926-27 showing the proportion aimed at and followed in practice as to communal representation in services and on what grounds ?

A.—The report ^a of the Staff Selection Board for 1926-27 is placed on the table of the House. The Staff Selection Board does not make appointments to the public service and the report does not therefore show the number of appointments actually made from each community.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I must refer to page 116 of the questions and answers where according to the table given the number of eligible applications for the Indian Audit and Account Service there were 9 non-Brahmans, 43 Brahmans and 1 Christian out of whom the Staff Selection Board found only 7 Brahmans fit. What about the non-Brahmans and other communities ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I presume they were not found fit, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I may point out that there were a number of eligible candidates. If there were so many eligible, is it possible that not one non-Brahman could be found fit ? After all it is Indian Audit and Account Service."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not find that it is necessarily inconsistent, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Then with regard to the Veterinary Assistant Service, we find that the number of eligible applicants was three non-Brahmans, two Muhammadans, two Christians, sixteen Brahmans and so on. They have selected only two non-Brahmans, two Muhammadans and nine Brahmans. I want to know why such a large number of Brahmans are selected in defiance of the principle fixed by Government themselves as to the proportion in the services. Some percentage has been fixed, as 10 per cent for Brahmans, 20 per cent for non-Brahmans and so on. I think this is in defiance of that principle ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not think it is in defiance of that principle. If the hon. Member would turn to where the principle is stated he would find that it is not absolute."

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Village Establishments

Amendments to enactments relating to village service.

* 22 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to amend or repeal the enactments relating to the village service; and

(b) whether the Government have received complaints that the system of double authority over the proprietary village officers in proprietary villages is working very unsatisfactorily?

A.—(a) There is no such proposal at present before the Government. A private member has obtained leave of this Council to introduce a Bill to make village offices hereditary in districts where they are now non-hereditary.

(b) The Government is not aware of any system that can properly be described as one of double authority. Under Act II of 1894 and Act III of 1895, proprietors have certain powers in regard to village officers in their estates and Government have received representations from certain proprietors regarding an extension of those powers.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"In answer to clause (b) of my question, it has been stated that the Government have received representations from certain proprietors regarding the extension of powers in regard to the village officers. What is the attitude of the Government on the representations, may I know, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not think any order has been issued yet; the matter is under consideration."

Emigration

Conveniences in ships for emigrants to Malay Islands and Ceylon.

* 23 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to my question No 1542 answered on 5th March 1926 regarding conveniences in ships for emigrants to Malay Islands and Ceylon, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the final rules passed by the Government on the subject;

(b) whether the conditions, if any, as to the accommodation of passengers and the latrines required for them have been complied with and to place before the House any report of the emigration officers, that is, the Protectors of Emigrants and the Medical Inspectors at the several embarkation ports, on the subject;

(c) whether the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, visited the emigrant ships during the last two years to satisfy himself about the conditions as to (1) the accommodation, (2) the latrines, (3) the kitchens, (4) hospital arrangements and (5) other conveniences of life, and, if so, to place before the House his report on the subject; and

(d) if there is no report on these points, whether the hon. Member will be pleased to ascertain the facts on the above points and place the information before the House?

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A.—(a) The Government of India have not yet issued final rules on the subject.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 12 of the Emigration and Immigration report for 1926, recorded in G.O. No. 1116 L., dated 17th May 1927, which has been placed on the Editor's Table. It will appear therefrom that a few defects noticed on board of some of the steamers carrying return emigrants from Malaya were found to have been remedied when the steamers arrived with their subsequent batches. No defects have been found on the ferry steamers carrying emigrants to Ceylon as the journey is only of two hours' duration.

Recent reports from the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and the Protector of Emigrants, Madras, show that the conditions of the ships carrying emigrants from Malaya have been generally satisfactory. The Government do not consider it necessary to place the reports on the table of the House.

(c) It is not the duty of the Commissioner of Labour to visit emigrant ships.

(d) Does not arise.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I put my question as to the improvement of the conditions of emigrants in the ship or improvements in the ships themselves for the benefit of emigrants in March 1926. Now we are in August 1927. It is more than a year and half now. I want to know why the orders of Government are yet delayed even after such a long time?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"We have no control over the Government of India."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire whether any representation as to the urgency of passing an order in the matter of fixing the number of emigrants in a ship, the provision of accommodation and latrines and other things, was made to the Government of India?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is not the concern of this Government to ask the Government of India to pass early orders."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I want to know whether the Madras Government urged upon the Government of India the necessity of passing early orders in such matters as to the convenience and other things relating to emigrants. I want to know why there is such a long delay."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, as I have said before, it is not the concern of this Government."

Provision of lights in Negapatam and Dhanushkodi depots.

* 24 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether sufficient lights have been provided in sheds and compounds of the depots at Negapatam and Dhanushkodi where emigrants are accommodated during nights; and

(b) whether such lights are burnt by paraffin, gas or electricity?

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A.—The Government have no information as to the kind of lighting supplied, but have no reason to believe that it is inadequate.

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—“ The answer is that the Government have no information. Will the Government be pleased to call for the information ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ We have no information ; if the hon. Member wants it I shall call for it.”

Mr J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I point out the difficulty of our hearing the answers to our questions, especially from the Treasury Bench ? Some sort of solution must be found for this long-standing grievance.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ This is not the time to raise such a question.”

Cooking of food in Negapatam and Dhanushkodi depots.

* 25 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether rice is cooked in the depots at Negapatam and Dhanushkodi in copper pots or by steam ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that outbreaks of cholera in the Negapatam depot and digestive troubles among emigrants were due to improperly cooked and damaged rice ?

A.—(a) The Government cannot say.

(b) Apparently not.

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—“ Have the Government no information about the cooking arrangements in the depots ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ This Government have no information whatever.”

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—“ With reference to clause (b), what is the cause of the digestive troubles among emigrants.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I do not know.”

Supply of food to emigrants at Negapatam and Dhanushkodi depots.

* 26 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what sort of food is served to emigrants in the morning, at noon and at night at the Negapatam and Dhanushkodi depots ;

(b) whether a table showing the diet scale and menu of each meal of each day of a week is hung up on a wall of each shed of accommodation or elsewhere for the information of the emigrants ; and

(c) who supervises the dishing of food in these depots ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information.

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Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—" Again I raise these points in this question. Will the Government be pleased to call for the information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall consider the suggestion. "

Action taken on the resolution regarding the cancellation of the Mappilla Colonization scheme.

* 27 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken any action on the resolution of this House recommending the cancellation of the Mappilla Andamans Colonization scheme and the repatriation of free Mappilla women and children who were taken to the Andamans as a result of the said scheme ;

(b) if so, what ;

(c) how many free Mappilla women and children were repatriated to Malabar since the resolution was passed ;

(d) whether any of the Mappilla women and children expressed their desire to come away from the Andamans ;

(e) whether it is a fact that these free women and children are governed in the Andamans by laws governing prisoners or so-called self-supporters, and if not, what is the law by which these free people are governed in the Andamans ; and

(f) whether the Government will place a copy of such laws or regulations on the table of this House ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1981, Law (General), dated 23rd June 1927, a copy of which has been communicated to all non-official Members of the Council.

(c) None.

(d) to (f) The information has been called for from the Chief Commissioner, Andamans.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know from the hon. Member how many Mappillas, men, women and children, have been sent over since the answer to this question was prepared ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice of the question to give exact figures. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. Member whether after the resolution of this very Council any more Mappilla men, women and children were sent to the Andamans ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes, Sir. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, if it was the Government of India or the Government of Madras who is responsible for this emigration. "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I regret it is not possible for me to answer the question. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know why it is so ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Because it is confidential. "

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Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ May I know if it is a fact that it is the Government of Madras alone who are responsible for it ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The Government of Madras are of course responsible for it ; I do not deny it.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ Am I to understand that Government have been giving effect to the Andamans Colonization Scheme without knowing the laws which govern the islands ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ We have got every information that is necessary at our disposal.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ May I know the nature of the laws that govern these islands ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I want notice, Sir.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ The answer to clause (c) is ‘ None.’ May we know the reason why ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ No reason, Sir. It is a plain question and the answer is given.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ May I know whether the Government represented by the hon. the Home Member is in possession of the rules and laws that govern these islands to-day ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I want notice.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know whether there is any law in the Andamans except the will of the Commissioner ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I suppose there must be laws there.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ The hon. Home Member said that he has got every information at his disposal. Is this one of the items on which he has information, viz., whether there are any laws there or the whole thing is done by the Commissioner ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member wanted notice.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ If the hon. Member is in possession of such laws, may I request him to place them on the table of this House ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ My question is whether Government is in possession of the laws to-day. It is a plain question.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ As I have said, I want notice.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ The question has been put and it is plain.”

[23rd August 1927]

Forests*Reservation of forests for fuel supply to Kurnool town.*

* 28 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to the classification of forests in the Kurnool district (G.O. No. 244 of 18th February 1927) —

(a) whether the Government have examined into the extent of forest that has to be reserved for the fuel supply to the town of Kurnool; and

(b) whether Gani, Panem, Alamure, Ramavaram, Owk, Gadithamadugu, Vaddaman, Yaparlapad, Lanjabanda, Bethamcherla, Veldurthi as well as their extensions if any will be made Government reserves to ensure fuel supply to the town of Kurnool?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) All the reserves referred to excepting Ramavaram are placed underclass I, i.e., forests to be retained permanently under the control of the Forest Department. The question of ensuring fuel supply to the Kurnool town was one of the reasons for placing these reserves under this class. Considerations of climate and water-supply render the permanent retention of Owk reserve and its Extension No. II under the Forest Department necessary. As regards Ramavaram reserve, its transfer to class III, i.e., 'Local' or 'Ryots' forests was approved by the Government as the Chief Conservator and the Local Committee have unanimously recommended the transfer.

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ With reference to G.O. No. 244, it is stated that the question of ensuring fuel supply to the Kurnool town was one of the reasons for placing these forests under the reserved class. I take it that it is a minor reason. Later on it is said that the Ramavaram reserve was transferred to class III because of the unanimous approval of the Chief Conservator and the Local Committee. I see from the report that the local committee was constituted of three people the President (Collector), the Conservator of Forests and Mr. Sesha Reddi. How does it happen that Government does not consider it necessary to keep that classification in abeyance but sticks to the resolution of a so-called committee of three people on which one was the Conservator and the other the Collector in spite of the fact that Mr. Whitehead, the Special Officer appointed, wanted these forests to be kept in abeyance for further classification? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The reason is that the expert adviser to Government thought so and we acted accordingly.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I ask the hon. Member whether he will reconsider this classification in view of the fact that it was very inadequately considered for the reasons I have already stated? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I shall consider the suggestion.”

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Issue of permits for removing fuel and timber from forests in Kurnool district.

* 29 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state— 11-30 a.m.

(a) whether in parts of the Kurnool district respectable citizens are required to take out a permit (forest form No. II) signed by the village officials before they can remove fuel and timber from their own private sources; and

(b) whether the Government propose to issue instructions that this practice should immediately be discontinued?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the rules for regulating the transits of timber in the Kurnool district printed at pages 165-172 of the Forest Manual.

(b) The Government do not propose to alter the rules.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: —“ May I ask, with special reference to this matter of obtaining the signature of village officials, whether the hon. the Home Member knows that in certain areas the signature not of the parties concerned but of the village officials is enforced?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur: —“ I am not aware of it, Sir.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: —“ Will he kindly enquire into it, Sir?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur: —“ Yes, Sir.”

Arrangements for the supply of timber of larger size to certain parts of Kurnool district.

* 30 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answer to my question No. 357 answered on 17th March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what further arrangements he has made in areas in Kurnool district other than South Kurnool Forest division to provide people with timber of larger size?

A.—The Chief Conservator's report on the subject is placed on the Council Table.^a

Classification of the forests in Kurnool district.

* 31 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether previous to classifying the forests of the Kurnool district into ‘ Ryots’ forests ’ and ‘ Government forests ’ the Government laid down any general principles on which the classification should proceed; and

(b) whether the classification has followed any such principles?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.Os. No. 758, Development, dated 12th April 1924, and No. 703, Development, dated 12th May 1925, which were placed on the Editor's Table.

(b) Yes.

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO.—“The answer that is given is that the principles are contained in G.Os. No. 703, Development, dated 12th May 1925, and No. 758, Development, dated 12th April 1924. I really do not find there any principles, Sir, except the statements made by the so-called experts. So far as the Government Orders are concerned, there are no principles laid down as to why they made such a classification. I really wanted to know whether the Government had any intention or have any intention to find out what the rainfall in these regions is, how long reservations have been in existence, what growth has taken place within that long period, whether the growth warrants keeping these forests in the possession of the Government, and whether the Government propose to lay down, or have laid down, any principles on scientific basis to guide them in determining what is to be reserved on behalf of the Government and what is to be handed over to the ryots?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.—“Sir, the principle has been stated in the Government Orders. If the hon. Member wants any further enquiry to be made, I am prepared to consider it.”

Alleged memorial regarding the disafforestation of reserved forest in Kurnool district.

* 32 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the route from Muddavaram village in the Dhone taluk of the Kurnool district to Kolumulapalle and Sitarampuram is through the reserved forest;

(b) whether representations have been made to the Forest Department that in summer the cattle of Muddavaram must go to Kolumulapalle and Sitarampuram for water and that therefore the Forest Department should disafforest sufficient extent to permit cattle to pass; and

(c) what action has been taken upon such representations?

A.—The Government have called for a report from the Chief Conservator of Forests.

Re-introduction of the 'Permit system' in the western taluks of Nellore district.

* 33 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: With reference to question No. 57 answered on 27th January 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report called for from the Chief Conservator of Forests regarding the re-introduction of the 'Permit system' in the western taluks of Nellore district has been received; and

(b) if so, whether it will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Chief Conservator's report is appended.*

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Alleged memorial from Forest Rangers regarding their salaries.

* 34 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received a memorial from Forest Rangers asking for the introduction of a time-scale of salaries or the re-organization of their grades and for improvement of their prospects; and

(b) what action has been taken by Government thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire why there has been so much delay in passing orders? When may we expect orders?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is impossible for me to say at present. The question is under consideration."

Responsibility for sandalwood felling in forests.

* 35 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM. Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the policy of the Development Department in fixing the responsibility for sandalwood felling in the Forest department?

A.—There is no difficulty in fixing the responsibility in the case of sandalwood extracted from reserved forest. The wood is extracted departmentally and the Forest officers concerned are held responsible to see that no theft takes place and that the extraction is done properly. In the case of sandalwood which, though on private land, is still the property of Government, the local Forest officials are expected to exercise due care that the sandalwood is not illicitly removed and in order to assist them Transit Rules are in force in the more important sandalwood districts.

Labour

Grants annually paid to the Salvation Army by the Government.

* 36 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount that is annually paid to the Salvation Army for their services to this Government;

(b) the purposes for which the amount is paid; and

(c) the amount paid for each purpose?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The following supervision grants have been sanctioned from 1922-23 to 1927-28:—

	RS.			RS.
1922-23	... 22,218		1925-26	... 29,298
1923-24	... 20,618		1926-27	... 29,927
1924-25	... 26,188		1927-28	... 30,287

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Further sums of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 2,750 are to be paid to the Salvation Army during the current year towards headquarters supervision charges and the Salvation Army Sales Depot, respectively. The supervision charges include managers' and assistant managers' salaries, office establishments, printing, stationery and postage, travelling, lighting, furnishing and other incidental expenses. The supervision grant includes also expenses of transfers, leave and acting allowances, passages for bringing out assistants, etc.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Sir, may I know from the hon. the Home Member whether the figures given do include the amounts paid per head for maintenance ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice of the question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know, Sir, the rate at which such maintenance is paid ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, it is impossible for me to answer these details without notice "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether the hon. Member will be prepared to furnish details ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If the hon. Member gives notice, I shall do it."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I make a request of him now, Sir ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to table a question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire for what services these amounts are paid ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is given in the answer, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In answer to clause (b), only the figures are given. May I know from the hon. the Home Member what his answer is to clause (b) ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is said in the answer, Sir, ' the supervision charges include managers' and assistant managers' salaries, office establishments . . . ' and so on and so forth."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask what these supervision grants are intended for ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" For the purpose of supervision, Sir (laughter)."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" What is the nature of supervision, Sir ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is too simple a question, Sir, to be answered."

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ I want to know the nature of the supervision carried out by the Salvation Army, who get such enormous grants.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ It is in the answer itself, Sir.”

Pilgrims to the Hedjaz

Opening of the ports of Madras and Negapatam to Hedjaz pilgrims.

* 37 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No 761 answered on 31st March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether orders have been received from the Government of India as to the opening of the ports of Madras and Negapatam to Hedjaz pilgrims?

A.—The Government of India have stated that they would be prepared to consider the question of declaring the Madras port as open to Hedjaz pilgrim traffic if the Madras Anjuman can produce evidence that any shipping company or companies desire to take pilgrims from Madras in conformity with the existing law in regard to pilgrim ships and shipping. The Anjuman has been so informed and has not replied yet. Pending settlement of the question in regard to the Madras port, it appears to the Government that no useful purpose will be served by moving the Government of India as regards the port of Negapatam.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether the Government do not think it advisable to throw open the port of Madras to pilgrim traffic and then wait for any information on this question?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir this is a Central subject, and it is a matter for the Government of India.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ Will the hon. the Home Member correspond with the Government of India on this matter and see that the port is thrown open to pilgrim traffic without making any reference to the number of people that will go from here, as well as to the shipping arrangements?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ As stated in the answer, the Anjuman has been so informed and has not replied yet. So, it is open to the Anjuman to reply.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ My question is this, Sir: why should the Government wait for the Anjuman to reply? Is it not necessary or advisable to first of all throw open the port so that the people can avail themselves of this opportunity?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir, it is not possible to do so. The Government of India want certain conditions to be fulfilled, and we have asked the Anjuman. If the Anjuman replies, we shall consider the question.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ May I ask how this will affect the Government of India?”

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The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I do not understand what the hon. Member means by saying ' how this will affect.' "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" To make it clear, I will put it thus: whether throwing open this port for pilgrim traffic before getting any information as to the number of people that will go from this port as well as about making any definite arrangements about shipping, will affect the Government of India. "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, this being a Central subject, it is a matter for the Government of India. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I therefore ask the hon. the Home Member to request the Government of India to throw open this port, instead of waiting for any information from the Anjuman ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As I have said, it is not the concern of this Government. If the Anjuman replies, we will forward the reply to the Government of India. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" From what I understand, Sir, it seems that the Anjuman has made a request, and on that request will not the hon. the Home Member correspond with the Government of India and see that this port is thrown open to pilgrim traffic ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir. It is not possible. The Anjuman has to give its reply. "

Allowances.

Grant of malaria allowance to Police constables of Pulicat.

* 38 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether malaria allowance is granted to Police constables in the malaria tracts ;

(b) whether Pulicat in the Chingleput district is a malaria region ; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, why the Police constables of Pulicat are not granted malaria allowance ?

A.—(a) There is no such allowance as ' malaria allowance '. In tracts considered specially unhealthy, special pay is given to Government servants stationed there.

(b) Pulicat is not one of these special tracts.

(c) Does not arise.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know from the hon. the Finance Member whether it is not a fact that the police and the coastal officials were being given such an allowance and that it has recently been stopped ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" That may be the case. But I do not remember whether it is so now. "

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. Member enquire ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Yes, Sir. "

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Finance.

Utilization of the surplus funds for 1927-28.

* 39 Q.—MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether final orders have been received from the Government of India remitting this year's Provincial contribution ;

(b) what is the amount of surplus funds as per present estimates for the year 1927-28 ; and

(c) whether Government have considered any proposals how best to utilize the surplus funds?

A —(a) Yes.

(b) According to the latest estimates the surplus for the year 1927-28 amounts to Rs. 23.32 lakhs. Of this sum Rs. 19 lakhs, the amount of Provincial contribution remitted for this year only, are not available for financing new schemes which involve recurring expenditure. The same is the case with the opening balance which is now estimated at nearly 2 crores of rupees.

(c) Of the remaining Rs. 41 lakhs, Rs. 10 lakhs have been allotted to the Transferred departments for schemes involving loss of revenue or new recurring expenditure.

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU : “The surpluses now available are Rs. 44.32 lakhs of a recurring nature and Rs. 249 lakhs of a non-recurring nature. Of the latter amount, how much was allotted to the Transferred subjects, may I know ?”

The hon. MR. T. E. MOIR :—“When official business comes on before the House, each department is going to place supplementary demands for the consent of the House. When that business comes on, information will be put before the hon. Member as to the various schemes, their nature, whether recurring or non-recurring in nature, the amounts which these schemes require and the total. The hon. Member will in due course find full information in the proceedings of the Finance Committee which will be placed before the Council.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“May we know whether that will include the Rs. 10 lakhs allotted to the Transferred departments and whether we may expect the supplementary grants in the course of this week ?”

The hon. MR. T. E. MOIR :—“I understand it is the intention of the Transferred departments concerned to move for supplementary grants, with reference to the amounts of money which have been placed at their disposal for the purpose.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“May we expect them this week ?”

The hon. MR. T. E. MOIR :—“I understand they will be taken up on the days set apart for Official Business.”

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Military*Exclusion of Alandur from St. Thomas' Mount Cantonment area.*

* 40 Q.—MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 832-A answered on 31st March 1927 regarding the exclusion of Alandur from St. Thomas' Mount Cantonment area, will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any reply has been received from the Government of India; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what the decision of the Government of India is in the matter?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes. The Government of India have sanctioned the exclusion of the area known as the Sadar Bazaar from the St. Thomas' Mount *cum* Pallavaram Cantonment, and the necessary notification has been published by the Local Government on page 1042 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 12th July 1927.

Telegraphs and Telephones*Extension of the telegraphic communication from Tindivanam to Ginjee.*

* 41 Q.—MR. BASHFER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was at any time any proposal to extend telegraphic communication from Tindivanam to Ginjee, South Arcot district;

(b) whether the people of Ginjee have made representation to the Government for the extension of telegraphic communication and also deposited with the Government a sum of Rs. 250 or thereabouts for the said purpose at the request of the Government; or have guaranteed half the cost;

(c) at what stage is the said proposal at present, and what has been done with the amount deposited with the Government, if any; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to bestow immediate attention to the matter and take early steps to extend telegraphic communication to Ginjee, the present taluk headquarters, so as to remove the inconvenience caused by its absence?

A.—(a) A proposal to open a telegraph office at Ginjee was approved in 1915 to be carried out after the close of the war.

(b) No representation was made to Government by the people of Ginjee for the extension of telegraphic communication to their town. The installation of a telegraph office at the place was sanctioned on a report from the Postmaster-General, the inhabitants of the place having agreed to bear half the cost of the establishment of the telegraph office, viz., Rs. 240, and executed an indemnity bond to that effect. They also deposited a sum of Rs. 240 for the purpose.

(c) Owing to the rise in the cost of materials and wages a revised guarantee amounting to Rs. 569 per annum was required by the Postmaster-General in 1922, and the inhabitants of the place having refused to furnish it, the proposal was dropped. The amount collected from the ryots has been ordered to be refunded to those who originally paid it or to their heirs.

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- (d) As the inhabitants of the place have since been reported to be willing to furnish the required guarantee, the Postmaster-General has been asked to quote the exact amount required according to the present prices of telegraph materials. His reply is awaited

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ May I know whether the Postmaster General was addressed by the Government ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ Since the answer to this question was drafted, Sir, I have been in a position to get further information, and that is to the effect that the inhabitants of the places have since finally refused to raise any contribution or to give a guarantee of any kind whatsoever. The matter has therefore been dropped.”

Canals

Maintenance and improvement of the Buckingham Canal.

* 42 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of capital so far invested in the Buckingham Canal, the annual revenue from, and the annual expenditure on, the maintenance of the canal up to the present year ;

(b) whether maintenance charges have been increasing rapidly while the revenue has been falling in recent years ;

(c) what is the present method of removing silt and what is the depth of water in the shallowest part in the summer months now and in 1890 ;

(d) the names of towns and villages at a distance of five miles and above from the railway line that will be opened up if the canal is rendered navigable for small boats and launches ;

(e) what is the amount of annual traffic receipts to and fro from Madras to the canal area through rail and by canal now as well as during the year 1897 ;

(f) whether in order to develop a cheap means of communication and to make the canal a paying enterprise the Government propose to appoint a committee of enquiry ; if not, on what grounds ;

(g) whether the Government have ever considered the question of accepting private enterprise to open up the canal, and what was their decision with the grounds thereof ; and

(h) whether it is a fact that the enormous increase in the price of firewood in the city is due to the difficulty of traffic in the canal owing to its shallowness in summer and what steps the Government intend to take to keep the price of firewood at the normal rate all the year round ?

A —(a) & (b) The total capital outlay incurred on the Buckingham Canal to end of 1925-26 is Rs 90,55,326, inclusive of indirect charges. The following statement gives the receipts and expenditure for the five years ending 1925-26 :—

Year.	Charges.		Receipts.		Difference.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.	
1921-22	2,46,499	78,869	—	1,67,630
1922-23	2,69,843	73,814	—	1,96,029
1923-24	2,96,096	78,927	—	2,17,169
1924-25	3,31,660	80,204	—	2,51,456
1925-26	3,36,915	77,776	—	2,59,139

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- (c) Silt is being removed by manual labour. The depths of the canal in the shallowest part in the summer months now and in 1890 have not been ascertained; but instructions have been issued to maintain a depth of 4 feet in the North canal and 3 feet in the South canal at meantide.
- (d) & (e) The Government have not the information.
- (f) No.
- (g) Yes. A Mr. N. P. Ayyar submitted certain proposals in 1925 for the more efficient working of the canal and also applied for a monopoly for a motor-launch service on the canal. The Government considered it a speculative venture and did not approve of his proposals. A copy of the orders issued in that connexion is placed on the table.^a
- (h) That is a matter of opinion. The Government are, however, fully alive to the importance of keeping the canal in a navigable condition, and a plan for improvements to the canal costing about Rs 3.5 lakhs is under contemplation.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ With regard to the answer to sub-clause (g), it is said that the proposal of Mr. N. P. Ayyar is not a practical one. Did not the Chief Engineer in 1926 recommend it as a sound scheme ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I must ask for notice of that question.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ Will the Government be prepared to place on the table the proposals of Mr. N. P. Ayyar in connexion with the Buckingham Canal scheme ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I will consider whether they can be placed on the table.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ Will the Government be prepared to call for the information asked for in clauses (d) and (e) ? It is said, ‘ the Government have not the information ’.”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I will consider the suggestion.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I know whether the Government of India have interfered in connexion with that scheme, because it is likely to affect the revenues from railways of the Government of India.”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I am not aware of it. I must ask for notice of that question.”

Civil Justice

Memorials from process-servers for increase of pay.

* 43 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether memorials have been received from the process-servers of the civil courts in the Presidency for an increase of pay; and

(b) what steps the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter ?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The question is under consideration.

MR. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask in what time, approximately, the Government propose to come to a decision on this matter?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"We are awaiting a reply from the High Court."

MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Will the hon. Member expedite the matter, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The matter will be dealt with as quickly as possible when the High Court's reply is received."

Alleged complaints against the Sarishtadar of the Guntur District Court.

* 44 Q.—MR. J. KUPPUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the present Sarishtadar of the Guntur District Court has relations both in the gazetted and non-gazetted services in the district;

(b) what action the Government have taken on my letter, dated 31st December 1926, regarding his maladministration; and

(c) whether the Government will take steps to transfer him from the district?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The letter has not been received by the Government.

(c) Instructions have been issued to heads of departments not to allow ministerial heads of offices to remain too long in one place.

Estates Land Act

Introduction of an amending Bill to the Estates Land Act.

* 45 Q.—SRIMAN BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government propose to introduce an amending Bill to the Estates Land Act of 1908 in the August meeting of the Legislative Council in accordance with the assurance given by the hon. the Law Member on the floor of the Legislative Council on 24th January 1927?

A.—The Estates Land Act Committee has concluded its deliberations and has appointed a sub-committee to draft an amending Bill based on its decisions. The committee's report with the draft Bill is awaited. It will not be possible to introduce the amending Bill at the August meeting of the Council, but it is hoped that it would be possible to introduce it at a later meeting this year.

SRIMAN BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO:—"A sub-committee was appointed to draft an amending Bill. Since the sub-committee was appointed in the month of May, may I know how long it would take to frame the report?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I cannot say, Sir."

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Irrigation*Construction of a high level channel in Tanjore taluk.*

* 46 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether plans and estimates were submitted to Government more than a year ago for a high level channel capable of irrigating lands in Marur village, Tanjore taluk, which had become silted up in the floods of 1924;

(b) why the Government have not yet issued orders on the scheme; and

(c) whether the work of constructing a high level channel will be undertaken in time, so that it may be completed before the next cultivation season?

A.—(a) No. An estimate for the work was submitted by the Chief Engineer in January 1927.

(b) The financial aspect of the scheme is under examination by Government.

(c) The scheme presents practical difficulties which render its early completion improbable.

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c) that the scheme presents practical difficulties, may I ask the hon. Member for Irrigation whether the persons who find those difficulties will consult the ryots in the village in the solution of the practical difficulties?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The practical difficulties mentioned as rendering its early completion improbable are engineering difficulties on which the ryots can hardly be expected to offer expert advice."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the ryots of the village be consulted?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I think that course was probably adopted before the Engineers prepared the estimates."

Construction of automatic falling shutters on Pennar anicuts.

* 47 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state at what stage the question of constructing automatic falling shutters on the Pennar river anicuts at Sangam and Nellore is?

A.—Proposals for the construction of falling shutters on the Sangam or Nellore anicut were under consideration in connexion with the Survepalli project which was abandoned in 1913. The question does not appear to have been revived subsequently.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Sir, in view of the fact that the river-bed is fast silting up, in view of the fact that water scarcity is very much felt, and also in view of the fact that the reservoir is not properly and easily filled up, may I know whether the question will be reconsidered?"

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"The question now raised is presumably whether shutters should be put up on the Nellore anicut only. We have to determine whether there will be an increase in revenue returns. In the absence of proof that an adequate return is likely to be obtained, it is not possible for us to go on with a scheme to put up falling shutters on the anicut."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"May I point out that the present system will not be quite efficient unless some improvement over it is made?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I am not aware of it. If there is any evidence, which the hon. Member can place before the Government that the present system is inefficient, the question will be considered."

Extension of the Kistna Eastern delta.

* 48 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI : With reference to the answer to my question No. 434 answered on 21st March 1927 regarding the extension of the Kistna Eastern delta, will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state —

(a) what the villages are that would probably be benefited by the improvement;

(b) when the scheme will be taken up; and

(c) whether there would be any premium chargeable?

A.—(a) The following are the villages that would probably be benefited by the scheme :—

1. Medur.	12. Velivolu.
2. Kuderu.	13. Chitturpu.
3. Inaparru	14. Yalagadda.
4. Srirangapuram.	15. Puritigadda.
5. Tsoragudi.	16. Pagolu.
6. Lankapalli.	17. Vakkalagadda.
7. Srikanthulam.	18. Devarakota.
8. Teluguraopalem.	19. Chautasala.
9. Chinakallepalli.	20. Lakshmipuram.
10. Kodali.	21. Tsallapalli.
11. Vemulapalle.	

(b) The six feet shutters at the Kistna anicut have to be tested this season also and necessary improvements carried out before it can be said when the scheme will be taken up.

(c) Inclusion fee will be levied.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to state whether the Government will consider the proposal of opening a high flood channel through some of the taluks in the upcountry from the Kistna near Bezvada, as some of the tenants of the Government villages in the locality have petitioned for it?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"This does not arise out of the question. I must ask for notice."

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Marine*Constitution of the Cochin Port Trust*

11-45 * 49 Q.—Mr J. A. SALDANHA. Will the hon the Law Member be
a.m. pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Cochin Port Trust has been constituted;
- (b) if not, the reasons for the delay in constituting it; and
- (c) when it is likely to be constituted?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Cochin Port Trust Act, 1925 (Madras Act VIII of 1925), has not yet been brought into force pending the promulgation by the Cochin Darbar of a corresponding Ordinance. The trust can be constituted only after the Act is brought into force.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether the Travancore State which has got a representative on the Cochin Port Trust has promulgated any Act ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I do not think that the Travancore Darbar has promulgated any Act. I do not think that any portion of the Travancore State lies within the area of the proposed Port.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Has not the Travancore State the right of sending a representative ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ They have the right of representation.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I want to know whether the Travancore Darbar has not promulgated any regulation in the matter ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ No.”

Deputation of Mr. R. C. Bristow to England.

* 50 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. R. C. Bristow, Engineer-in-charge, Cochin Harbour, is proceeding to England and if so, for what purpose;

(b) whether he stated at the last monthly meeting of the Cochin Port Conservancy Board that he was proceeding to England within two weeks to supervise the manufacture of the new ball joints for the pipe line of the dredger “ Lord Willingdon ”;

(c) why it is necessary that Mr. Bristow should proceed to England for such supervision; and

(d) under whose orders he is proceeding and at what and whose cost?

A.—(a) Mr. Bristow proceeded to England on leave on average pay for three months with effect from the 23rd May 1927. During his leave, he will be on deputation for a period of six weeks for duty in connexion with the design and supply of new ball joints for the pipe line of the dredger “ Lord Willingdon.”

(b) The Government have no information.

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- (c) Owing to lack of knowledge of the practical difficulties involved, the firms in England failed to suggest a suitable design of joint for the pipe line. Mr. Bristow has himself designed a new type of ball joint which it is proposed to adopt after consultation with experts in England.
- (d) The deputation of Mr. Bristow was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council at the request of the Local Government. The total cost of the deputation, which is made up of the pay of Mr. Bristow at two-thirds of his pay in India and a compensatory allowance at 16s. 8d. a day, amounts to about Rs. 3,127. The cost will be debited to the Cochin Landing and Shipping Fund.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ My information is that ball joints for this pipe line were once prepared and sent by a firm to Cochin, but the design given by the engineers was not a proper one. I want to know whether that is a fact or not ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Mr. Bristow was not responsible for the design of the original pipe.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know who prepared the ball joints first ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The contractor prepared the original joints.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ What was the cost of the ball joints sent to Cochin ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I must ask for notice of that question.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know what committee has been appointed for this purpose for considering the preparation of ball joints ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I do not know whether a committee was appointed. I must ask for notice.”

Receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Cochin Harbour Works.

* 51 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the House a statement showing the up-to-date receipts and expenditure on the various items in connexion with the Cochin Harbour Works and the revised estimates recently passed, if any, with an explanation of any excess expenditure incurred and likely to be incurred in future under various items ?

A.—The Cochin Harbour scheme is divided into four stages as follows :—

First stage.

This stage includes work done on the Cochin Harbour in connexion with investigation and protective works. A sum of Rs. 2,29,994 was spent on these works. The Madras Government and the Travancore and Cochin Darbars have each paid one-third of this expenditure.

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Second stage.

This is known as the Experimental stage and represents work done in connexion with the experiment in cutting the bar. An expenditure of Rs 9,27,484 was incurred at this stage towards which the three parties each paid Rs. 3 lakhs. The excess of Rs 27,484 over the sum of Rs. 9 lakhs was debited to the Cochin Landing and Shipping Fund.

Maintenance stage.

The experimental work was brought to a close in June 1923 and pending the receipt of the sanction of the Government of India to the third stage of the scheme, the work on the harbour was confined to maintenance of the work already done. From July 1923 to September 1925 a sum of Rs. 3,77,758 was incurred on maintenance. The entire expenditure was debited to the Cochin Landing and Shipping Fund.

Third stage.

This is the present stage of the scheme. An estimate for Rs 44.71 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1925. The expenditure incurred to the end of 1926-27 amounted to Rs. 27.39 lakhs. A revised project estimate for Rs. 50.29 lakhs has been received from the Harbour Engineer-in-Chief to Government and is under the consideration of Government.

Fourth stage.

This stage will include all works that may be found necessary for the conversion of the harbour into a really important port. Estimates have not yet been framed for these works.

Receipts.

The only item of receipts connected with the Cochin Harbour Works is the recovery from the Cochin Darbar of the charges incurred in the reclamation of land. A sum of Rs. 2,87,914 has so far been recovered from the Cochin Darbar on this account.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I have asked the question as to the several items of expenditure in connexion with the harbour works. I find only three stages of the expenditure given, and I want to know what are the items of expenditure at the several stages and the items of receipt. I want to know whether I can have the details."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"If the hon. Member gives notice of his question, I shall get the information."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I want to know the items of expenditure. I think the Secretary must have those items."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The answer gives the different stages in which expenditure has been incurred; and, with reference to one of these stages, namely, the third stage, the answer says that an estimate for a

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particular amount was sanctioned by the Government of India. I want to know from the hon. the Law Member whether no original estimate has been prepared for the work as a whole, and if so, what that estimate was."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"An estimate has been prepared for each stage in turn."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I want to know whether, without a definite idea, however approximate and rough it may be, of the total expenditure that may be necessary for the works, the Government undertook these huge works."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"An accurate forecast of expenditure on one stage can be made only after the previous stage is completed."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"What I want to know is whether before they launched into these works they had no idea, a bird's-eye view idea, of the total expenditure, that was likely to be incurred on the works as a whole."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"No. The explanation is that before one stage is over you cannot say what the expenditure on the next stage will be."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I should ask whether the Government had any idea, roughly at least, of the total expenditure that was likely to be incurred under the three stages together and whether the Government had any estimate prepared for the first three stages, and if so, what that estimate is."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"As I was once closely concerned with this question, perhaps I may be able to make the position clear to the hon. Member. The first stage noticed by the hon. Member on which a definite amount has been expended concerned all those investigations and protective works which were undertaken up to the date on which large comprehensive schemes which would enable sea-faring vessels to go into the harbour were taken into consideration. The second stage arose out of the simple question whether sea-going vessels of certain dimensions could be got inside the harbour. This involved experiment and a study of the conditions. No attempt had yet been made to maintain a channel across the bar by which means only sea-going vessels could come in. Expert advice was to the effect that such a channel would be possible, and these experiments were carried out to the satisfaction of the experts. Actual efforts had now to be made to construct such a channel and with reference to this which is termed the third stage, the hon. Member has been given the information as to what it is at present anticipated that the work will cost. When that work has been completed, it will be possible for sea-going vessels to go inside; the landing and shipping will be carried on inside the harbour. That accounts for the different stages; as to the last stage not even the engineers can say what amount will eventually be spent on these facilities, wharves, godowns, etc., because these are matters on which money is continually being expended to bring and keep a harbour up to date, and the expenditure may extend to a very large sum."

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Political Detenues*Release of Chettali Beeyumma.*

* 52 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Chettali gardens of Beeyumma, a political detainee at Mangalore, have been sold in court auction in execution of decrees obtained by her alleged creditors;

(b) whether in consideration of this fact and also her weak state of health the Government will be pleased to permit her to go to her place; and

(c) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to disclose the reasons for not allowing her to go to her place?

A.—(a) The property was sold in auction on 17th February 1927, in execution of the decree in O.S. No. 313 of 1917, on the file of the Additional District Munsif of Tirur, obtained by one Edakkandathil Veeran Kutty against Chettali Beeyumma and others. It was purchased by one Vetuyatul Mayan Kutty of Feroke, who has however not yet obtained possession of the land.

(b) No.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to a supplementary question put by Mr. J. A. Saldanha under question No. 53 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 26th January 1927.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Government honestly thinks . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member should not use the word 'honestly' in such context."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Government thinks that a woman, 80 years old, is too dangerous to be set at large?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"She is not confined in jail but is residing at Mangalore. It is not considered safe for her to return to her native place. The matter has been discussed at length on former occasions in this House."

Railways*Construction of a railway line from Mangalore to Hassan.*

* 53 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the District Board of South Kanara had passed a resolution requesting the President to urge upon the Government the necessity of constructing a railway from Mangalore to Hassan immediately and offering to give guarantee if necessary;

(b) when that resolution was submitted to this Government;

(c) what action the Government have taken thereon;

(d) whether they have submitted that resolution to the Government of India;

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(e) whether the Government propose to ask the Agent of the South Indian Railway whether that company is willing to construct and work that line ;

(f) whether they have asked the Collector of South Kanara to enquire and report about the commercial, economic and strategic importance of this line ; and

(g) if not, whether they will be pleased to get the information from the Collector at an early date ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) November 1926.

(c) to (g) As the co-operation of the Mysore Darbar is necessary for the construction of the line, the question was referred to the Railway Board and they have intimated that the Mysore Government do not contemplate its construction either at present or in the near future.

Village Panchayat Courts

Execution of the decrees passed by the Village Panchayat Courts.

* 54 Q.—MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU : With reference to the answer given to my supplementary question to question No 274 answered on 15th March 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether Government have examined afresh the undesirability of making the President of the Village Panchayat Court responsible for the execution of decrees passed by the court ?

A.—The question was referred to certain Collectors for report through the Board of Revenue. These reports are awaited.

Corporation of Madras

Extension of the General Hospital Bridge at Madras.

* 55 Q.—RAO SABIB R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have noticed that owing to the narrowness of the General Hospital Bridge at Madras, heavy and fast transports and pedestrians that pass over it are congested and their movements not free ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to build wooden footbridges on both sides of the General Hospital Bridge and widen it so as to facilitate free running of all sorts of transports ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have under consideration proposals of the Director of Town-Planning to improve conditions by bringing in the road from the Body Guard Lines on the eastern side of the canal. This will greatly relieve the traffic on the bridge.

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Alleged proceedings against Purushotham Lal.

* 56 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Purushotham Lal, doing business at 218, China Bazaar Road, was asked by the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation to renew a broken glass-pane in the case where sweetmeats are kept for sale ;

(b) whether the said sweetmeat-seller replied to the said notice after duly complying with it ; and

(c) whether in spite of it he was proceeded against under section 368 of the City Municipal Act ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The report received from the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, on the subject is laid on the Table.*

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I should like to know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health or the First Minister whether the Commissioner has any right to summon an old man suffering from Bright's disease to appear before him in the Corporation office ? ”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I think he has that power. ”

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ And who is responsible if he dies ? ”

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I should like to know from him whether he did not believe the letter from the man saying that the glass-pane has been replaced. In spite of this statement, in spite of the fact that he was sick, they served a notice on his servants, and incarcerated this man on a non-bailable warrant in the lock-up on a Sunday without giving him a chance to get out of it. ”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It is stated clearly in the appendix that the Commissioner issued the notice only after making a careful inquiry. ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT : “ The time allotted for questions and answers has elapsed. The House will now proceed to the next item. ”

Education*Construction of a hostel for the Arabic College of Kurnool.*

* 57 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any proposal to give a grant for the construction of the hostel for the Arabic College of Kurnool ; and

(b) whether the request of the college trustees was accepted by Government and plans were asked to be prepared, and if so, what has become of the proposal ?

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A.—(a) & (b) The Secretary of the Anjumani-i-Islamiah, Kurnool, applied to the Director of Public Instruction in 1924 for a grant towards a hostel for the Arabic College, Kurnool. As the accommodation proposed in the hostel scheme was far in excess of requirements, the Director of Public Instruction advised the correspondent to submit a more modest scheme. The revised proposals have not yet been received.

Investment of the Madras University funds.

* 58 Q.—MR. C. GOFALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have decided that the Madras University funds should not be invested in other banks except the Central Urban Bank and the Imperial Bank of India; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons that impelled the hon. Minister to take this step?

A.—(a) Yes

(b) The Government examined the question with reference to the facilities for investment offered by other private banks and found that a selection from them, satisfactory from all points of view, was difficult

Inclusion of the Andhra University in the list of approved Universities.

* 59 Q.—MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the Andhra University is not one of the approved Universities, the degrees of which are held to qualify a candidate to compete for the Delhi Indian Civil Service examination; and

(b) what steps, if any, are taken to get the Andhra University included in the list of the approved Universities?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India have been requested to permit the graduates of the Andhra University to appear for all competitive examinations instituted by that Government, for which the possession of a degree has been prescribed as a preliminary qualification and their reply is awaited.

Report on the progress of elementary education in the Punjab.

* 60 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Educational Officer was deputed by Government to study the progress of elementary education in the Punjab;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether he was also deputed to study the system of adult education that is adopted in that province; and

(c) whether the Government propose to publish the report of his study at least in regard to the system of adult education in view of the importance of the subject?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The officer was not specifically required to study the system of adult education; but it is understood that while in the Punjab the officer included adult education in the scope of his enquiries.

(c) Extracts from the report of the Special Officer on the development of elementary education are laid on the table.^a

Local Boards

Representation of the fisherman community of Chatrapur division in taluk and district boards.

* 61 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH Das Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorial from the fisherman community of Chatrapur division in the year 1926-27 regarding their representation in the taluk and district boards as a backward and depressed class;

(b) whether they will be pleased to place the memorial on the Council table; and

(c) whether they have enquired into the allegations contained therein?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have not received the memorial referred to.

Construction of the causeway over the river Swarnamukhi.

* 62 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to lay on the table the information asked for in my interpellation No. 211, dated 3rd March 1927, regarding the construction of the causeway over the river Swarnamukhi?

211 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total cost of construction of the causeway over the river Swarnamukhi near Nayudupet, and whether the whole amount was met from the Provincial funds;

(b) who the engineer was that prepared plans and estimates for it;

A.—(a) The total cost was Rupees 14,238. The entire expenditure was met from Provincial funds.

(b) M.R.By. M. V. Tirumalai Ayyangar A v a r g a l, District Board Engineer.

^a Circulated separately.

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(c) whether they were approved by the Superintending Engineer, and if so, by whom and when;

(d) whether the Superintending Engineer inspected the causeway soon after its completion;

(e) who the contractor was for the said work and who the officer that supervised its construction;

(f) whether it is a fact that the present condition of the causeway is most unsatisfactory;

(g) if so, whether any remedy has been sought for by the Government;

(h) when the work was completed?

(c) The original estimate for Rs. 13,900 was approved by the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, M R.Ry. Bhas-kara Ayyar Avargal, on 1st March 1925. The revised estimate for Rs. 15,200 was approved by the Superintending Engineer, Mr. A. S. Laurie, on 20th January 1926.

(d) Yes.

(e) The contractors were Messrs. T. Seshu Reddi, P. Seshachala Ayyar, and M Singayya Chetti. The District Board Engineer and his subordinates supervised the construction.

(f) No. The present condition of the causeway is said to be fairly satisfactory except at the northern end, where there is a scour and stones have been displaced.

(g) The District Board proposes to try rough stone bedding for the portion of the bed liable to erosion.

(h) The work was completed on 31st December 1926.

Alleged petition objecting to the election of the District Board President, Nellore.

* 63 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is not a fact that election petitions objecting to the election of the District Board President, Nellore, filed in February 1926, have not till now been disposed of;

(b) whether the Government have ascertained the reasons for the delay in disposing of the matter and if so, what they are; and

(c) whether the Government have thought of any remedies to avoid such delays in the matter of local board elections?

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- A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.
 (c) Yes. The Local and Municipal Advisory Committee was consulted on the question and that body recommended that the jurisdiction of civil courts should be ousted and that election disputes should be heard by a *persona designata* with an appeal to the Government. The Government after careful consideration decided not to interfere with the jurisdiction of the courts.

Village Panchayats

Appointment of Mr. V. Vedachala Mudaliyar as Organizer of Village Panchayats.

* 64 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAIYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr. V. Vedachala Mudaliyar, village munsif of Vazhuvathur village, Chingleput taluk, has been appointed as an Honorary Organizer of Village Panchayats for the area comprised in the taluk board area—vide notification No. 70 at page 54 of Part I-A of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 8th February 1927; and

(b) whether the local Revenue officers, including the Sub-Collector, were consulted in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Collector of Chingleput was consulted by the Registrar-General of Panchayats and saw no objection to the appointment.

Agriculture

Starting of agricultural colonization schemes.

* 65 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in pursuance of the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee Government propose to start any agricultural colonization schemes more specially for the Kurnool district; and

(b) whether Government are aware that there are two big blocks of forest land at Gundalanattu and Parasibhavinattu in the Atmakur division that may be easily disafforested and that may conveniently form the plots for a first experiment?

A.—(a) The recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of the Government.

(b) No.

Propagation of the improved methods of agriculture.

* 66 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to instruct the agricultural demonstrators to do propaganda work regarding the introduction of improved and scientific methods of agriculture; and

(b) what are the qualifications required of a demonstrator?

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A.—(a) The agricultural demonstrators are already doing this work.

(b) Agricultural demonstrators are generally appointed from among men who had undergone a course of training in the Agricultural College and had obtained either a certificate of proficiency or a Diploma in Agriculture or are graduates of Agriculture.

Opening of an agricultural school in Kistna district.

* 67 Q. The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider the desirability of opening an agricultural school at or about Gudivada in Kistna district?

A.—Not at present.

Development Department

Conference of the officers of the Development Department

* 68 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to make a statement regarding the subjects considered and the conclusions arrived at, at the recent conference of officers of the Development Department?

A.—Yes.

Industries

Officers of the Indian Industrial Service.

* 69 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(a) to furnish the names and designation of the officers in the Department of Industries who were recommended for inclusion in the cadre of the Indian Industrial Service;

(b) to state—

(i) the present scale of pay of each of these officers, the length of service put in by them in the post they now hold and the pay they are now drawing;

(ii) the names of officers amongst these whose posts are sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India and those directly recruited by him in England; and

(iii) the principle guiding the existing scales of pay of these officers?

A.—The Government are precluded from disclosing the recommendations made by them to the Government of India.

Amendment to the State Aid to Industries Act.

* 70 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal pending before the Government to amend the State Aid to Industries Act;

(b) if so, when the draft Bill will be ready for publication; and

(c) whether it is proposed to publish the Bill for public criticism before it is introduced into the Council?

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A.—(a) It has been suggested that the State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (V of 1923), should be amended so as to admit of more latitude being shown in the consideration of applications for aid to cottage and small scale industries.

(b) & (c) No amending Bill has yet been drafted but when one is prepared, it will be published for general criticism.

Public Works

Special allowances to Public Works overseers in South Kanara.

* 71 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Public Works Department overseers working in the district of South Kanara and the extent of the jurisdiction of each of them ;

(b) whether the amount of fixed allowance given for their tour is inadequate inasmuch as the extent of their jurisdiction is large and the means of communication are inadequate ;

(c) whether in view of the inadequacy of the means of communication the Revenue Inspectors in the district of South Kanara are given a special allowance ; and

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to grant special allowance to overseers also for the same reasons as those operating in the case of the Revenue Inspectors ?

A.—(a) There are no Public Works Department overseers in the South Kanara district. There are two supervisors with headquarters at Mangalore and Udipi. The supervisor at Mangalore has jurisdiction throughout the taluks of Mangalore, Uppinangadi and Kasaragod and the supervisor at Udipi over the taluks of Coondapoor, Udipi and Karkal.

(b) The supervisor at Udipi is paid a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem and the supervisor at Mangalore Rs. 40 per mensem. The amounts have been fixed after due consideration of the extent of travelling the supervisors have to perform in a month, and the means of communication available.

(c) Revenue Inspectors in the South Kanara district are eligible for a fixed travelling allowance of Rs 30. They are not given any ' special allowance ' in addition.

(d) Does not arise.

Registration

Documents registered in the Sub-Registrars' offices in Tanjore district.

* 72 Q.—MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many documents have been registered in each of the Sub-Registrars' offices in both the West Tanjore and East Tanjore districts during the last twelve years annually ; and

(b) how many cases of contested registration there have been during the period ?

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A.—(a) & (b) Two statements^a are appended giving the information.

Excise

Consumption of opium in this Presidency.

* 73 Q.—MR. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Council of the League of Nations has prescribed six seers of opium for a population of 10,000 for annual consumption;

(b) whether there are municipalities in this Presidency where more than the prescribed quantity is consumed;

(c) whether he will be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the quantity of opium consumed in each district and municipality with its population for the year 1926-27 or the latest year for which the information is available; and

(d) whether the Government have rationed or propose to ration the consumption in each opium shop consistent with the quantity prescribed by the League of Nations?

A.—(a) The standard fixed by the League of Nations is 600 milligrammes per head per annum, equivalent to a little over 6 seers per 10,000 of the population per annum

(b) The Government have not got the information.

(c) The information concerning the quantity consumed is available for each district in the Annual Excise Administration reports of the several years which have been published. Separate figures for the municipalities are not available. Information concerning the population in the areas in question is available in the census reports which have also been published.

(d) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (d) of the Legislative Council question No. 195 answered at the meeting on 1st March 1927.

Progress of the Temperance movement in the Presidency.

* 74 Q.—MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether since the last sitting of the Council, Government have taken any definite and fresh steps in furtherance of the Temperance movement in the Presidency; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken and what is the estimated expenditure or loss of revenue involved?

A.—(a) & (b) Investigation is in progress. Until the result of that investigation is known no fresh steps can be taken.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 120—123 infra.

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Medical*Opening of a Tuberculosis Hospital at Bellary.*

* 75 Q.—Mr K. ABDUL HYE: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to start a Tuberculosis Hospital at Bellary?

A.—The Government have no such proposal under their consideration.

Introduction of the Village Aid Scheme in this Presidency.

* 76 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the Village Aid Scheme introduced by the Bombay Government for medical relief in the rural areas, viz., of giving village schoolmasters a training in first aid and the treatment of simple ailments; and

(b) whether they propose to introduce such a scheme at least as an experimental measure in one or two districts of the Presidency?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government understand that a scheme of rural medical relief on the lines referred to by the hon. Member is in force in the Bombay Presidency and they have asked the Surgeon-General with the Government to obtain detailed information on the point.

Increase of fees for women in-patients in the General Hospital.

* 77 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON. Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state why women in-patients in the General Hospital in the Women Special Ward were asked to pay Rs. 15 per diem from 11th June while they had been paying only Rs. 3-12-0 per diem till 10th idem?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 904, P.H., dated the 9th May 1927,* which has now been placed upon the table and in which the Government have sanctioned a revised scale of charges to be levied from persons admitted as in-patients to the special wards of the State hospitals in the Madras City. The women in-patients referred to apparently chose single bed 'A' class wards for their accommodation and were therefore asked to pay Rs. 15 a day for diet, nursing, medical advice and minor operations.

Restoration of the dispensary at Kumb'la.

* 78 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a local fund dispensary located at Kumb'la of Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara in 1923 and 1924;

(b) how long it worked and what was the daily attendance, what was its income and expenditure;

(c) why it was stopped;

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(d) what is the distance between the said place and the nearest dispensary; and

(e) whether the Government propose to take any, and if so, what steps to restore the dispensary?

A.—(a) A dispensary was opened at Kumbla in 1922 and it worked during that year and the year 1923.

(b) The dispensary was in existence for about two years. The average daily attendance for the two years was 123 26. The average annual expenditure upon the maintenance of the dispensary for the two years was Rs. 1,407-8-0. The dispensary derived no income in 1922; its income during 1923 was Rs 5.

(c) & (d) The Government have no information.

(e) The Government do not propose to take any steps to restore the dispensary. It is for the taluk board concerned to take the initiative in the matter.

Work done by the Assistant Superintendent of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital.

* 79 Q.—**MR. B. S. MALLAYYA**. Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cataract operations done in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital last year by—

(i) the Superintendent,

(ii) the Assistant Superintendent,

(iii) the Honorary Surgeon, and

(iv) the Resident Medical Officer;

(b) how many beds are in charge of each of these officers;

(c) what is the work done by the Assistant Superintendent at present;

(d) what his pay is;

(e) whether there is an Ophthalmic Surgeon attached to the Royapuram Hospital, if so, whether that Surgeon is doing operation work there;

(f) what his pay is; and

(g) whether the Assistant Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Hospital is qualified to be in charge of the hospital when the Superintendent goes on leave or is on other duty?

A.—(a) The number of cataract operations performed in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital during 1926 was as follows:—

(i) by the Superintendent	...	...	1,035
(ii) by the Assistant Superintendent	...	...	261
(iii) by the Honorary Surgeon	...	...	144
(iv) by the Resident Medical Officer	...	...	154

Total ... 1,594

(b) Out of a total of 170 beds, 30 are in charge of the Honorary Surgeon. The remaining 140 beds are under the care of the Superintendent, assisted by the Assistant Superintendent and the Medical Officer in charge of the Out-patients' department (the former being in immediate charge of 118 beds and the latter of 22 beds).

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(c) The duties of the Assistant Superintendent are—

- (i) to attend personally to every case in the hospital, except in the septic wards and the Out-patient department, three days in the week, and to all urgent cases in the In-patient department on the other days and to dress all operation cases personally ;
 - (ii) to relieve the Superintendent of part of the operative work of the hospital ;
 - (iii) to assist the Superintendent at all important operations on three days in the week ;
 - (iv) to conduct sub-conjunctival and intravenous injections ;
 - (v) to give clinical instruction to the students and post-graduates attending the In-patient department ;
 - (vi) to assist the Superintendent in the preparation of materials for clinical teaching in the various departments of the Elliot School ;
 - (vii) to assist the Superintendent generally in the administrative and professional work of the hospital ; and
 - (viii) to attend to the Superintendent's work during the latter's temporary absence.
- (d) The present incumbent draws Rs. 900 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 500—50—900.
- (e) Yes.
- (f) The Ophthalmic Surgeon in the Royapuram Hospital is an honorary officer. He is also entrusted with the teaching of Ophthalmology to the students of the Royapuram Medical School, for which he is paid an honorarium of Rs. 360 a year.
- (g) Yes.

Construction of the Kasaragod Hospital building.

* 80 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD. Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Kasaragod Hospital was built by Government ;
- (b) what is the amount of the grant ;
- (c) when was the building completed ;
- (d) whether it is true that the building has not yet been occupied for want of an in-patient ward and a well for which the South Kanara District Board could not find the necessary amount ; and what would be the cost of constructing these appurtenances ; and
- (e) whether the Government will be pleased to give a further grant for constructing these, so that no further damages are done to the hospital building already constructed ?

A.—(a) The building so far erected for the new hospital (to which the hon Member presumably refers) is the out-patients block ; it was built by the District Board of South Kanara.

(b) Rs. 3,967.

(c) It is incomplete. The part built was finished in March 1923.

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- (d) The building has not yet been used as a hospital as there is no in-patients ward or latrine. The cost of the two works is estimated at Rs. 37,300. It is reported that the District Board is unable to find the required amount from its own funds. The well work referred to is nearing completion.
- (e) The Government will consider in connexion with the budget estimate for 1928-29 the question of giving a half grant towards the cost of completing the hospital scheme.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Forests

List of villages in the forest districts of Kurnool.

81 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table a list of the villages in the three forest districts of Kurnool in relation to which reserved forests are situated within half a mile of either—

- (a) the main village itself; and
- (b) the cultivated lands of the village?

A.—The information has been called for.

Depots in the three forest districts of Kurnool.

82 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table a list of the places where the Government have established depots within the three forest districts of Kurnool where they sell—

- (1) agricultural implements to the ryots;
- (2) timber for domestic purposes of the ryots; and
- (3) fuel?

A.—The information has been called for.

Honorary Magistrates

Alleged compulsory resignation of the Honorary Magistrates, Dharapuram.

83 Q.—MR. S. V. VANAVUDAIYA GOUNDAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs. Raja Rao alias Vidyachar and Govindaswami Udayar, Honorary Magistrates, Dharapuram, were compelled by the Government to resign their offices in October 1925;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government threatened to withdraw the powers of the said gentlemen as Honorary Magistrates if they did not submit their resignation;

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, the reasons for the action taken by the Government;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government took the action referred to on account of certain prosecution proceedings pending before the first-class Sub-Magistrate, Erode, against the gentlemen referred to above;

(e) why the Government considered it proper to take the action referred to even when the prosecution proceedings were pending disposal and no verdict had yet been passed against the gentlemen referred to;

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(f) whether the Government is aware that the prosecution proceedings referred to above have finally failed and judgment has been delivered by the first-class Magistrate, Erode, about five months ago, who held that the two gentlemen referred to above were not guilty of perjury or any other offence with which they were charged; and

(g) if answer to (f) is in the affirmative, whether the Government will consider the desirability of appointing the two gentlemen as Honorary Magistrates again, in view of the fact that they have vindicated their character in the court of justice?

A.—(a) to (e) A report was received from the District Magistrate, Coimbatore, in September 1925, which satisfied the Government that the two persons in question were not fit to be retained in the office of Honorary Magistrate. It was, however, thought proper to give them an opportunity of resigning their appointment and on their tendering their resignation their powers were withdrawn.

(f) Yes.

(g) The Government appoint a person as an Honorary Magistrate on the recommendation of the District Magistrate. In the present case the District Magistrate is of opinion that, notwithstanding their acquittal, the two persons are not fit to be appointed Honorary Magistrates. The Government have perused the judgment and can see no reason to disagree with the District Magistrate.

Irrigation

Investigations regarding the Tungabhadra project.

84 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state in regard to the Tungabhadra project—

(a) whether the preliminary investigation is now complete;

(b) whether Rs. 25,000 provided for in the budget (1927–28) has been expended;

(c) whether any more money has been spent;

(d) what the results of the preliminary investigation are;

(e) whether the decision of Government is that the project as detailed in the Arokiaswami Mudaliyar Committee may be taken up for execution;

(f) if there is any difference of opinion, where exactly the difference arises;

(g) whether the Government propose to begin any part of the actual working out of the scheme during the current financial year;

(h) if they do so intend, whether estimates have been got ready; and

(i) when and for what amount of supplementary grant the Government propose to come up?

A.—The first step in the preliminary investigation, viz., the examination of the suitability of the proposed dam site, has been taken, and the Government have very recently received the Geologist's report to the effect that, while the proposed site near the abandoned village of Timmalapuram appears suitable, no final

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opinion can be expressed until test excavations have been made. The Chief Engineer has been instructed to arrange for this. He has also been directed to begin immediately the investigation of the engineering aspects of the proposed reservoir and channels, a task which involves the collection of data regarding levels and discharges. The sum of Rs. 25,000 provided in the budget is intended to meet the cost of this investigation.

As soon as the engineers have prepared plans of the commanded area, it will be necessary to make an agricultural survey of the lands affected, and the revenue and financial results that may be expected will also have to be carefully considered before the scheme can be made ready for the necessary application for sanction.

There is no prospect whatever of actual execution of the project being begun during this year.

Repairs to the Gonteru drain in West Godavari district.

85 Q.—MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that estimates for the repair of the Gonteru drain in West Godavari district were approved but that the execution of the same has been delayed ;

(b) if so, when the estimates were approved and why there was delay in execution ;

(c) whether Government are aware that this Gonteru drain in its present state of bad repair is not only damaging crops but also threatening dwelling houses in some of the bordering villages ; and

(d) what steps, if any, are being taken to expedite repairs to the said drain ?

A.—The Government have called for information.

Agriculture

Income, etc., of Government sericultural farms.

86 Q.—THE ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many farms of sericulture are being run by the Government ;

(b) what is their net income, total expenditure and income ;

(c) in what months of the year the rearing of worms takes place ;

(d) what are the kinds of cocoons that the Government farms are producing ;

(e) whether any private farms are being aided by the department ;

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to furnish a market for the private men who experiment on sericulture ; and

(g) whether the Government will publish available information regarding the state of climate suitable for the growth of worms and a profitable paying sericulture ?

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A.—(a) One at Coonoor.

(b) In 1926-27, there was an income of Rs. 121-6-0 against an expenditure of Rs. 865-5-0.

(c) Throughout the year.

(d) French (univoltine); hybrid (a cross between the French and the Mysore worm) and Mysore (multivoltine).

(e) No cash grant is given to any private farm though advice and assistance in other ways are freely given.

(f) The Department of Industries will render all possible assistance in finding a market for the products of private sericulture.

(g) The Department of Industries has published in 1924 a bulletin entitled 'A Practical Treatise on Sericulture'. Copies of the bulletin can be had from the Superintendent, Government Press, at 14 annas a copy.

Industries

Aid to cottage industries under the State Aid to Industries Act.

87 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any Government Order holding that cottage industries for the purpose of aid under the State Aid to Industries Act should be taken to mean industries conducted only for the benefit of workers in their homes and not industries carried on partly for the benefit of middlemen;

(b) if so, under what circumstances and for what reasons it was passed;

(c) whether Government have enquired and found any co-operative organization for the benefit of cottage industries in which middlemen could not be included with their shares in the capital or management;

(d) what loans have been given for cottage industries up to date;

(e) whether Government have received any proposal from the Director of Industries or others for the modification of that order; and

(f) what action Government have taken or propose to take?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The order was passed as the result of a general examination of the scope of the different expressions used in section 5 (1) of the Act.

(c) No.

(d) None.

(e) & (f) The Director suggested a reconsideration of the order but Government did not accept the suggestion.

Excise

Possibilities of the production of industrial alcohol in this Presidency.

88 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to refer to article 28 on "Industrial alcohol" on page 350 of Indian Munitions Board's "Industrial Hand-book, 1919" and to state—

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to explore the possibilities of production in this Presidency of industrial alcohol as a form of fuel, which the author of the article, Dr. Gilbert Fowler of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, thinks can be obtained in unlimited quantities in India;

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(b) (i) how many factories there are in the Madras Presidency for the production of industrial alcohol as a direct product or by-product,

(ii) which are the principal ones and

(iii) which of them are under Government supervision and control ;

(c) (i) what aids and facilities are given by Government to any firm or individual working such industry,

(ii) which of them and

(iii) to what extent ;

(d) whether a representation was made by several inhabitants of South Kanara in 1926 in which a request was made for the establishment of distilleries for the manufacture of industrial alcohol, among others, and whether this application was rejected on the ground that the petitioners had not shown that the supply of such spirit was insufficient to meet the demand ;

(e) (i) whether thereupon the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League made a further representation on the subject on the ground of encouragement of a national industry instead of our people depending for the sufficiency of industrial alcohol on foreign imports,

(ii) whether the Commissioner of Excise refused to reconsider the question and

(iii) if so, on what grounds ; and

(f) (i) whether Government have laid it down as a policy that in considering applications for facilities for the encouragement of a new national industry such as that of industrial alcohol, the fact that there is a sufficient quantity in the local market of such product imported from Great Britain or any foreign country should be a bar to the favourable consideration of such an application and

(ii) if not, on what ground the rejection of the petition referred to above by the Excise Commissioner was justified ?

4.—(a) The possibility of producing power alcohol was investigated by the Industries department in the year 1920, but as it was considered doubtful whether it would pay to establish a factory for the purpose until such time as the demand for petrol exceeds the supply and the necessity for a substitute for it is felt, the matter was not pursued further, though some information was collected in regard to the availability of the requisite raw materials. Government understand that the cost of running internal combustion engines on power alcohol compares unfavourably with the cost of running them with kerosene or petrol at their present prices.

(b) There are no factories in the Presidency producing industrial alcohol on a commercial scale, but Messrs. Parry & Co. are able to manufacture power alcohol in their distilleries and can produce it at any moment on a commercial scale.

(c) None.

(d) The Government received a petition from certain inhabitants of South Kanara in 1926 for the establishment of distilleries in South Kanara for the manufacture of liquor and by-products

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including industrial alcohol. The petitioners were advised to approach the Collector of South Kanara and the Commissioner of Excise in the first instance.

(e) The Government have not the information asked for.

(f) (i) The Government have not laid down any such policy as is referred to by the hon. Member.

(ii) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (e) above.

Location of the toddy shop at Voorandur.

89 Q.—MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the date on which a toddy shop in the village of Voorandur, Chittoor district, was first opened;

(b) whether it is a fact that the toddy shop is in the centre of the village itself; and

(c) whether any representation has been received from the villagers saying that the location of the toddy shop is likely to create breach of peace and is dangerous to the life and property of respectable villagers living in and about the place?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not the information.

(c) No.

Fisheries

Prohibition of fishing in the vicinity of pearl banks from the Manapad Par to the Vaifar Karaipar.

90 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received a memorial from the fishermen of Tuticorin and neighbourhood protesting against the draft rules which the Government propose to make under section VI (4) of the Indian Fisheries Act of 1897 prohibiting for two years from 1st July 1927 all fishing in the vicinity of the pearl banks lying off the coast of Tinnevely extending from the Manapad Par to the Vaifar Karaipar; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to prevent the hardship that is likely to be caused to the large community of Bharatha and other fisherfolk who depend entirely for the means of their livelihood on fishing in this area?

A.—(a) & (b) After careful consideration of the representations received from the Tuticorin fishermen, Government were satisfied that they had no real grievance. The prohibition was not newly imposed. It was in force for two years from 1st April 1925 to 31st March 1927 and was only renewed as the pearl banks which have not yet been fished still require protection.

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III

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to announce to the House that, under Rule 3 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, I have nominated the following four Members of the Council to be a Panel of Chairmen for this session :— 12 noon.

Mr. C. E. Wood.

Mr. Mahmud Schamvad Sahib.

Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.

IV

(a) ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to announce that the undermentioned Acts which were passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the date noted against each —

The Madras High Court (Jurisdictional Limits)

Act, 1927 28th April 1927.

The Presidency Small Cause Courts (Madras

Amendment) Act, 1927 15th April 1927.

(b) ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to announce that the undermentioned Act which was passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the date noted against it —

The Madras High Court (Jurisdictional Limits)

Act, 1927. 6th April 1927.

V

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(1)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the following orders :—

(1) G.O. No. 303,* Development, dated 3rd March 1927, recording the audit report of the Russellkonda Saw Mill for the quarter ending 30th September 1926.

(2) G.O. No. 361,* Development, dated 16th March 1927, recording the audit report of the Kerala Soap Institute for the quarter ending 30th September 1926.

(3) G.O. No. 425,* Development, dated 28th March 1927, recording the audit report of the Government Industrial Institute, Madras, for the half-year ending 30th September 1926.

(4) G.O. No. 426,* Development, dated 25th March 1927, recording the audit report of the Government Industrial Institute, Madura, for 1925-26.

(5) G.O. No. 486,* Development, dated 1st April 1927, recording the audit report of the Government Industrial Institute, Madura, for the quarter ending 30th June 1927.

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(6) G.O. No. 623,^a Development, dated 2nd May 1927, passing orders on the audit report of the Russellkonda Saw Mill for the quarter ending 31st December 1926.

(7) G.O. No. 658,^b Development, dated 7th May 1927, recording the Cinchona audit report for 1925-26.

(8) G.O. No. 668,^a Development, dated 9th May 1927, recording the audit report of the Government Industrial Institute Madura, for the quarter ending 30th September 1926.

(9) G.O. No. 676,^a W., Public Works and Labour, dated 26th March 1927, passing orders on the accounts of the Willingdon House, Ootacamund, for 1924 and 1925.

(10) G.O. No. 781,^b Development, dated 28th May 1927, recording with remarks the audit report of the Mount Stuart Working Circle for 1925-26.

(11) G.O. No. 960,^b Development, dated 28th June 1927, recording the audit report of Cinchona for the quarter ending 31st December 1926.

(12) G.O. No. 982,^a Development, dated 1st July 1927, recording the audit report of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, for the quarter ending 31st December 1926.

(13) G.O. No. 1009,^a Revenue, dated 30th May 1927, with reference to the answer to question No. 613, asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya containing the list of zamindars with the peshkash and the land-cess in the districts of Ganjam, Chittoor and Ramnad.

(14) G.O. No. 1147,^a Development, dated 28th July 1927, recording the audit report of the Industrial Engineering Workshop for the quarter ending 31st December 1926.

(15) G.O. No. 2466,^c Law (General), dated 11th August 1927, authorizing by His Excellency the Governor an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 for the Malabar Tenancy Committee.

(2)

The Secretary laid on the table copies^d of the lists of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending March 1927.

(3)

(a) With reference to clauses (b) and (c) of question No. 491 answered at the Legislative Council meeting dated 23rd March 1927, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the statement^e containing the extent of land included in the ayacut of the Godavari Western delta and the amount of inclusion fees collected.

(b) With reference to the answer to the supplementary question to question No. 841 answered on 31st March 1927 regarding the alleged interference of officers of the Registration department in the Legislative Council elections, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the question, and the answer thereto.

^a Printed separately.

^b Placed on the Editors' Table.

^c Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 125-126 infra.

^d Printed as Appendix IX on pages 126-128 infra.

^e " " X on page 128 infra.

f " " XI on pages 128-129 infra.

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(4)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of—

(i) Notification No. 910, ^a, dated Fort St. George, 18th July 1927, superseding the Tadpatri Municipal Council for three months.

(ii) Notification ^b superseding the Cochin Municipal Council for three months.

(iii) Note ^c requesting the Legislative Council to condone the irregularity in incurring certain expenditure without appropriation towards the Andamans Administration.

VI

MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. the Leader of the Opposition having asked me for my consent to move a motion under rule 12-A of the Legislative Council Rules, I have given him my consent to make the motion.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM (CHETTI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the leave of the House be accorded to me to make a motion

‘ That the Ministers do not possess the confidence of this House.’ ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Does the Leader of the House want to say anything as regards the motion being in order ? ”

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ No Sir.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am of opinion that the motion, viz., *that the Ministers do not possess the confidence of this House* is in order. I now request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places.

“ More than 42 Members required by the rule having risen, the Member has the leave of the House to move the motion. I have to fix a day not later than ten days from this day for the discussion of this motion. Before I fix the date, I wish to know the convenience of the House as to which date will be suitable.”

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I would suggest, Sir, that this matter on which everybody feels so much interested be taken up early this afternoon.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ I am equally interested in seeing that this is taken up as soon as possible, preferably after lunch.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I accordingly fix the after-noon of to-day, after lunch, as the time for taking up this motion for consideration by the House.”

VII

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Mr. President, I move—

‘ That in order to appoint a House Committee, in pursuance of Standing Order No. 80 this Council do proceed to elect six members to be members of the said Committee, according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote ’ ”

^a Printed as Appendix XII on page 129 infra. | ^b Printed as Appendix XIII on page 129 infra.

(c) Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 130-131 infra.

[28th August 1927]

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUNA SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I second the motion.”

The motion was put and adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ As the motion has been carried, I have to inform the House that, with reference to Regulation II of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 2 p.m. to-day as the time by which nominations of candidates for election to the House Committee should be sent to the Secretary.”

VIII

MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR REGARDING ALLOTMENT OF DAYS FOR NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the resolution that has been tabled by me. The resolution stands thus :

‘ That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor as follows :—

‘ Your Excellency,—We, the Members of your Legislative Council, in Council assembled, beg leave to request that in future meetings of the Council sufficient number of days, enough to cover the disposal of all non-official work tabled for each meeting, be allotted.’

“ Many words are not needed, Sir, to persuade my hon. Colleagues, to accept this resolution. As a matter of fact, for every meeting, large numbers of resolutions are sent. For example, for this particular meeting, something like 500 resolutions have been tabled by hon. Members and, after all, only 30 resolutions have come into the ballot, with only two days for their disposal. In these two days, there are a number of adjournment motions, besides the one that has just now been accepted by this hon. House. The result is that very few even of the 30 balloted resolutions have any chance of being considered by the House, so that the resolutions which are matters of public interest and are of an urgent nature go without being considered by this House. Thus, the existence of this House becomes practically of very little use, if a good portion of the non-official business tabled by Members after mature deliberation and after consideration of all the circumstances that they require to be dealt with by this Council, is not taken up for disposal. Therefore I submit that more days—not the two days that have been allotted for this session—commensurate with a reasonable proportion of the non-official work that has been pending, not enough days for all the 500 resolutions that have been tabled, for each sitting, may be allotted. His Excellency the Governor may be pleased to consider this request if it goes from this House with a unanimous voice and allot the required number of days. With these words, I move this resolution.”

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ I second it.”

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—“ Sir, I very heartily support the address that has been moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. The reasons are these. For this sitting we have got two non-official days. It is very unfortunate that the Government should have allotted only two days for non-official business after this long interval of five months at a time when we have got a number of resolutions and Bills for consideration besides the motion of no confidence, etc. There are also a large number of resolutions left pending in the last session of the Legislative Council. For all this business, the number of non-official days allotted is very insufficient. I may say,

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ALLOTMENT OF DAYS FOR NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS

23rd August 1927] [Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo]

Sir, generally, the number of days allotted for non-official business is very few and we, non-official members, feel it very difficult to do any appreciable amount of work. For, Bills take much of the time allotted and then there are adjournment motions coming up at every sitting of the Legislative Council. These two together consume practically all the time leaving very little for the disposal of other items of non-official work. Generally, I do not think that we have ever been able to finish more than half a dozen resolutions within the time allotted. For all these reasons, more days are quite necessary for the disposal of non-official business. I therefore appeal to the hon. the Leader of the House and also to His Excellency the Governor to consider the question sympathetically and allot sufficient number of days for the disposal of all non-official business. I do realize that it may not be possible at any meeting to dispose of all the Bills and resolutions which Members might have given notice of. But, Sir, some sort of arrangement may be agreed upon by which a fairly good volume of non-official work could be disposed of. We have five or six months before the March meeting and during these months, at least four meetings may be held continuously for ten or twelve days during which a week may be allotted for non-official work. If this is conceded, I think we shall be able to finish much of the important non-official items now pending and the Provincial Government will be fulfilling the intentions of the Reforms Act to encourage as much non-official work through the Council as is possible. With these words, I very heartily support the motion."

* **MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED** —“ I do not think, Sir, any hon. Member of this House would dispute the fact that the number of days hitherto allotted for non-official business has been hardly commensurate with the quantity and the importance of the work that has been given notice of from time to time by hon. Members of this House. The fact also cannot be denied, Sir, that the fixing up of a larger number of days would enable the Members of this House to discharge their duties and responsibilities towards their constituents in particular, and also towards the country in general, in a more satisfactory manner. As it is, Sir, session after session it has been noticed by hon. Members that scores of resolutions and Bills given notice of by non-official members lapse at the end of each session without an opportunity for their discussion in the Council. For instance, during the last session, nearly 711 resolutions and 13 Bills were received in the Council office, and out of these, Sir, not more than nine resolutions came up before the House for discussion, while only five Bills had any opportunity of being moved in the House. This state of affairs is very unsatisfactory and deplorable, if I may say so. Till now, Sir, on an average, every year about six or seven days only have been allotted for non-official work during each session and I have no doubt, Sir, that Members of this House will agree with me that as each session of our Council embraces an year's work, the allotment of six or seven days is too meagre and inadequate for any substantial work to be done in the interest of the general public of this Presidency.

“ Of course, Sir, there will be some justification for not allotting more days for non-official business if, as in the House of Commons, the Government have been coming forward, from time to time, with official work. Unfortunately, Sir, it is not so, in this country. On the other hand, I would say—whether it is a fortunate or an unfortunate fact I do not know—that in this Council, the Government have very little business, wantonly or otherwise,

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ALLOTMENT OF DAYS FOR NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS**

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed]

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to bring forward except that relating to Demands for Grants. Even then, the days allotted, particularly for the discussion of the Budget Estimate, are too meagre. I may point out that the several Demands after Demand XXV or Demand XXX have never been discussed in this House. The most important of all is the Demand relating to Industries which has escaped any discussion in this House for the past two or three years consecutively. That being so, there ought to be no difficulty for His Excellency in allotting more time for non-official business. The absence of sufficient work in the Legislative Council is detrimental alike to the public spirit of the Members of this Legislative Council and, may I add, to the discharge of efficient work in the Government offices. Without any hope that their work will come before the Council or will bear any fruitful result, the Members of the Legislative Council are loathe to send up more notices of resolutions and Bills. On the other hand, they get disheartened and begin to dislike public work. Without the fear of criticism in the Council, the Government are not eager to remedy the grievances of the people and are sometimes not even aware of them. I would therefore suggest, Sir, that the Council should meet for longer and more continuous periods than it does at present and that it should not prorogue on the sole ground that there is no more official business to get through, nor even on the ground of involving Government into greater expenditure. Secondly, Sir, sufficient number of days should be allotted to enable the House to get through all non-official business which may be pending before it, at the time of its meeting. Under rule 6 of the Legislative Council Rules, in allotting non-official days, His Excellency the Governor has to take into consideration 'the state of business of the Council' and after doing so, he has to allot 'so many days as may in his opinion be possible, compatibly with the public interests.' I would draw the particular attention of this House to the wording 'the state of business' and 'so many days as may be possible' which occur in the rule. The allotment of six or seven days in the year with an inevitable certainty of numerous bills and resolutions lapsing cannot, in my opinion, be said to comply with this peremptory provision. I therefore hope that His Excellency will accede to our request and in future, fix more days than has been the custom hitherto. On numerous occasions in the past, complaints have been made on the floor of this House regarding the inadequacy of the time allotted for non-official business in the Council and promises have been made from time to time that the grievance would be redressed or considered. The futility of making any serious endeavour to introduce necessary and desirable legislation in this House which always rests heavily in the minds of hon. Members of this House will, I hope, be removed by His Excellency the Governor by accepting this resolution and by giving more opportunities to the Members of this House to carry on more work, to pass more and more legislative measures in the interests of the country at large."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

'That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor as follows :—

'Your Excellency,—We, the members of your Legislative Council, in Council assembled, beg leave to request that in future meetings of the Council sufficient number of days enough to cover the disposal of all non-official work tabled for each meeting be allotted.'"

The question was put and adopted.

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IX
BILLS.

(1) A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1926.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1926."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I second it."

The motion was put and adopted and leave to move was granted.

(2) A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1926.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1926."

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM :—" I second it."

The motion was put and adopted and leave was granted.

(3) THE VILLAGE OFFICERS' BILL.

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" I beg to move for leave to introduce the Village Officers' Bill."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and adopted and leave was granted.

(4) A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1926.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member Mr. Venkataratnam Propose to ask for leave to introduce his Bill which I find is the same Bill as the one in regard to which Mr. K. V. R. Swami has already obtained such leave? I presume that he does not want to do so, because both of them are identical."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have no objection to all these motions being taken together and to leave granted to introduce the Bill."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" All that I wish to know is whether the hon. Member Mr. Venkataratnam wishes to obtain leave for introducing his own Bill because his Bill and that of Mr. K. V. R. Swami are identical."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam did not want to press his motion.

(5) A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1926.

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1926."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and adopted and leave was granted.

(6) A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1926.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1926."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I second it."

The motion was put and adopted and leave was granted.

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(7) THE JAIN SUCCESSION BILL.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"I beg to move for leave to introduce the Jain Succession Bill."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I second it."

The motion was put and adopted and leave was granted.

(8) A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1926.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1926."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I second it."

The motion was put and adopted and leave was granted.

(9) A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1926.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1926."

Rao Sahib S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR :—"I second it."

The motion was put and adopted and leave was granted.

(10) A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1926.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1926."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"I second it."

The motion was put and adopted and leave was granted.

(11) A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS GENERAL CLAUSES ACT, 1891.

Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan who wanted to make a motion asking for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras General Clauses Act did not make his motion.

(12) A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I second it."

The motion was put and adopted and leave was granted.

(13) A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1926.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. Member Mr. Narayana Raju wish to move his motion? I suppose he does not, because the motions already moved by other hon. Members cover his motion as well."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"When we reach the next stage of the Bill a ballot may be necessary. With a view to increase the chance of my Bill coming first in the ballot, I beg leave to move the motion now. I formally move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1926."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I beg to second the motion."

The motion was put and adopted and leave was granted.

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X

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

(1) DEPRESSED CLASSES AND TOWN EXTENSION SCHEMES OF LOCAL BODIES.

* SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAMIN moving the following resolution said :— 12-30
P.M.

' That this Council recommends to the Government that the town extension schemes of local bodies, if proposed in any place and in any direction, shall not result in compelling the depressed class people to vacate the places previously occupied or owned '

“லோகல் போர்டுகளின் எல்லைகளை அதிகப்படுத்தும்போது ஆங்காங்குள்ள தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பினர், ஏழைகள் இவர்களது இடங்களை வாங்கிக் கொண்டு அவர்களை அப்புறப்படுத்திவிடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் ஏழைகளாயுள்ளவர்கள் இடத்தை இழந்த பிறகு வேறு இடந்தேடி அல்லல்படுகிறார்கள். இடம் கிடைக்காமல் போனால் கிடைத்த பொருள் செலவழித்துவிடுகிறது. இடம் கிடைத்தாலும் வீடு கட்டிக் கொள்ள சிரமப்படவேண்டியதாகிறது. அவர்களை அவர்களுள்ள இடங்களிலேயே வைத்து அவர்கள் வேண்டியபொறு சுகாதாரம் பெறச்செய்வது நலம். அப்புறப்படுத்துவதால் தாழ்ந்தவர்களையும் ஏழைகளையும் மேலும் தாழ்ந்தவர்களாகவும் ஏழைகளாகவும் ஆக்குகிறது. பணக்காரர்களானால் ஷே சிரமங்களேற்படா. கடலூர் N.T. யிலுள்ள மார்க்கட் சேரியை அப்புறப்படுத்தியதாலுண்டான சிரமங்கள் பல. அவ்வாறு பல இடங்களில் நடைபெறுகின்றன. ஆதலால் லோகல் போர்டு எல்லைகளை அதிகப்படுத்தும்போது ஏழைகளை அப்புறப்படுத்தக்கூடாதென இந்நகர் கவுன்ஸில் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution moved by my hon. Friend. He has clearly pointed out the difficulties and disturbances caused to the depressed classes by way of acquisition of land for town extension schemes and so on. Generally, the depressed classes are the victims of such schemes. I might say, Mr. President, that, in this very civilized city of Madras, many families of depressed classes have suffered this disturbance on account of such schemes. When Government wanted to build houses for housing the police, the poor voiceless people were evicted from three different places—one was at Wallajah Road, the other was at Nariankadu and the third was at Pudurpet. There are proofs to show how the poor people have been evicted from their permanent settlements. This resolution is a very important one and I hope that every hon. Member present here will feel the inconvenience as his or her own and see that not only the resolution is passed but also see that it is acted upon.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move an amendment to this resolution. While fully sympathizing with the object of this resolution, I wish to say, with some experience of these town-planning schemes, that if this resolution is passed as it stands, it will be impossible to make any town improvement or to carry out any town-planning schemes. I do not know exactly what difficulties have been experienced by the hon. the Mover of this resolution. But I may point out to the hon. Member that, technically speaking, these town extension schemes are called town-planning schemes or town improvement schemes. A town-planning scheme is usually carried out in the suburbs and one condition is that there should not be many buildings already on the land. In that case it is not likely that many depressed classes people or other people will be evicted from their present holdings. Clause 4 of the Town-Planning Act lays down certain matters for which a town-planning scheme may provide ; and the sub-clause relevant to this question is sub-clause (c) which says that the scheme may provide for ‘ the construction, alteration,

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removal and demolition of buildings, bridges and other structures.' I may assure the hon. Member that ordinarily this thing is not at all likely to happen and there is no chance of the depressed classes or other people being put to trouble on that account.

"Coming to town improvement schemes they are defined in section 6 of the same Act. Clause (4) of that section reads:

'(4) A scheme of town improvement means, for the purpose of this section, a scheme providing for the improvement of a municipality by opening up congested areas, demolishing obstructive buildings, laying out or altering streets, providing open spaces for ventilation or recreation, and acquiring land for the said objects and for the *rehousing of persons of the poorer and working classes displaced by the execution of the scheme.*'

"Under the Act the Government have the power, if they consider that any town-improvement scheme is necessary for any of the above purposes, to issue a notification to that effect. Sufficient safeguards are provided both in this section and section 4. Moreover the Government are the final authority in any scheme of town-planning or town improvement. All the schemes have to be submitted to the Local Government for their sanction and approval. In view of the safeguards already provided in the Act itself this resolution is unnecessary. But in order to remove any fear in the minds of the depressed classes and also of the hon. the Mover, I propose an amendment to the resolution and the resolution as amended will run as follows:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government not to sanction any town-planning or town-improvement schemes of local bodies unless such schemes make adequate provision for the rehousing of persons of the depressed classes displaced by the execution of the schemes.'

"If any one says that no such scheme should be undertaken if the depressed classes are to be evicted from their places, then I think that it would work a hardship in practice. If we have 10 acres of congested area and half an acre of it is occupied by the depressed classes, and a town-planning scheme is prepared for the whole space, it would be a hardship to say that the scheme should not be executed simply for the reason that it would entail the removal to another place of the depressed classes occupying the half an acre along with those other people occupying the other 9½ acres. You can't allow the half an acre to remain as it is and improve the other 9½ acres. I suggest that the resolution as it is will work hardship in practice. My amendment seeks to provide sufficient safeguards for housing the evicted poor people elsewhere and I hope it will meet with the approval of the House and without taking more time of the House, I move my amendment."

MR. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I second the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend. The original resolution will cause great difficulties in actual practice. Sometimes, in municipalities and taluk board areas, the depressed classes build houses on lands of the municipality or of private owners or on revenue lands without permission. Before any town-planning or improvement scheme is executed, we have to set apart separate places for the houses of the labouring or the poor classes and help them in building their houses in the new places set apart for them. The resolution says that the depressed class people should not be evicted not only from the places *owned* by them but also from the places *occupied* by them. The resolution is too wide. Under the Town-Planning Act, even the richer and the middle classes can be compelled to vacate the places *occupied* by them in order to execute a

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scheme for the welfare of the whole place or for beautifying a town. What we have to see is that these people should not be asked to vacate because they are poor people or because they are untouchables. All such ideas as that a depressed class man should not live near the house of a Brahman or non-Brahman are out of question. Those ideas have died out. The only thing for us to do is to take proper safeguards to provide the evicted people with suitable sites for constructing their houses and help them in building them. The amendment is much better and more conducive to the benefit of all in its practical working than the original resolution itself. I heartily second the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT.—"The question is that the resolution of Mr. Sahajananda be amended as follows.—

'For all the words coming after the word 'Government' in line 1 of the resolution, substitute the words 'not to sanction any town-planning or town-improvement schemes of local bodies unless such schemes make adequate provision for the rehousing of persons of the depressed classes displaced by the execution of the schemes.'"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"The amendment proposed by Mr. Karant appears to be a reasonable one. When this resolution was once tabled, I remember having proposed to move an amendment more or less to the same effect and I recollect that some of my hon. Friends on the other side accepted the principle of the amendment, for they saw that it would not work any hardship to them. I think that when adequate safeguards are provided for giving the evicted people suitable house-sites and help to build their houses anew, it would be to the advantage of all people concerned and to the disadvantage of none if such town-planning or improvement schemes are taken on hand."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASARHAPATI MUDALIYAR.—"Mr. President, Sir, if I remember aright, there is already a Government Order to the effect that proper steps should be taken for the rehousing of the evicted people before any scheme is taken on hand. I do not, therefore, see any necessity for a resolution of this kind at all. I think that the Government Order says that before any such scheme of town-planning or town improvement takes place, the evicted people, whether they belong to the depressed classes or other classes, should be provided with suitable sites for rebuilding their houses. In the face of that order, I do not see what necessity there is for a resolution or for an amendment of this kind at all."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO.—"Sir, I rise to oppose this amendment. I have given notice of an amendment which will come in its turn. I do not want to speak on it then but I shall simply move it. I just want to make a few remarks now which will be relevant to my amendment also."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will have to see that the remarks are relevant to this amendment."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Yes, Sir. My hon. Friend, Mr. Karant, said that if this resolution was carried as it stood, it would work a great hardship in actual practice. Another hon. Member stated that there was a Government Order which practically served to achieve the object of this resolution and the amendment and that therefore the latter were unnecessary. I am sure the Mover of the resolution knows full well the difficulties to which these depressed classes are put."

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"The fact is there are a number of prejudices in the country. Social prejudices have to be considered when we are making provision for town-planning. It is true that town-planning schemes are conceived in a very right spirit. It is also true that town-planning schemes must be given their due place. But the social prejudices are very great; I do not know if they have disappeared as much as my hon. Friend Mr. Kaleswara Rao has expressed they have and as much as I would desire they had. The social prejudices have not disappeared. It is a fact that in certain localities, caste Hindus have a prejudice with regard to the location of the habitation of the depressed classes. If the air comes through the depressed classes' quarters, under certain circumstances it is considered to have been polluted. Therefore, wherever depressed classes have occupied certain localities, they are, according to this prejudice, considered to be objectionable. Thus, the operation of the Town-Planning Act may cause very grave hardship to the depressed classes. I think the motive with which the resolution was moved is that such prejudices may be negated, and that the depressed classes may be permitted to enjoy all the privileges as the other classes enjoy with regard to the locality in which they live. They have a right to live in any locality just as every other community has a right to live. The resolution is, to my mind, perfectly in order and most desirable. It deserves the sympathy of all those who have been very greatly helping the cause of the depressed classes in this country. I appeal to all those who are interested in the development of the country and in the development of good feeling between the depressed classes and the caste Hindus on one side and between the depressed classes and the general population on the other side and to all those who are interested in the development of real civic life to help the depressed classes and to support the resolution which has been moved by the hon. Member, Swami Sahajanandam."

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—"Sir, the hardship caused to the depressed classes is very great because there is no one to plead their cause and because they are poor. Whenever people want to buy sites, they purchase sites near cheris because they are cheap. As the last speaker pointed out, we have a right to stick to a place. If we are poor, the other classes are to be blamed for having kept us in a depressed and oppressed condition. Rules should be so framed as to improve the condition of the cheris. If we are suffering, the other communities also must equally suffer with us. That is the principle underlying universal suffrage. I wish to amend the amendment that has been moved. Adequate provision should be made to safeguard the interests of the depressed classes by way of grant of suitable sites and liberal compensation, if the Town-Planning Act is to be enforced. The existing buildings may be fit for occupation by coolies and by ex-sepoys. A peasant labourer is a man of different standing from others. He wants some lands to keep his cattle and heap straw, manure, etc. He may have a little hut but he must have plots to grow vegetables and such other things that are required by a peasant. Such people do not come and settle there to-day and get away to-morrow. They are people who will stay for a long time. The Government must provide every peasant with sufficient ground. I cannot see why certain classes of people should enjoy more and depressed classes nothing. With regard to the town-planning schemes in Madras, I may state that caste people purchase lands near cheris and build houses there because those lands are cheaper than those in other localities. Houses are built in cheris in this way by caste people and the depressed classes are driven from their cheris. Where are they to go? Certainly, some arrangements should be made to safeguard their

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interests. If a large number of town-planning schemes are undertaken by the Government, they should, of course, provide the depressed classes with suitable sites and give them ample compensation. I wish that the resolution may be so amended as to make it more explicit."

* Mr. P. ANJANYULU :—" Sir, I have great sympathy with the hon. Mover of this resolution, but at the same time, I am unable to understand why the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant, should not be accepted. The original proposition, as it stands, says that the depressed classes should not be touched even in their own interests when town-planning schemes are undertaken. I had, in my own humble way, dealt with town-planning schemes in my municipality some years ago. It is the feeling not only of the members of the depressed classes but also of members of other classes, not to move from their own old association to which they develop a strong attachment, however small their houses be, however inadequate and insanitary they may be. That is one of the natural traits of character of our Indian people. We are unwilling to move from our old associations and from our old dwellings where our forefathers lived. That feeling is shared, in common with the depressed classes, by all classes. At the same time, if, in the interest of the general public of the town, suitable provision is made in the scheme for town-planning and if, in consequence, some of the depressed classes also have to move from their own houses, it stands to reason that we should, for the greater interest of the community at large, however unwilling it may be, interfere with the sentiments of the depressed classes as well. Because the depressed classes are voiceless and because sometimes advantage is taken of that, we may assure the depressed classes that no wanton vandalism will be exercised in dealing with such cases. Responsible bodies like a taluk board or a municipality undertake town-planning schemes and the schemes are well scrutinized by the public at large and by the Government. All these processes have to be gone through and the scheme cannot be started all on a sudden on a fine summer morning. Notice will be given to A, B, C and to all people; enough time will be given for objections to be raised. All these processes prescribed by the existing rules have to be gone through. While I sympathize with the hon. Mover of this proposition, I think that no hon. Member of this House will have any objection to Mr. Karant's amendment being tacked on to the original proposition and passed."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, while disagreeing with the amendment just put forward by my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant, I heartily support the proposition of my hon. Friend Mr. Sahajanandam for two reasons. The fact that the economic condition of the depressed classes is very deplorable and it has, time and again, been presented to this House and if the depressed classes are to be affected under any schemes for town-planning and town extension they would be put to very real hardship. So, it will not be advisable to press this amendment to the resolution. If we do so, it will be a real grievance to the depressed class families who are settled at the corners of towns for several years."

* Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—" Sir, I have some difficulty in accepting this amendment. It proceeds on the assumption that the Town-Planning Act will be applied to all municipalities. There is a very large number of municipalities where no town-planning schemes will be undertaken for a number of years. Protection will have to be given for the depressed classes in such municipalities. Take, for instance, the Ootacamund municipality. There is no special

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provision for acquiring the lands belonging to the depressed classes there. If my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant, can get over the difficulty of not making the amendment apply to areas where the Town-Planning Act is not introduced, I have no objection to accept the amendment. I want some protection for those areas where the Town-Planning Act is not to be introduced for a number of years. In such areas, as at present, acquisitions will be made without any reference to Government under the Town-Planning Act."

1 p.m. * Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Mr. President, I am afraid that there is some confusion made somewhere. The resolution as it is reads thus :

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the town extension schemes of local bodies, if proposed in any place and in any direction, shall not result in compelling the depressed class people to vacate the places previously occupied or owned.'

"It means that, under any circumstances, these people should not be given better advantages and that they should be left where they were for centuries and centuries. I do not know the experience of some of my friends on the other side, but, so far as the Northern Circars are concerned, the conditions in the paracheris there are anything but desirable. The lanes are very crooked and very narrow, and their sanitary conditions are such that anybody would wish that, if only money was available, those conditions should be removed at once. That is exactly what we are trying to do in our own municipalities. We are forced, for want of funds, to take up only certain places for widening the lanes and bringing better sanitary conditions to prevail. If, under any circumstances, the town extension schemes are brought into force in these places, the benefits derived from such schemes will be appreciated by the depressed classes more than by anybody else. My Friend Mr. Karant's amendment specifically gives better protection to the depressed classes than the proposer wants to give them. The amendment is :

'not to sanction any town-planning or town-improvement schemes of local bodies unless such schemes make adequate provision for the re-housing of persons of the depressed classes displaced by the execution of the schemes.'

"It does not say merely 'make better provisions'; it definitely says 'make adequate provision for the *rehousing* of persons', etc. That goes much further than anybody can expect. In case the town extension scheme is made to apply to such places as are occupied by the depressed classes, the request is that provision should be made that, before such scheme is carried out, the Government ought to see that the people are properly housed. I think we will be doing a great disservice to those people if we do not accept this amendment. It is not the intention of anybody, so far as I know, on this side of the House to inconvenience our depressed classes brethren in any way. On the other hand, in certain places we are trying to improve their conditions by first making their localities as convenient as possible, by providing sites for them in places which are more sanitary. I think the idea of driving out these people somehow or other from the localities in which the higher classes reside is being removed to a very great extent nowadays. So, I request the Members to kindly see into the thing properly and accept this amendment if they want to be really useful to the depressed classes."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I am afraid, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Srinivasan, has not got quite a correct view of the state of affairs existing in the city of Madras. Sir, we have found that the cheris and kuppams are the quarters occupied by these depressed classes. They are commonly known as the

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plague spots in the city of Madras. They are, Sir, so far as my experience goes, for the last thirty years the centres from which smallpox, measles, cholera and all other diseases spread out into the city. Also, Sir, at least four or five times every year we find that a number of their huts are burnt down by fire accidents. Unfortunately the situation is such in the city of Madras that the land belongs to somebody and the superstructure alone is put up by these people thereon. The Corporation says that they are all disease-disseminating centres, as they call them, and yet they are quite helpless to do anything for them; the Government say that they cannot put water mains there, that they cannot construct roads there, that they cannot give these people lighting, because the land is private land. Sir, they are poor people. All the money-grabbing zamindars and landlords want every month two or three rupees for a hut which they have put up there. In the twentieth division, i.e., Egmore, marvellous changes have been effected and a whole cheri has been completely converted into what we may call approximately, so far as sanitation is concerned, an agra-haram in a mufassal town. We want to eliminate more of these cheris. We want to acquire sites, if possible, and put up thereon model sanitary buildings of a cheap nature and give these people all civic and municipal amenities in the shape of water-supply, drainage and lighting. With that object, we are carrying on an agitation, and substantial work has already been done, and it will be done to a greater extent in the near future in the city of Madras. What Mr. Karant wants is that these facilities should be provided for all the people in the mufassal towns. Cheri are, as a rule, plague spots. We want the depressed classes to vacate the cheris in their own interests as well as in the interests of the city or town. If there is an epidemic in the cheri, it always spreads into the city. The authorities who compel these people to vacate ought to provide them with better quarters, i.e., quarters acceptable to them, and at the same time should place at their disposal funds ample enough to enable them to rebuild their huts on a moderate scale. That was the scheme that was contemplated when the Parthasarathi Kuppam was to be acquired by the Government for the construction of the Queen Mary's College or some hostel—I do not remember exactly—and the hon. the Raja of Panagal must be able to enlighten us further on that point. They stated then that the cheri would be acquired, and the residents were asked to find out another place which was acceptable to them, so that the people might settle down in that place. I am also told that grants were provided for the construction of new houses. That is the attempt which we ought to make and that is the policy that we must follow in the interests of all, i.e., the inhabitants of the cheris as well as the inhabitants of the city, if we want to put down the high mortality rate prevailing in towns and make the towns clean enough for anybody to live up to an old age."

* Mr. G. PREMAYYA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry to hear the hon. Member speaking against the motion. Some time ago there was a Segregation Bill passed by the South African white people. They wanted our Indian coolies to be separated from them and wanted them to live a little far from the white peoples' lodgings. In those days, our people, I mean some of those who spoke here, spoke against the Bill and criticized the action of the South African white people very vigorously. But now they forget all what they said then and come here and say 'we want the depressed class people not to come very near our quarters.' They want the white people to live with them, but not the depressed classes. That is the wisdom of our people in our country. The hon. Member Mr. P. Anjaneyulu was once the Chairman of

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the Tenali Municipality. When he was the Chairman, an extension scheme was proposed, and the depressed classes were compelled to vacate their houses. He fought for them and got the scheme cancelled. Now they are living happily. I do not know anything about these people in other parts of our country, but in some places where the taluk board presidents, district board presidents and chairmen of municipalities are not friendly to us, they launch on schemes and compel the people in the paracheris to vacate their houses in which they have been living for centuries. Sir, this is an aggressive action. I repeat it is an aggressive action. If it is an aggressive action in Kenya, it must be an aggressive action in this country too. If it is wrong in Kenya, it must be wrong in this country also. If the white man segregates the Indians in Kenya, there is some meaning in it. I do not see any meaning in segregating the depressed classes from Indian towns and cities. We are working for the high caste Hindus. We have been their friends; we are their neighbours; we all belong to one nation. I can see the wisdom of the white people sending the Indians out of their lodgings, but I cannot see the wisdom of our own people in certain places asking the depressed classes to go out of the towns and cities where they have been living for a long time and preventing them from becoming good citizens. Now under the town extension schemes, if you are driving these people out of their houses, where are they to go? Are they to go out of towns and live far away like devils and dogs? Have you any interest in them? We do not want any lip sympathy at all. We want your heartfelt sympathies. You say you want Swaraj. How can you get Swaraj with these differences among ourselves? We do not want Swaraj at all, we do not fight for you and sympathize with you; but if you give us your heart, if you have some sympathy for us, we will certainly work for you, we will live with you and we will enjoy life, as you do. But if you say that you want the depressed classes to go out of the towns and the cities, we say it is not human.

"With these few remarks, I oppose the amendment."

(At this stage, the hon. the Deputy President occupied the Chair.)

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Madam, Deputy President, I say that some confusion has been in the mind of the previous speaker. He seems to think that what is intended by Mr. Karant's amendment is to make attempts to drive the depressed classes out of the towns. I wish to disabuse him of such an idea on the part of the mover of the amendment or those who support him. Any attempt to drive out these depressed class people out of the residential quarters of the other classes is out of the question. As has been explained by more than one Member, it so happens that the cheris which are the residential quarters of these depressed classes are in an insanitary condition, and it is absolutely necessary that better provision should be made, in their own interests and for their own welfare and prosperity. It is only in such cases that the town extension scheme will apply. My friend will agree with me that in such cases, in the interests of these people, it is absolutely necessary that better housing provision should be made for them. That is what is expressed in the amendment. Instead of that, my friend seems to read some untoward intention in the amendment proposed by Mr. Karant. I was expecting, Madam, that he would very gladly accept this amendment and incorporate it in the resolution. But I see that he is actuated, at any rate his supporters are actuated, by some wrong impression as to the intention of the

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hon. Mover of this amendment. There is absolutely no reason for such an apprehension. The resolution as it is worded will work injury to the depressed classes and it is to avoid that that this amendment is proposed. I hope that the mover of the resolution will himself think better of the amendment and will see his way to accept it."

Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—"I strongly protest against the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant. The word 'elsewhere' occurring in the amendment may give rise to a lot of interpretations and may ultimately drive out the depressed classes even outside the toll-gates. My suggestion therefore is that the word 'elsewhere' may be dropped."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"A word of personal explanation, Madam. My hon. Friend, Mr. Gangadhara Siva, is under the wrong impression that we are going to act the Boer here against the depressed classes. It is far from our minds. We do not look upon the depressed classes as depressed classes and do not think that if they change their religion they become elevated classes. That is not my attitude nor is that, of my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant. It is not our idea to chase them out of the city limits, to segregate them outside, in other words, to persecute them as depressed classes. We want on the other hand to elevate them; we want to provide them with healthy quarters; we want them to live clean, healthy lives and to enjoy all the amenities of municipal life which are being enjoyed now by the other rate-payers in the city."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"With your leave, Madam, may I just, in deference to the wishes of my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasan, amend my amendment further? My further amendment is:

*'After the words "make adequate provision," the following words be added:
"by way of suitable house-sites and liberal building grants for the re-housing of persons of the depressed classes displaced by the execution of the schemes."*

"With this further amendment, I hope my amendment will be acceptable."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I second the amendment proposed to the amendment before the House."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Madam, I think I may say that I am in complete sympathy with the objects of the mover of the original resolution, and my task, I think, has been very much simplified by the remarks made by my friends on the other side of the House, Mr. Karant and Mr. Anjaneyulu. I think that all legitimate and reasonable requirements would be satisfied by the acceptance of the amendment and on behalf of Government I should be very glad to accept the amendment because it provides really all that is necessary. As has been said by the hon. Member, Dr. Mallayya, the cheris in Madras and in the mufassal are plague spots and if the Government or the local boards embark on town-planning schemes or town extension schemes, it is entirely for the benefit of these people and through the benefits that they would derive in leading healthier lives and ceasing to be disseminators of disease, other communities also stand benefited. I do not think that there is really any reason why the depressed classes should be singled out in this resolution, because town-planning and town extension

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Schemes affect not merely the depressed classes but all the poor classes of all communities who live in insanitary and filthy surroundings. I suppose it is our duty to help them by providing them with better quarters, better sanitation, etc. So, I really think that all legitimate requirements would be met by accepting the amendment proposed by Mr. Karant. With reference to the remark made by the hon. Member, Mr. Davis, that town-planning schemes are only taken up and dealt with in a few municipalities and by a few local bodies, I may say that the wording of the resolution does not refer to town-planning but to town extension schemes. It is rather a general term which will possibly include all proposals for improvement in towns. So that, I think, if the amended resolution is accepted we shall be meeting all legitimate requirements. I have very little to add. As I said, my task has been considerably simplified by the remarks made by the previous speakers. But let me, Madam, once again express my complete sympathy with the objects which the mover of the original resolution had in mind and let me assure hon. Members that, as far as possible, the Government will do everything in their power to better the lot of the depressed classes and also as I said of other classes similarly situated. I hope, therefore, that the original mover of the resolution will accept the amendment now proposed."

The amendment, as amended, was then put and adopted.

The resolution, as finally amended, was then put and adopted.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch—(2-30 p.m.)

VI.—MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY—*cont.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before the motion is taken up, I wish to know from the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition if they wish to have any time-limit fixed for the speeches."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, at present, I am not aware of the number of speakers who are willing to speak. I shall be able to know within a few minutes and shall let you know if it is necessary to fix a time-limit later and if it will be convenient."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is whether one of the Ministers is to be allowed to speak a second time as a matter of final reply and I want to know the views of the Leader of the Opposition before I settle the question."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" In the case of one Minister having the right of final reply, I shall have no objection."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" We have not at all been able to hear the conversation that is taking place between you and my hon. Friend."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not at all a conversation. It is a question put to the House through the Leader of the Opposition. I want to know whether there is any objection to one of the Ministers being given the opportunity to wind up the whole debate by a reply."

The RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I have no objection."

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* **MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI** :—“ Sir, I beg to move that the Ministers do not possess the confidence of the House. Let me respectfully invite the attention of the hon. Members of this House to the last sentence of my statement made in connexion with the motion of my hon. Friend, Rao Bahadur B. M. Muniswami Nayudu, during the last budget debate. I said on that occasion that my party shall always be ready to use its vote against this Ministry, when we are satisfied that such a course will achieve the objective of the Congress, namely, the wrecking of diarchy by preventing the successful formation of any Ministry under it. Since then I am happy to state that my comrades of the Justice Party who once took credit for having successfully worked the diarchy and who now condemn it in unmistakable terms, have decided in their memorable Coimbatore Conference not to accept the ministerial office, until provincial autonomy is conceded. Whatever may be the motives that led to that change of policy and to the adoption of that resolution, it is there in no ambiguous language and we congratulate them on it. It gives us the situation in which the formation of any Ministry in the place of the present one is impossible either now or after, after the dissolution of the House if one could ever come or be resorted to by the Government. In the fact that the Government was obliged to form the present Ministry out of individuals representative of no persons other than themselves, the Congress Party has partially achieved its object of killing diarchy. I do not propose on this occasion to waste the time of the House dilating upon proving the obvious, namely, the unworkability of diarchy.

“ What really is the power conferred upon the people under diarchy ? The angle of vision of the Government has not changed a bit. Besides saddling the country with the very heavy expenditure, it has given rise to very many anomalous positions. What with certification and powers of authorization, of which there has been a free use only recently, what with officials and unfavourable interference of the Finance Department with all the acts and proposals of other departments, what with ingenious division of subjects between the Ministers and Executive Councillors, what with the powers of heads of departments under Ministers, what with the privilege of the Secretaries of the Government having the ear of the Governor over the Ministers, what with the power reserved in the Executive Government to increase the number of non-votable items from time to time as it suits them and to make rules and regulations in the exercise of which power the rights conferred by the section are circumscribed by conditions which reduce the rights to liabilities, what with unimpeded and unimpedable growth of the executive power over personal liberty, it would indeed be living in the paradise of a common genus of mankind to think that diarchy is either an improvement over the past or a basis for any future democratic constitution.

“ This is acknowledged by every one who is competent to speak on the system that the diarchy is an unworkable machine and an unmanageable monster. I am not however unaware of the dogmatic assertions made in his recent utterances in Bezwada and elsewhere by my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, a latest recruit, to diminishing supporters. But in his case it is perhaps too early to be sure of his faith in the workability of diarchy. It is perhaps only an outward phase of his earnestness and of his anxiety to work the system. I suspect that the hon. the Minister thinks aloud too often. It might be within the recollection of this House that soon after he became the Minister, he had grave doubts

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about the urgency and desirability of prohibition. Thank God, he soon after expressed himself very strongly in favour of prohibition and promised. I draw particular attention of the hon. the European Members of this House to this—to introduce prohibition in some districts. Though the change was for the better one cannot but be struck with the fact that the hon. the Minister is accustomed to easily form, and what is worse express his opinions from time to time and change them immediately after. I am not, therefore, surprised that the hon. the Minister now finds the system of diarchy workable, for I am hopeful that his second thoughts will take him to the contrary view, which, as in the other case, will be for the better. Diarchy is a dead horse that may be buried unwept, unsung and unhonoured. The results of the last general election wrote the death warrant of the system in this Presidency. If the House will bear with me for a minute, I will take them into the results of the last general elections. The country returned a larger number of persons opposed to the diarchic system. Even excluding those who changed colours after election, 42 out of 75 members were returned on the Congress programme, namely, the ending of diarchy and making the formation of any Ministry impossible. Barring elected representatives of the special interests, such as Zamindars, Commerce and Trade, nearly 50 per cent of elected representatives are those wedded to the Congress programme of ending the diarchy and when to these are added the number of our Justice Party brethren who have since agreed to our policy, the odds against the Ministry are too great. Of the three interests, the Zamindars, Commerce and Trade, the Indian Commerce again has returned a gentleman who is pledged to our creed of opposing any Ministry. No one could ordinarily expect the Zamindars to array themselves in defence of the Congress in the face of the possibility of incurring the displeasure of Government officials and the Government, with whom they have to come in daily contact in connexion with the maintenance and administration of their estates. As for European Commerce and Trade, it would have been a surprise if their representatives were not, in spirit, the representative of the Executive Government of this country. All districts from Ganjam to Malabar excepting Nellore and Tinnevely, returned either one or more representatives, who pledged to destroy diarchy. Of municipal towns, Madura, Trichinopoly, Madras and Cocanada are solidly against diarchy. Of the 13 Muhammadan constituencies, six returned hon. Members who are opposed to the system of diarchy. Practically therefore the plebiscite has unmistakably expressed itself against this form of Government. But the Government were nevertheless anxious to perpetuate the system at any cost and thrust it on the unwilling heads of the people.

“The British had never the grace to offer the admitted dues of the people whom they held in subjection. They never yield except to strong agitation and determined resistance. Say what they may, history is full of instances of such ungracious conduct on the part of the English and more full of vain promises consistently with their policy the Government set about to find out a set of any three persons to form the Ministry when they found the majority party refusing to form one. To the misfortune of our country, the three gentlemen who now adorn and who, I hope, will shortly vacate the left portion of the Treasury bench, fell an easy prey to the overtures of the Government. It is true that allurements of office are formidable forces of seduction, especially to those who have not pledged themselves to any political creed of renunciation. Just before their assumption of office, some others, a few more whose political complexion was either unpublished or was of such a colour as could

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suit any policy, were picked up by them for the sole purpose of maintaining themselves (the Ministers) in office. These three gentlemen in electing to be appointed as Ministers by His Excellency the Governor, showed more adventure than prudence. For a time indeed, their adventure appeared to have been attended with success. Such situations do not and cannot last long. It is straining the constitution to its breaking point that a party which cannot boast to contain more than a dozen elected men should run the administration of the Transferred departments even under a diarchic form of Government. I am aware of the few instances of a minority party running the Government in England. In those instances such a party had been numerically larger than the individual opposition groups though it might be numerically smaller than the sum total of all the opposition groups. But in this case, it is a party which is numerically smaller than at least the main Opposition Party. It would, indeed, be a pitiable situation for such a party to run the Government. It has always to look for its support to the Government Members and to the European Members wherever convenient. That the Transferred departments should be run by the Ministry with the aid of votes which are dependent on the sweet will of the Executive is an outrageous negation of all fundamental ideas of a popular Government. In fact it will be, instead of the Ministers being in a position to exercise influence on the Reserved side of the Government, that the process will be reversed, in that the Ministers will have to be dependent for their existence upon the votes of the Government and its officials and nominees.

"Next in importance are the votes of nominated members which can be and are commanded by the Government. All these go to form a powerful contingent of members who would always exercise an effective control over all the movements of the Ministers and this contingent is neither responsible to the House nor to any electorate. The Ministry, situated as it is, can have no hope that their measures will always be carried. Having no strong party of their own, they have to depend for the success of their measures on a variety of parties and persons as described already who exceed in number and influence the party of their own. According to a distinguished Premier of England, the temper of one Leader has to be watched, the indication of opinion of another has to be observed and the disposition of a third is to be suited to propound a policy or to carry on a measure. As an instance, I may point out to the speech of the hon. the First Minister at the European Association Dinner. Two pointed questions were put to the hon. the Minister, one regarding proposed amendment to the City Municipal Act to enable the representatives of various firms having subsisting contracts with the Corporation to be councillors and the other regarding prohibition. The former question the hon. Member evaded by answering that he would consider it, which means nothing in political parlance and the second he tactfully avoided answering. The weakness of the Ministry is patent, in that the First Minister could not make bold even to touch the second question. For, if he had answered it to the satisfaction of the European Members of the House, then sitting at the Dinner he would have very likely driven all his party men into our camp. But if he had clearly stated the views of his hon. Colleague in charge of the subject on the introduction of prohibition in certain trial areas, he would surely have run the risk of losing the European support.

"The European Members whose question about the prohibition to the First Minister remains unanswered, will look to the situation more quickly. Has the Ministry not already pledged to prohibition? If so, are the European

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Members in deciding to vote in support of the Ministry, as I understand they propose to do, voting in expression of their approval of the policy of introduction of prohibition or do they merely support the Ministry as the agent of diarchic form of Government in spite of fundamental differences? If it is the former, we will be glad; but if it is the latter, it does no credit to either the giver or the receiver.

"The result of the debate will unmistakably show what is already known, that the Ministry has no party of its own, to boldly and honestly launch measures of reforms in their respective departments, and much less to be able to exercise any influence on the Executive Government to approximate their conduct to the good of the people. It is no doubt a herculean task for us, aided as the Ministry is by groups which have no acknowledged political policies, and with which there is not anything common excepting perhaps the desire to perpetuate diarchy or continue the present Ministry. I am sure it will be perfectly clear that a large proportion of the responsible section of the House, namely, the elected Members, are opposed to the Ministry. All those interested in establishing healthy precedents and conventions and who value the maintenance of such principles more than the retention of offices—and I have no doubt the Ministers are such—must be prepared to take the consequences of an adverse vote of the Majority. I mean even the adverse vote of the elected majority of the House. In fact the hon. the Second Minister, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, whose detachment to the attractions of offices is well known, is reported to have given utterances to the statement that once he realizes that the elected majority is against him, he will quit office. I expect nothing less noble for him."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask for a reference?"

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"May I know, Sir, if the hon. the Minister takes exception to anything?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am saying if the hon. the Leader of the Opposition can give a reference, I shall be content. (A voice : The 'Justice' paper.)"

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"If only the hon. the Minister follows what I have been saying, I do not think there will be any occasion for such a reference. I shall therefore repeat that sentence again. I said : 'in fact the hon. the Second Minister, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, whose detachment to the attractions of offices is well known, I suppose that is not denied, (laughter) is reported to have given utterances to the statement that, once he realizes that the elected majority is against him, he will quit office. I expect nothing nobler from him.' His hon. Colleagues are no less nationalistic and I am sure what the hon. the Second Minister said was the considered opinion of the party."

"Nobody need be concerned as to what will take place if the motion is carried. The Government of the day is considered to be responsible to the Parliament of Great Britain and not to this country. Very well then. Let the whole responsibility be taken over by them openly : the sham and fictitious responsibility vested in the Ministers will disappear and it must. We will be face to face with the real situation, of the Executive Government running the show without the marionettes. Let us not be merely beguiled by phrases which very often victimize us. Let us see the facts. Is their a vestige of

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real responsibility in this Government? Is there an iota of power which can be exercised by our Ministers without the concurrence of my hon. Friend, Mr. Moir? Why then our attachment to this reflected glory?

"May I, therefore, make an appeal to the hon. the Ministers themselves to come out of office and sit with us, and be of greater service to the country? I am emboldened to make this appeal to them because they are Nationalists and at least two of them, but for being the lucky or unlucky recipients of official honours, would have sat with us, as being the members of the United Nationalist Party. If the Ministers do not vacate their seats, I have once again to request the Members of the House to vote for my motion and be done with this sham constitution of diarchy."

MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have given notice of a similar motion, and once the Leader of the Opposition has moved his motion already and since my motion is an identical one, I do not think it is necessary to move mine personally. The Leader of the Opposition has dealt at length with the position of the Ministers in the diarchic system. I can only add to it by saying that the diarchic system is bad enough and the administration of the present Ministers under the diarchic system is worse still. I will only point out to this hon. House one instance which goes to prove that the administration of the Ministers is not what it ought to be. First of all, Sir, I will read before this House a specimen of their latest action. It is a very small one indeed, but the spirit underlying it seems to be rather a retrograde one. In the *Port St. George Gazette* of the 9th instant, there is a Government Order to which a draft rule is appended, and there we find the following :—

'The appointment of a member to a Taluk Board Union Board under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, shall be made by the President, District Board, not later than sixty days after the occurrence of the vacancy.'

'The President of the Taluk Board Union Board shall report the vacancy to the President, District Board, not later than seven days after the occurrence thereof.'

The portion coming next must be noted with great interest :—

'Any president who commits a breach of this rule shall be punishable, on conviction, with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.'

This is nothing less than bringing Local Self-Government into contempt. If really the present Ministry is anxious to support rather to develop the existing self-governing institutions in this province, this is not the way in which they ought to proceed. I am, on the other hand, prepared to say, Sir, that this is a step which cannot for a moment be tolerated by any other Ministry, or any Opposition, or any single Member of this House. I ask from this place the hon. the Chief Minister himself whether he would on the floor of this House get up and say whether what he has done is in keeping with the spirit of the Local Boards Act. I can understand a certain member or a certain president of a local board being warned or advised. But I cannot understand that the president of union board or a taluk board or the president of a district board should be taken to the extent of being fined on conviction. If that is the case with a union board president or a taluk board president

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or a district board president even, for such an act as that, I think the Ministers who keep on places unfilled for months together must perhaps be sent to the prison.

"I may say, Sir, that the position which I am occupying is not one of obstruction. We are supporting this motion just to throw out diarchy, which has been pronounced to be very very unsatisfactory and unworkable (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Hear hear'). From all parts of the House, it has been pronounced many a time, and the House has accepted it, though not the Government, in all its bearings. We want to say that it is only the mildest demonstration that we can show just before the Royal Commission will sit in judgment to see what reforms are to be given to this country, and the Opposition or the country cannot but support such a motion as this. If the Ministers and the supporters of the Ministers cannot appreciate the motive behind this resolution, I am of opinion, Sir, that we who are fighting for Swaraj cannot justify our position, and we can rather get out of politics altogether and leave everything to the Reserved Half or the Bureaucracy to do as they wish. I wish to point out that this is only a very mild demonstration, and I hope that it will not be very much misunderstood. As a matter of fact, I do not think it will be capable of being misunderstood, but I want to make my position quite clear.

"Sir, this is not the first time that a censure motion has been brought against the present Ministers; a foretaste of it we already had during the March session of this Council, and feelings ran very high at that moment. But I am sure now a cooler atmosphere prevails, because all parties sitting on the Opposition have come to this decision, namely, that the Ministers must be sent out of office and that diarchy should be scrapped. Now, there is no disbelieving one party, or suspecting one party, or deceiving another party. As the decision is quite clear among the Opposition Members, the matter is all the more easy.

"Among the other actions of the Ministers which need some mention, I may draw the attention of this House to the Kistna District Board and also to the District Board of Salem. I do not want to go into the details of those affairs. But all those hon. Members who have been following closely the reports about them and the attitude of the Minister that has been very much criticised, will very well understand what amount of tact was wanting in the Chief Minister and what he has done is not at all appreciable.

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"Speaking on the 5th March last, the hon. the Chief Minister said 'I for one always felt and said so many a time that politicians ought not to use local boards as jumping grounds for seats in the legislative council.' Now, I think the tables are turned. To keep up the Ministry, to support their own places on the Treasury Bench, the Legislative Council is made the jumping ground to the local boards. Many instances are on record. Many a ministerialist has been nominated to the local bodies, some to taluk and district boards—Is that not patronage? Is that not favouritism? Were not patronage and favouritism criticized wholesale when the hon. the Chief Minister and the Second Minister were sitting on the opposition? What are they doing now? Are they committing the same faults that the Justices committed or are said to have committed? If they own that, and if they say that they are conscious of their own faults, there is no quarrel.

"Doubts have been expressed as regards the future policy that will be adopted by the Government if this Ministry is thrown out; and I think that

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many a rumour has been set afloat that the whole thing will go to dogs, the Government will close down the offices and all the country will be denied the several advantages of administration. I doubt it. What I feel in this respect is that the Ministers may go out, but the administration will go on. The administration cannot be stopped. All that will be stopped is the salaries of the Ministers. From the very beginning, it was not a secret fact that the Ministers had a very small minority of elected members on their side. The very fact that half a dozen or a dozen hon. Members formed a party and later on began to canvass for support to the present Ministry shows how weak it was, and how weak it is even to-day. But from their advantageous position as Ministers, they are patting on the back of some people and getting some support. Is that not showing patronage and favouritism, which has been so much criticized by them before? It is high time that they rectify their ways and the only rectification possible under the present conditions is to walk into the opposition once more.

"Some mention has been made about the introduction of prohibition. The question of prohibition is a very difficult one, and the hon. the Third Minister, during his recent utterances has given an assurance that my district, the district of Nellore, will be the first to be tried in prohibition, and he exhorted the public in a public meeting at Nellore to co-operate with him in bringing out a prohibition law in which the hon. Members who are sitting in the Legislative Council representing the district must co-operate with him too. But what prohibition law he is going to bring before the House has not been made clear. On the other hand the people of the district are not to be so very easily beguiled by such promises. I will tell you of this practical difficulty. Recently, some toddy shops have been put up for sale, and the arrack, ganja and opium shops already put up for sale will continue till March next or so. How is he going to get clear of this difficulty? Promises have been made that immediately prohibition will be tried in Nellore. I thought on the very face of it that the promise was only to meet the present situation, namely, the No-confidence motion, rather than anything else. Further the hon. the Third Minister in March last gave us certain promises that he would make further enquiries as to the introduction of the system of Ayurveda into the dispensaries to be started by the Government. But his latest pronouncements do not take us far; the promises are remaining as promises and their realization seems as far away as before these circumstances, and from what could be gathered from the administration, I am quite sure that with a minority of elected members, they are not able to do anything by way of getting adequate powers from the Government or by way of making their own position stronger so that they may be able to do more good to the country. Weak as they are, and autocratic as they are, I think they are quite unsafe to be there, with such a small number of elected members to help them. It is not, after all, very creditable, nor even honourable to sit there tight always, with the Government votes to support them. I trust, Sir, that some of the hon. Members who have walked to the ministerialist benches may realize this position. I am sure the opposition is now so very strong, solid and united that no more members from these blocks will be lured away. With these observations, Sir, I strongly support the motion moved by the Leader of the Opposition."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is 'that the Ministers do not possess the confidence of this House.' The motion is for discussion."

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* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I have no objection to 10 minutes being fixed for each speaker ; Ministers may take their own time."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" My friend suggested 10 minutes. Of course, it is left to your discretion. But I object to the placing of any time limit in this motion. After some time, necessarily after the first five or six speakers have spoken, the other speakers may not take much time, for the ground has been covered more or less, and the other speakers will not have much to speak on. So that for these reasons, there is no need for fixing any time limit. Of course, you have the unlimited power of pulling up any speaker at any time to finish his speech. Of course you possess the giant's strength but I know you won't use it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As to whether the President has got inherent power to limit the speeches, I have got the question examined and have come to the conclusion that consistently with parliamentary practice, in the absence of a rule or standing order or an order of this House, the President has not got any right to fix a time limit. It is for the majority of the House to fix a time limit."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I speak on the motion, Sir ?"

* Permission having been given, the hon. Member continued :—" I wish to associate myself with all the main arguments that were advanced by my hon. Friend, the Leader of one section of the Opposition, and also with all the arguments that have been advanced on behalf of the other section by my friend, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi. My friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, referred in his speech—and I tried to follow him closely—more or less exclusively to the unsatisfactory system of diarchy. I agree with him. Of course, it is agreed on all hands that diarchy is unsatisfactory. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar : Hear, hear) May I add, with reference to Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar's hear, hear, our Ministers—Justice Ministers—said so long ago as 1924 that diarchy was unsatisfactory. They said also that the system was working well in this presidency, because the then Governor, Lord Willingdon, ignored diarchy. Whatever that may be, Sir, we are all agreed that diarchy is certainly very unsatisfactory. But on behalf of my party I am supporting this motion certainly not only on that ground, but also on that of the constitutional position which the present Ministers of this Council occupy with reference to the rest of the Council and their unsatisfactory administration. In saying this I am very anxious not to be misunderstood. Personally I have got nothing to say against the Ministers. They are all honourable men, (laughter) and they are, may I add with your permission, my personal friends also ; particularly, two of them have long been associated with me both in this House and outside in various public activities. I have no desire to attack them personally with reference to this motion except so far as it becomes necessary to refer to their administrative activities. Now, with these remarks, I shall go to the merits of the motion.

" As I said, Sir, I wish to support this motion on many grounds ; one of those grounds is the constitutional position which they occupy with reference to the Council. Their position is this : They are members of the smallest elected group in this Council ; constitutionally, they ought not to have been

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appointed as Ministers. Even during the short time that they have been sitting here as Ministers, instances have occurred showing abundantly that they have not had the confidence of the House at any time. The occasions on which they had to face this assembly, Sir, were very few; for these Ministers were appointed as such only in the beginning of December—on the 1st or 2nd December.

“My hon. Colleagues will remember that there was no meeting in that month except a meeting that was convened on the 14th December and the only business that was transacted at that meeting was the election of the President. The next meeting was towards the end of January, from the 24th to 27th. There was no meeting in February. In March there were a number of sittings. There were meetings on the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th March. The main business on the 1st was the introduction of the budget and there was also some business of a more or less non-controversial nature. From the 3rd to 5th there was general discussion of the budget and of course there was no voting on those days. Then, business began to be transacted on the 14th March and we went on till the 31st. During those 17 days, practically the only period in the lifetime of these hon. Gentlemen as Ministers, they had to face three defeats. I shall give the details of voting on those occasions later on. After March, for about five months there have been no sittings and we are meeting for the first time to-day. So that, practically, during these eight or nine months, these Ministers have been there, they had to face this Council only for four days in January and for 17 days in the month of March. And, as I said, they sustained three defeats. I shall give the details of these defeats. When the budget discussion came up there was the question of prohibition and, though there was some difference of opinion with reference to the period during which that should be brought about between two sections of the Opposition, all of us were agreed that it was a desirable thing; and the Minister in charge of the department, though he admitted that prohibition was the goal, did not fix a limit of time, even a distant one, within which it would be attained. The result of it was that the Council's vote on that occasion was that 58 elected members voted against the Ministers and 21 elected members including the three Ministers voted for them. That was the first occasion on which this House showed the Ministers that they had no following in this Council and that they did not possess the confidence of the elected members of this House.

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“On the next occasion, i.e., when the detailed discussion of the budget was going on, one of my hon. Friends, I think it was Mr. K. V. R. Swami, raised the question of the need for providing additional funds for the construction of additional buildings for the Rajahmundry College. On that point also there was a full dress debate and when the question was put to the vote, the result was that 50 elected members voted against the Ministers as against the 38 for them. Of the 38 members who voted with them, only 13 inclusive of the Ministers were elected members.

“Again, as soon as the discussion of the budget was over, one of the Members, the Deputy President of this House brought a resolution recommending to the Government the need for establishing a special hospital for children. The hon. Minister in charge of the department wanted the Mover of the resolution to withdraw it which she declined to do. The question was then put to the vote with the result that 35 members voted for the motion

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and 30 against. So that on these three occasions, this House showed by its vote that the Ministers did not possess the confidence of the House.

"Now, Sir, I have to say that special importance should be attached to the voting at the time of the budget discussion. Lord Lytton, the late Governor of Bengal, stated on the 11th January this year when he opened the third Council in Bengal that the question of Ministers' salaries was coming before the House and that if on the first grant moved by the Ministers a reduction of even one rupee was made, he would ask his Ministers to resign. Lord Lytton attached so much importance constitutionally to a defeat of the Ministers during budget time. Here, however, in spite of these three defeats which our Ministers have sustained they are still there. They have not thought it proper to send up their resignation. These independent Ministers, before they came to this House, did not go to the country with any settled programme or any political principle. The members of this Independent party, I beg their pardon, are quite independent of each other. (Laughter.) They are also independent of all programmes. Now, what is it that keeps them together now as members of this Independent party, nobody knows. What policy it is that combines all these gentlemen together as a party, we are not aware of. This is the constitutional position of our Ministers.

"Now, if we go into the details of the administration of the Local Self-Government Department, we shall find that really the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government has brought the administration into contempt. Yes, into certain contempt. My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, referred to the hon. Dr. Subbaroyan's speech during the budget debate. In replying to the debate on the question of nominations he said: 'regarding the question of nominations, I do feel as earnestly as my hon. friends opposite, that the question of nominations has not been dealt with as adequately as it ought to be and that this question cannot be tackled in a day. We shall soon have an amendment to the Local Boards Act and I hope it will be possible to make it impossible for such patronage to be exercised. I for one have always felt and said so many a time that politicians ought not to use local boards as jumping ground for seats in the Legislative Council'. That was what my hon. Friend said. Now, what has been his conduct? What are his actions? Are they consonant with what he said? I mean no offence to my friends on the Ministerial benches when I refer to the names of some of them. The fact that they have been nominated to certain local bodies does not in any way reflect adversely on them, but it reflects adversely on the administration of my hon. Friend there.

"Now, let us see what use my hon. Friend, the Minister for Local Self-Government, has made of his power of nomination to the local boards, in spite of his speech I quoted just now. My friend, Mr. Abbas Ali, whom I do not find here now, has been recently nominated a member of the Municipal Council of Madura. My friend Mr. Chavadi Subramanyam Pillai, I find, has been nominated a member of the Tinnevely District Board and then my friend Mr. Tajuddin has been nominated as a member of the District Board of Tanjore. The Zamindar of Gollapalli got himself nominated to the District Board of Kistna and then my friend, Mr. John, for whom I have considerable regard (laughter) has been nominated a member of the District Board of Guntur. Then there is my friend, Mr. Schmnad, who has secured a nomination for the South Kanara District Board. There is Mr. Appavu Chettiyar

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who has been given a seat on the Temple Committee of Salem. Mr. N. Siva Raj has been nominated as a Member of the District Educational Council, Chingleput, Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva has been given a nomination to the Municipal Council of Cuddapah, Mr. Hampayya has been nominated to the District Board of Salem, Mr. Nanjappa has been made a Member of the District Board, Salem, Swami Sahajanandam has been nominated to the District Board, South Arcot, and also the District Educational Council there, and Mr. S. Venkayya has been nominated to the District Educational Council, Kistna. He is also a nominated member of the Taluk Board of Gudivada and so on and so forth. (Laughter) (A Voice : Mention some more.) There is Mr. Venkayya (Renewed laughter). So that the list contains about 16 or 17 members who are members of this House and who have been nominated to different local bodies.

"My friend, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, referred in a general way to the manner in which the election of the President of the Salem District Board has been handled by our Minister. I wish to refer to it more specifically. What took place was this : I do not wish to mention the dates. Mr. Foulkes, the late President of the Salem District Board wanted to go to England after resigning his place as President and so he convened a meeting, and sent round notices saying that he would resign and that then the election of the President would take place. That notice attracted the attention of the Government in the Local Self-Government Department and the Minister sent communication to the District Board President, Mr. Foulkes, stating that there was no objection—they were careful to emphasise this—whatever to the resignation of the President and the election of the next President taking place at the same meeting on the same day, but that the resignation should precede the election. Mr. Foulkes naturally, acting according to that letter, tendered his resignation and then Mr. Ellappa Chettiyar was elected with a very large majority or unanimously. (A voice ; unanimously). I am glad to hear it. Then, after the election was over, what did the Government do? Instead of recognizing that election and publishing the result thereof in the Gazeite they cancelled it. And what was their reason—a reason which they did not state in their first communication? The reason was found to be that, on the date of the notice calling for election there was no valid vacancy and therefore the election was not valid. The District Board President of Salem accordingly sent another circular fixing another date for election.

"When that attracted the notice of the Government, they sent a telegram or letter to the President of the District Board stating that seven days' notice must have been granted. The President telegraphed to the Government stating that he had satisfied himself that there was a period of seven days after notice was issued. But the Government for some reason or another cancelled the notification for election and stated that nine days' notice was necessary. The President of the District Board humbly submitted to this order and accepted the suggestion of the Government and again circulated another notice fixing nine days as the period of notice. Then what did the Government do? They sent another order stating that even according to this notification the President should not hold the election of the president because some members of the district board had sent a communication to the Government stating that certain other members of the Board were interested parties in the election because they held Board contracts, and that the Government had referred the matter to the inspector of local boards for examination and until he examined that question and submitted his report the President should

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not hold the election. It is noteworthy that this petition was received by the Government long before the communication which they issued stating that there should be a notice of nine days before the election was held. In this communication the Government did not make any reference to the petition stating that some members were interested because they were holding Board contracts. But when this last order was received by the District Board, they disobeyed the order and they held the meeting and chose the President. On all the occasions they held the meeting, my friend, Mr. Ellappa Chettiyar, was elected unanimously. Then after the final election of Mr. Ellappa Chettiyar on the last occasion, some further telegrams passed between the President of the District Board and the Government and ultimately the Government had to publish their notification about the election. Three months have elapsed since the publication of their last notification; but where is the report of the Inspector of Local boards? What is the attitude of the Government towards this affair? We know nothing about these things.

"Then, Sir, reference was made to nominations to the District Boards of Kistna and West Godavari. When the old District Board of Kistna was reconstituted into the new District Boards of West Godavari and Kistna, some of the old taluk boards which constituted the old District Board of Kistna were attached to the District Board of new Kistna and others were attached to the present District Board of West Godavari. Now, taking the District Board of new Kistna we find that within the group of taluk boards comprising the new District Board area, there were taluk boards from which 18 members had been elected to the old district board. Now the usual practice has always been, when a new board is constituted, to nominate all the elected persons of the previous board. Now out of the 18 members only 5 were nominated. Similarly in the district board of Godavari there were 20 members who had been elected to represent the taluk board areas which were constituted into the district board area and none of these 20 members was nominated to the newly constituted District Board of West Godavari. This is against all precedents and against all constitutional principles.

"Then, with reference to the presidents of these two newly constituted district boards one was thrown open to election, whereas the presidentship of the other district board, viz., West Godavari was filled by nomination. Now with reference to the person who has been nominated to the presidentship of the district board of West Godavari, certainly he is a very good man, and many of us are very good friends of Mr. Peddiraju, but what ground was there for nominating a member of the Raju community, an influential community, a rich community and not a backward community? What was the reason for nominating a member of that advanced community? As a matter of fact my hon. Friends of this Council will remember that in the last Council or in the Council previous to that we passed a resolution to this effect, namely, that Ministers should ordinarily appoint district board presidents from only backward communities, and since 1924 after this resolution was passed, there has been no nomination of a president to the district board, except in one case and in that case the gentleman nominated was a Mussalman, and the number of Muhammadans of the district to which he was nominated constituted 35 per cent of the total population of Muhammadans in the Presidency. It was in such a district as that that my hon. Friend Mr. Moidoo was nominated as president of the district board."

*Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"What about Mr. Narasimhaacharu?" (Laughter).

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* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"That shows the importance that was attached to the resolution of this Council by the previous Ministry. Now what was the reason for appointing Mr. Peddiraju to the District Board of West Godavari? I think my hon. Friends the Swarajists and ourselves—I am speaking on behalf of my Party—are acting harmoniously and I do not see why there should be interruptions often by the Swarajists when I am speaking. I think such interruptions are intended for the purpose of impugning the conduct of the previous Justice Party while I am attacking the present Ministers. I am sure it is not the object of my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, to create want of harmony amongst ourselves.

"While I am on this question of the election of the Kistna District Board, there is one curious fact which I may mention and that is this: one Dr. Ramachandra Rao was one of the candidates who stood for election for presidentship of the newly constituted district board. Before he was elected as President of the District Board his mother's sister was nominated as a member of the District Board and ultimately he was elected.

(Some voices: 'He was unanimously elected.')

"Of course he was unanimously elected. If persons like the mother's sister of candidates were allowed to vote as nominated members I can very well understand the commonsense of the Members who made the election unanimously.

"Another thing which occurred quite recently and to which I should like to advert to is this: in the last Gazette but one—I mean the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 9th August—we find one Mr. Sundar Rao nominated as a Member of the North Arcot District Board. He stood for election for the Taluk Board of Palur but failed and his object was to succeed in that election and after success in that election to get himself elected to the District Board. But unfortunately he failed. But what if he failed? There is my hon. Friend Dr. Subbarayan in charge of that portfolio who straightaway nominates him.

(Voices: 'What about Mr. Tanikachalam?')

"Then I find the two municipalities of Tadpatri and Cochin have been suspended. One of these Municipalities has been in existence for over 60 years. The reasons on which the Government have suspended these Municipalities are very very unsatisfactory.

"There is another thing to which I wish to refer to and that is about the election of President to the Gudivada Taluk Board. The Government in their memorandum dated 19th July to the President of the District Board say thus:—

'Memorandum No. 23169-1 A-1, L. & M., dated 19th July 1927.

A copy of a letter from certain members of the Gudivada Taluk Board is communicated to the President, District Board, Kistna. He is requested to see that the election of the President, Taluk Board, Gudivada, is held without further delay if it has not already been held. His attention is in this connexion invited to section 42 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

C. B. COTTERELL.'

That was on the 19th July, and what took place afterwards? On the 20th there was this telegram from Government to the President of the District Board:—

'Post copy of telegram.

Memorandum No. 23169-1 A-1, L. & M., dated 19th instant, regarding election President, Gudivada Taluk Board, is cancelled—Madras Local, 20th July.'

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What took place in the interval to induce the Government to take such a step? We are not attacking Mr. Cotterell—he is untouchable—but I am surprised how a senior Civilian and one of the ablest and best men in that Service like Mr. Cotterell could have been a party to this order of the Government, regarding Gudivada Taluk Board."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The conduct of the Minister is for consideration."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I bow to your ruling, Sir. Then one of my hon. Friends referred to the notification recently issued on the 9th August. It was a startling notification. There is a section in the Local Boards Act which says that the nomination of members to taluk boards must be made by the district board president, and the nomination of members to union boards must be made by the taluk board presidents. Apparently there were some questions put in the Council some time back about the delay that was made by the district and taluk board president respectively in such nominations. Now what do the Government do to put a stop to this delay? They issue the notification referred to above and say therein thus: 'If presidents of district and taluk boards do not make nomination and do not report in time to their superior authorities if any vacancies arise, in time, then they will, on conviction, be fined Rs. 100.'

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"As a matter of fact I had a conversation with a president of a district board who is also a Member of this Council about this and he indignantly told me that his first thought on seeing the notification was to tender his resignation. I am sure also that other presidents of district boards, whether they are here in this Council or outside, will have no hesitation in tendering their resignations. No self-respecting man will come forward to be a president of a district board or a taluk board so long as this notification is dangled before him, warning him that any delay in making certain nominations or in reporting the vacancies to the Government will make him liable to punishment and that he will be convicted. Of course, by whom he will be convicted and all that is not stated. I submit, Sir, that it is an atrocious thing. This notification alone is enough to bring the administration of Local Self-Government into contempt.

"Then, my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, referred to the speech made by the hon. the Chief Minister recently. In that speech some questions were put to him and the Chief Minister answered some of them. In the meeting held under the auspices of the European Association the question of those having contractual relations with the Corporation having seats in the Corporation was discussed. It was apparently Mr. Chambers' idea that such people can have seats. The hon. Minister is reported to have promised to consider the matter when the amendment of the Act is taken up. Of course, my friend subsequently contradicted it. He is in the habit of contradicting his first statements. At first he was reported to have stated that he would certainly consider that question when the amendment of the City Municipal Act was considered. He also said that it would not apply to the European gentlemen who had commercial interests in the Corporation, but only to Indians. I make a present of that to my Indian 'Independent' friends. I know my Friend subsequently withdrew that statement. He made one statement here in this Council with regard to the Tamil University and when that was criticized in the papers he made another statement. In this case also he makes one statement and when he is criticized he makes another. It

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seems to me, Sir, that the principle of not allowing persons having contractual relations with the Corporation to have seats on the Corporation is a very sound one, and I do not know why my Friend even thinks it necessary to consider the expediency of deleting it when the question of amending the Act is taken up.

"I submit, Sir, that both on constitutional and administrative grounds, on account of administrative blunders, these Ministers have lost the confidence of the House, and I hope, with Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, that even before they are compelled to tender their resignations, they will voluntarily tender their resignations. I hope I have said nothing—and if I have said so, it was certainly not my intention—against the Ministers' personnel. I have condemned the administration, particularly of the First Minister, because it is Local Self-Government that has been particularly brought into contempt."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the motion that is now before the House for discussion is in the broadest of terms. Judging from the speech of the hon. the Leader of the principal Opposition, I find that this is a motion expressing want of confidence in the system of Government that has been instituted in this country by the Government of India Act and not any want of confidence in the personnel of the Ministry who for good reasons or for bad reasons, have thought the system to be an advance upon the previous state of things. That was the theme which he was throughout developing. Of course, here and there he told us something about the commission or omission of certain things as an illustration not so much of the bad policy or absence of good policy of the Ministers as of the limitations which the law as at present stands places upon the Ministers. Rule 12-A of the Legislative Council Rules says that a motion expressing want of confidence in a Minister or a motion disapproving the policy of a Minister in a particular respect may be made. Here, there is no motion—I do not take exception to your ruling, but I am only illustrating the point that I am placing before the House—of the kind contemplated by the rules. What the rule contemplates is this: If the Ministers in administering a particular department which under law they are entitled to administer, have followed a line of policy and either for want of capacity or on account of the unsoundness of the policy pursued by them, they have failed to achieve the object desired by the House and attainable under the system, the rule contemplates a motion of this kind.

"In the debate on this motion two ideas have been prominently placed before us. One is that the system of Government which we are working is bad and ought to be changed by refusing to work it unless it is changed. That was the idea underlying the speech of the Leader of the Opposition. The Seconder of the Motion sought to interpret the idea of the Mover and said that it was a mild protest against the Government of India Act. In his speech, even the proverbial enthusiasm of a new convert was missing. He only wanted to have a mild protest. If the protest is to be effective and would bring about the desired result of altering the law, it would have been better if the protest had been made during the administration of the party of which he is a member, saying that they had tried to work the system for what it was worth and that they found many defects in it and that it was impossible for them to work it. Then it would have been a very effective protest. There was one other occasion when this protest could have been made. The last general elections returned a number of people who said that they were out to destroy diarchy. Then also that party might have made this protest effectively and said, 'whatever doubts our party had about the utility of the system

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of Government the verdict of the country has been against diarchy and we are not going to uphold it.' Even then they did not say that. My hon. Friend from Malabar offers an apologia to what the hon. the seconder of the proposition has said, viz., that they were there out to destroy diarchy and adds a rider to that proposition by saying that this Ministry does not possess the confidence of the House. One of the main reasons for the loss of confidence is that the Ministry has brought the administration of Local Self-Government into contempt. Taking advantage of the wide wording or the absence of any reason mentioned in the motion, the hon. Member travelled from China to Peru in search of illustrations to show how the administration of Local Self-Government has been brought into contempt. He referred to nominations made to the local bodies in such districts as Madura and Godavari by the Independent Ministry. Do they take exception to the gentlemen who were so nominated and say that they were unworthy of the honour conferred on them, or do they say that under the law as it stands the Ministers cannot nominate persons to the local bodies? When the Justice Party was in power, did they not nominate persons to the local bodies and did they ever try to cancel the power of nomination? The Minister at the time of the budget debate said that he was going to amend the law relating to local self-government whereby the power of nomination would be practically done away with. Laws are not made in a single day. I am not here going to enter into a detailed discussion of the several nominations made by the Ministry. Let me refer to the nomination of Mr. Abbas Ali—I am sorry he is not here—to the Madura Municipality? Was not a similar favour or honour from the Justice Party, while it was in power, conferred on the same gentleman and was he not found to possess the confidence of the country and able to discharge his duties as a municipal councillor? Now the same gentleman has been appointed. They have every reason to congratulate themselves for this approval and ratification of their action subsequently. Then there is the district board of Ramnad which has been honoured by the nomination of the illustrious aristocratic gentleman twice for the presidentship. (Hear, hear.) We are all glad that his administration has been good. Therefore, the reasons advanced by the hon. Member from Malabar objecting to the nominations made by the Minister are not based on the merits of the persons concerned. I am sure other hon. Members in other parts of the House will give various other examples of nominations in other parts of the country. One thing more. In all these nominations to the local bodies the Minister has not made any distinction between Justice Party men and men of other parties. My friend, Mr. Daniel Thomas, will be able to say how to the Tinnevely District Board and to the District Educational Council, the Minister nominated Mrs. Ponnuswami Pillai belonging to the other party. The Independent Ministry has really been independent of partiality in their nominations (Laughter). I can multiply instances but I value the necessity of being brief, because many members may be anxious to speak.

"A good deal has been said about the excise policy of the Minister. The Leader of the Opposition made a reference to it. The hon. Member from Malabar said that a token cut was carried against the excise budget indicating want of confidence in his policy. Throughout the debate on the subject, it was clearly mentioned that it was the policy of the Ministry that had gone out of office that was under discussion. The new Ministry was installed in office in December, and just two or three months later the budget had to be discussed by the Council. It is a well-known fact that the allotments in the

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budget were made by the previous Ministry. The Government is not the Government of a conquered country; the new Ministry had to carry on the policy laid down by its predecessor in many respects. They would have to wait for some time to change it. Finance is not a thing to be adjusted easily. The Excise Minister stated that his policy was towards prohibition; but it would have to be worked out gradually. He is making arrangements and is going to try the experiment in particular localities and achieve the object in gradual stages. But what did the previous Ministry do? In fact, the discussions during the budget in March last, turned on the Government Order issued by the previous Ministry—by Sir Patro. It was fully recognized by the Opposition and their principal spokesman, Mr. Satyamurti, wound up the debate as follows:

‘Then, Sir, so far as the statement of policy of the hon. the Minister for Excise is concerned, I recognize that it marks some advance on the barrenness of the policy of Sir Patro. Prohibition is not kept out, as it was, in this Government Order, the parting gift of Sir Patro of the Madras Government. The present Ministry accepts prohibition. They accept that progressive and definite stages should be taken in that direction.’

“As regards the other thing, in which unexpectedly, the Congress Party has found an ally in the Justice Party after the Coimbatore decisions, of course the Congress Party might congratulate itself that their opinion is shared by a party which had previously tasted power and which during the election had fought for the purpose of getting into the Council in such large numbers as to enable them to continue to form the Ministry. When the Congress Party find themselves in such a situation, surely they are entitled to improve their chance.

“But what was the policy of the Justice Party previously? The hon. Member for the University in the closing portion of his speech says: 4 p.m.

‘We are here to kill diarchy, Mr. President, if my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Justice Party, will get up from that place and say to-day I have now discovered, because I am no longer in office, that diarchy is unworkable and that it should be scrapped, we will walk into the lobby with him and destroy this Ministry and fifty other ministries under diarchy.’

“I read this passage only to show that an unexpected change has occurred in the angle of vision of the Justice Party. What I say once again is that the decision to kill diarchy is after all a counsel of despair formed in the minds of a party which attempted to get power, which did not get it and therefore who now want to see that the Ministers now in power are sent out. We shall discuss the matter on its merits. Nobody is enamoured of the system of Government known as diarchy. Every one who has got the least patriotic sentiment about him will try to see that all the departments of the Government—we are not concerned with this province alone—are held and duties are discharged by the representatives of the people. But what is the remedy for the present system? We have to amend the old Act and get a new Act. Turning out the Ministry in power, can that be an advantage? Can we advance a stage further? We can only mark our resentment in an effective manner, after working the system for seven long years. The Statutory Commission is in sight. There is no use in sending the Ministers out of office. It is much better they continue.

“My hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyyar, says there is the Executive Government who say they are responsible for the Parliament to take up the responsibility of the Transferred departments and discharge it. Is it what they want? Is it what the people want? Is not the present system, however imperfect it may be, an improvement over the old one? By

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throwing out the Ministry and by enabling the Executive to take the management of the Transferred departments, are we advancing? Certainly not. I hope the House will see the futility of this motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry. It is not really want of confidence in the Ministry at all; it is want of confidence in the system of Government we are pursuing here. Therefore, there is no use of attacking the Ministry who have had no hand in the drafting of the present constitution; they are merely working it. We are all anxious to advance, to get diarchy in due time abolished and a full responsible provincial Government installed. I oppose the motion."

* **MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR** :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that after all, wisdom has dawned on the Justice Party which stood by diarchy for six long years, and which went to the polls on that ticket and was defeated. The slogan of the Congress Party for these six years was that diarchy, whatever may be its form and in whatever perspective it is viewed, was an unwieldy, unworkable and impracticable machine. But all these six years the then party in power made a frantic and almost desperate attempt in telling the country in season and out of season that diarchy was a blessing in disguise and that that party was the only party that worked diarchy satisfactorily. But after all, they have now begun to realize that diarchy is a dismal failure. In addition to what was stated in Coimbatore, they have made their position quite clear to-day and reiterated it on the floor of the House. I am glad that to-day the Swarajya party is receiving support from an unexpected—and I might add—even an antagonistic quarter. But if I rise to support this motion, it is purely and wholly on impersonal grounds.

"References have been made—it would have been much if no such references had been made—by the hon. Member Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar to the various acts of omission and commission of the present Ministry. Reference has been made to the distribution of patronage and favouritism and my own view is that the former Ministry, or the ex-Ministers, were the worst offenders in this respect and sinned to a much greater extent than the present Ministers. If at all the present Ministers have sinned, they have sinned to the smallest extent which may be characterized as venial and trivial. References have been made to the long list of names as indicating and pointing out the direction and the extent to which patronage is extended. I do not know how they would appreciate if I am to lay before them a longer, more hideous and more heart-rending and sickening list of names of gentlemen on whom patronage was showered and conferred without any sense of shame by the party then in power which must expiate its sins by doing penance for years.

"Reference has been made to the Kistna district and the recent Government Order. So far as the Kistna district is concerned, one bitter complaint made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, was that in the matter of selecting the people and nominating them, preference should have been given to the old elected members as if they have a particular right at the time of nomination. When the Government bifurcated the district, the Ministry in power having an eye on equitable redistribution or with a view to adjust inequalities, seems to have fairly distributed them among the various communities and thereby pursued a policy which runs counter to the rank communalism and to the rank favouritism which was the characteristic of the old Ministry.

"Now, being out of office and having nothing to distribute, they are with us. Why should there have been reference to Kistna? There was also a

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reference to the nomination of one Sundara Rao to the district board of North Arcot, as if, in respect of nominations, Brahmans ought not to be thought of. Is there any such rule? Is it laid down anywhere? The old Ministry practised it. I advert to it only for the purpose of showing the spirit that unfortunately permeates my hon. Friend in attacking the present Ministry. In default of a better and more substantial argument to advance, he seems to have caught hold of anything whereby he might prejudice this Council.

"Then, Sir, some reference was made to a so-called Government Order, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 9th August 1927. I am not to be understood as defending the Ministers. I do not love the Ministers. For the matter of that it is impossible to love any Ministry consistent with our national demands and aspirations. My point is this; most of these attacks come to-day with bad grace from the protagonists of a party which has been responsible for six years' misrule in this country. Rank communalism ran riot. That is my grievance. So far as these Ministers are concerned . . ."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"On a point of order, Sir. The references made by my hon. Friend are not quite relevant to the motion. We are not here to give, confess or refer to the sins of the Justice Party. We are here either to refer to the acts of omission and commission of the present Ministry or their incompetency under diarchy. If we are to refer to the acts of the Justice Party, where will be the end of our speeches and of our arguments?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the hon. Member is trying his best to explain the administration of the present Ministry in comparison with the administration of the Justice Ministry for the past six years."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I am not enamoured of the present Ministry. These Ministers must go. These Ministers are honourable men and they are men good and true, fired with a high sense of patriotism and two of them were with us in the last Council as members of the United Nationalists' Party. If I ask them to come out, it is because I find that they form part of a system which is rotten, useless and indefensible. I appeal to them to quit their office, to strengthen our hands, to carry on our fight for the attainment of swaraj within a reasonable distance of time; so long as diarchy is there so it will sit upon us as an incubus, and prevent us from getting swaraj in the near future. Swaraj we want. We are thirsting for it and until we get away from a system which will keep us away from our conception of swaraj and from our attainment of swaraj to as long a distance a time as possible, we cannot hope to obtain salvation. It is in that spirit more than in any other personal spirit that I rise to support this motion.

"Some reference was made to a Government Order. The Ministers are here to take care of themselves. I am not their advocate. I hold no brief for them and I want to make my position quite clear. My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, seems to have thought that I am their advocate. Though he was a judge for some time, I am only sorry that in this case he has judged men and things very wrongly. Having been out of the bench, he is now out of touch with human nature and conception of things and permitted himself to indulge in wrong inferences.

"Before I resume my seat I would like to refer to one aspect of the matter. In my opinion Ministers must resign. Diarchy is a negation of responsible Government. I do think the hon. Ministers who know us, who know what our

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creed is and what we have been anxiously working for, will, instead of embarrassing our position, come to sit with us and lighten our task by resigning immediately, for then only they can make us understand that they are real patriots. I do not think that the attractions of office have any hold on them or that they have glamour for office. Therefore, once again, before I resume my seat may I make in all humility an appeal to them not to stand up in their places and defend this or that, but having regard to the best interests of the country, to say we bid good bye to the office and hasten the day for swaraj."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I oppose the motion and these are my reasons. I wish to draw the attention of the House to an important pronouncement made by my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition. He says that his object in moving this motion is to wreck diarchy by preventing the formation of any Ministry. These are his very words. I am in favour of, I am a believer in, political evolution and not in political revolution. Our countrymen have been urging upon the British public their fitness for self-government, their fitness for being entrusted with new responsibilities which, they contend, they have the capacity to discharge with sympathy and insight and with a real understanding of the needs of the bulk of their countrymen thereby securing the greatest good of the greatest number. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms under which we are working are an acknowledgment of the justice of the claims put forward.

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"We had the first instalment of reforms after the Royal Proclamation which clearly defined that self-government was to be the goal of British statesmanship and administration in this country. The political goal defined by the Proclamation was emphasized by messages delivered in the name of His Imperial Majesty by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Therefore, the goal is clear and all our efforts are henceforth to be directed to its attainment, to the progressive realization of that great object which has been set before us. Now, Sir, it is the psychology of the Britisher, with his sense of discipline, accustomed as he is to the working of the constitution in his own country, to expect that the constitution as approved by Parliament should be worked. He thinks that every institution ought to be a reproduction or replica of his own institution. He does not understand, he cannot understand why a constitution which has been worked successfully should suddenly meet with disfavour. He cannot, and it is not natural that he should find it extremely difficult to reconcile these contradictory positions. He has been watching the working of diarchy in this province and the Secretary of State has congratulated the elected representatives thereof on the successful manner in which this form of Government had been worked here. Certainly it redounds to the credit and honour, to the sagacity, tact and prudence of my countrymen, that they have worked it with such success in this Presidency. Therefore, the average Britisher will certainly revolt against any attempt to wreck it, condemn and oppose any aggressiveness or resistance on our part. And as the hon. Mr. Patel remarked the other day, he cannot be coerced by speeches by threats, by the wrecking of reforms into surrender practice. Sir, that is the psychology of the Britisher. What under these circumstances will become of constitutionalism, of orderly Government in this country?

"Secondly, Sir, some of my friends have been very hard on, and very bitter against diarchy. No one thought, not even the framers of this form of

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Government, that diarchy was a perfect system of administration, and nobody, not even the framers of the present system of administration, thought that this was going to be a permanent feature. Sir, as the very distribution of portfolios shows, this was intended to be an experiment, or rather the first stage of an experiment. It implied a concession, a compromise, a kind of adjustment. It shows the caution of the Englishman in giving powers to us, and surely, after the lapse of the statutory period when this form of Government shall have been worked by Indians, there will be a Statutory Commission to enquire into the manner of the working of this constitution and the need will arise to grant to the Indians a further instalment of reforms. I know that the very Ministers who worked this diarchy submitted a memorandum in which many defects were pointed out, and surely it is open to these Ministers to point out, other defects and to make a bold stand and put up a very strong fight, when the Statutory Commission arrives in this country, to prove that diarchy is a clog, that it cripples, paralyses all the energies and the resourcefulness of the people of this country, that its perpetuation would not do any good, would serve no useful purpose and that the country is ripe for a further and more substantial instalment of reforms. That will be clearly, very legitimately and perfectly constitutional. That is the kind of constitutional fight which I think all sides of this House will do well to put up when the Statutory Commission arrives in this country.

"Thirdly, Sir, some of my friends spoke of prohibition and others made much of nominations. As regards prohibition, I do not see why this monster has been dragged in here. If this prohibition was not successfully worked in the United States, a country which has spent millions and which could afford to spend millions more on a large staff to put a stop to illicit importation of liquor or to illicit brewing, to boot-legging, etc., etc., why should my friends be so very eager to drag in this costly fad into this province?"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Ask your Ministers."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"I put it to you. The Minister is satisfied with experiments. As regards nomination, Sir, I can say only this : I have never had the misfortune to try for a nomination for any one of these municipalities or local bodies and my firm conviction is that provided that proper men are chosen, be they members of this community or that community—and I wish to have a good number of members of the minority communities—provided these men are really worthy of the trust reposed in them and are capable of running the municipal or other local bodies' administration on efficient lines, with a view to secure the greatest good of the greatest number, I for one would be satisfied with that.

"Then, Sir, what is the alternative which my friend, the Leader of the Opposition, gives us? It is political revolution. He says he is out to wreck diarchy and prevent the formation of any Ministry. Where are we constitutionalists, then? We who have worked the constitutional reforms are confronted with a political chaos, with a political vacuum. Like Morley's angel, we are to beat our wings in vain, we have to flutter hopelessly, helplessly in that political vacuum. Sir, a Ministry is essential, if it is not to consist of A, B and C it must consist of X, Y and Z or Alpha, Beta and Gamma."

. Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"They are all bad."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"My friend says the Ministry is bad. That is because he does not want any kind of Ministry at all; but I am

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speaking for those who agree with me, for constitutionalists, and I say that for the smooth and harmonious working of this constitution, some kind of Ministry is absolutely essential. And no Englishman, one who has a knowledge of the ordinary psychology of a Britisher, can confidently assert it, no Englishman will or can really understand how in a province where this form of Government has been smoothly working for six years, this sudden change, this sudden political somersault has come about, this sort of grievance, that the whole system is bad and should be pulled down, has arisen. That is really what I cannot understand."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Ask your quondam leader."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" That is the view of gentlemen who think with me and who are capable of pondering over this important political truth. As I was just now saying, I do not doubt the sincerity of my friends. My hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition does not want any Ministry now; but he had opportunities at the budget time to throw down this Ministry. He kept quiet then and now probably because he thinks the time is very propitious, because he thinks his party has the support of another party . . ."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Of your own party."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" He has come forward with a motion for throwing out the Ministry. I ask, Sir, is this political consistency? Is it fair to take advantage of adventitious aids and engineer a move like this? As I have stated, to me at least and to any outsider, this present move looks like assuming a kind of fury, trying to find out, to manufacture, a sort of grievance, to get a stick to attack the constitutionalists with."

" Another point, Sir. One of my friends said, I forget his name, that the Executive Government will be left to run the show. That will certainly set back the clock of progress. This is the first stage of the experiment, i.e., having Ministers responsible to the electorate and to the public. That at least is a concession, and what is wanted is that these constitutional Ministers, responsible to the public, responsible to the electorate who have sent them to this House and who will return them again if they were satisfied with their work. The right policy would be to see that they should be entrusted with greater powers, and made more directly and really responsible to that electorate. Instead of doing that, just at this juncture, on the eve of the constitution of the Statutory Commission, my friends for whose political sagacity I have very great respect, have come forward with this astonishing statement which takes my breath away, ' Let the Executive Government go on.' But we do not want the bureaucracy to go on. But we, the constitutionalists, want the Ministers responsible to the electorate to be there, to act as a check upon the bureaucracy."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Brown bureaucracy."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" I think my friends may as well take a more direct method and show that they have the confidence of the country by defeating the policy of the Ministry and not apply this indirect method of attacking the system of administration which has been established and which cannot be altered except by a parliamentary measure. Sir, just now some 44 to 50 lakhs are available—I believe the hon. the Finance Member

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is in a position to put us in possession of this fact; there is a fair proportion of the remission of provincial contribution, probably 50 or 60 lakhs, to be divided between the nation-building departments. Why should the Ministers be now turned out, and all this money left in the hands of the bureaucracy, to be disposed of at their pleasure? We who have been clamouring for so long for a share and for a partnership in the administration of the country, should never allow the bureaucracy to follow their own sweet will and pleasure with regard to the distribution of this amount which we have secured as a result of the remission of the provincial contribution. That such a time as this should be chosen by my friends, it is not, at least to my mind, very propitious. I was very glad of the change which was coming on; the political pendulum which had swung to one extreme had gradually and slowly come to a normal position, and I thought that even my friends the Swarajists, had a respect for constitutional government. That it has suddenly once more swung to the opposite extreme is certainly, to my mind at least, altogether unexpected and astonishing.

"Sir, as I have told you, and as I have told my hon. Friends here, I am not an advocate of this Ministry or that Ministry. I am a constitutionalist and it is my earnest belief and conviction that a Ministry is certainly essential for the smooth working of this constitutional government. And as regards nominations or any other thing, all that I want is sincerity and honesty, honourable intentions, and a love of service on the part of the persons nominated, that they should make it their duty to promote the greatest good of the greatest number. If mistakes are made, who is here who does not make mistakes, or who says that he will never make mistakes? These are not mistakes of policy or administration. Therefore, to judge the Ministry by their actions, on the ground of certain nominations, on the ground of certain appointments, Sir, I think, is not a satisfactory or very convincing argument. I appeal to all lovers of constitutionalism, to all those who believe that the adoption of a measure like this will land this country in danger; will give rise to political revolution and establish what I will term a political vacuum not to vote for this motion. It will certainly lead to disaster. To all those who think like me I repeat that this will lead us into deserts, into arid waste, into bogs and marshy lands, but never to the promised land; I will therefore ask them once more to support me and vote against this motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar who has just sat down is a Professor of History, of English and Indian History, in one of the greatest colleges of India; and he has also been a Secretary to the ex-Minister, I mean Sir Patro, for a long time. I want to ask him, Sir, with all his experience of the powers of this Council and of the powers of the Minister, whom he had served, whether he considers that this Council and our Ministers enjoy even half of the powers enjoyed by the British Parliament even so early as the 14th century, in those dark middle ages. Let him answer that question. If the answer is in the negative, why have this Council, why have this Ministry? That is the question which I wish to put seriously before the House.

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p.m.

"Sir, I have made my position clear to the leaders on the other side of the House in my several speeches and I only wish now to state my position as briefly as possible. The present ministerial party is only a wing of the old nationalist party to which I had and still have the honour to belong. They profess themselves, at least the Ministers, that they are still members of the

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Congress but on a responsive co-operation basis. May I ask them whether there can be any responsiveness on their part, unless at the same time there is a similar spirit of good-will and benevolence on the part of the bureaucracy, of the reserved half to the transferred. Sir, sometime ago, the Government, or rather the Secretary of State appointed a commission called the Muddiman Commission. I used to call the report of the Commission, muddy (laughter) and still it is muddy, to me at any rate. Nevertheless, I should concede that there are some very clear recommendations of the Commission which, if carried out, would to some extent approximate our powers to those of a parliamentary institution. I hope the Ministers have read the report, at least after I have drawn their attention to it. I should then put them the question whether they insisted on those recommendations being given effect to and more powers being conceded to them. They may, in answer ask, what have their predecessors in office, the Ministers of the Justice party done in the direction. I, for one, have got much to say against the Justice party. I have said much in very strong terms against them. In fact, I have called them Justicides and not Justicites. (Laughter). But a reference to their attitude by the present Ministers is no justification. The fault is all the greater on the part of the present Ministers if they have not sought to secure those powers recommended by the Muddiman Commission. It does them little credit. If they really want to secure them, let them say, unless those powers are granted they would resign and cross the floor to join us. I throw out this challenge before them to-day and let them take it up and insist that at least those powers recommended by the majority report of the Muddiman Commission be conceded to them in the interests of national progress. I am sure it is within the powers of the Local Government to appeal to the Government of India, nay, to the Secretary of State, to secure these powers, and if the Ministers insist upon having these powers I shall join hands with them. Not only that. The majority report has also recommended that the powers of the Governor and the Secretary of State should be relaxed over the several departments transferred for popular control. The Ministers should insist upon securing this. There is no use telling from time to time that the Local Government have no powers in this matter or that. They can very well write to the Secretary of State to relax his powers over them; they can say the same thing to the Governor-General and again to the Governor here. They can say to His Excellency, 'Do not exercise your powers of veto, your powers of certification especially when an overwhelming majority in the Council, say, 75 to 50, record their votes in a particular way.' I should expect that, if not all, at least a good proportion of the resolutions of this House which are backed up by a strong majority, should be acted upon and that our wishes are not flouted by the executive head of the Government.

"What are the other powers which the majority of the Muddiman Committee have suggested? They suggest, in the first place, that the Forest department should be transferred for popular control. The hon. Minister for Development, I am sure, must have realized how agricultural development is made difficult without control over the Forest department. The Forest department has, to a great extent, though it does some good by way of conserving the forest resources of the country, led to the devastation and misery of the poor cultivator. I can, Sir, speak with experience of the working of the department."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is going far away from the motion. I request him to confine his remarks to the motion."

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before the House. The motion before the House, I may remind him, is that this Ministry does not enjoy the confidence of the House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I am pointing out to the House that if the Ministers insisted on the recommendation of the majority members of the committee being carried out, recommendations like the transfer of the Forest department and relaxation of control over the Transferred departments, the Ministry will justify its existence."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is not in order in referring in this debate to the Muddiman Committee and the various recommendations made by them."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I am only saying that unless the Ministers insist upon the recommendations being carried out, I, for my part, am not supporting them. I am sure the Ministers will understand me when I say this."

I shall now refer to the few instances where the present Ministers have failed and have failed egregiously. I shall refer, first of all, to the question of excise and I shall mention one or two facts illustrating my position. Our hon. Minister for Excise, after a great deal of thought, contradiction and vacillation, at last has become an ardent convert to total prohibition. I am glad he has become so. But how consistent he is with that policy! On the one hand he wants to prohibit drink, and on the other he encourages it. I shall tell how it is. No sooner did the hon. Minister make his first pronouncement at Mangalore in reply to the serious contention raised before him against the introduction of total prohibition, than he goes to Calicut and in reply to the complaint made by the Excise Advisory Committee stated that their recommendation for reduction of excise was rightly negatived by the Commission. The Excise Advisory Committee at Mangalore which consisted of the District Collector, the Excise Officer, the District Superintendent of Police and my hon. Friend Mr. Karant and others unanimously recommended the reduction of toddy shops in the town. The Commissioner of Excise has in a most arbitrary manner turned down that recommendation and worse than that, has added insult to injury with his remark that Mangalore was notorious for illicit sales. I ask, Sir, does not the Collector know, does not the District Superintendent of Police or the Excise officer know, do not the other members of the Committee not know whether the reduction should be made or whether it was not possible? The hon. the Excise Minister must have heard of the action of the Excise Commissioner in the face of the unanimous recommendation of the Committee. But what do we get in reply? Not a communication curtailing the arbitrary powers of the Commissioner, but a long notification under the signature of the Secretary, Revenue Department for the Excise Ministry investing the Excise Commissioner with all arbitrary powers in spite of the protests from all parts of the Presidency to set at naught the resolutions of Excise Advisory Committees however unanimous they may be. The other day we were discussing whether there was at least a right of appeal provided for, against the decision of the Excise Commissioner. There is no right of appeal to the Minister. The decision of the Commissioner is final. The hon. Minister gives him these powers under a notification issued but a few days ago.

" I shall then go to Education. We had only yesterday a long article on the subject, how far our Minister for Education is inclined to support our

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aided schools, in the columns of the 'Madras Mail'. That article starts with what contempt, with what niggardliness, the hon. Minister has been treating these educational institutions. I shall not take the time of the House by reading out the article. In a year when we have got plenty by way of remission, a policy of benevolence and good-will will result in more liberal aid to those institutions which are maintained at so much sacrifice by missionaries and other private bodies. Aided institutions are on the whole far more efficient and boys and girls generally prefer to go to them more than to the institutions maintained by local boards and municipalities. I am a Municipal Councillor myself but I should say that municipal institutions do not do so well as aided ones as a rule, notwithstanding the liberal, generous aid given to them.

"Turning next to Local Self-Government, I shall just refer to one instance that came to my notice in my recent tour around this Presidency. I have never bothered my head about nominations, and as my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar has said, as long as efficient men are nominated and the local bodies were working satisfactorily, I did not trouble myself about nominations in particular. But may I say as a matter of constitutional principle in the case of nominations that, when a local board or a municipality unanimously or its president or chairman with its tacit consent recommends that a certain gentleman or a certain lady should be nominated to that board, it stands to reason that the hon. Minister concerned showed some respect for such recommendation. I remember that I once pointed out to the hon. Minister the insult offered to the Christian community by insisting upon the schools being kept open on Holy Friday, a most sacred day for Christians. The hon. Minister, with his respect for local self-governing institutions, would not interfere with the local bodies in the matter. I have got another instance from Tinnevely where the president of a local body recommended a certain gentleman, a person who was its vice-president for a long time for re-nomination. The hon. Minister set aside the recommendation and nominated another person who is a member of this House.

4-45
p.m

"Because the Justice party had to commit so many jobberies, that is no reason why this Ministry should commit the same sins. We have been upholding this benami ministry for a very long time. I cannot support this Ministry any longer if it commits the same mistake because the Justice party did this. There is not a member who had condemned this sort of jobbery on the part of the Justice party as myself. But there is no justification for committing the same sins over again. We are nationalists. Our Ministers on the other side are highly nationalistic people. Why should they commit the same sins?

"Then to come to our Development Minister. I am now member of Industries Board. I have studied the Industries Act and have found that it is one of the unworkable Acts which we have got in our statutes. It is quite useless for its purpose. It can aid neither the cottage industries nor the key industries. The British Government in England has abandoned what is called the laissez faire or the drift policy and has got Acts for aiding the big old industries. I would ask the Minister to amend the Act so as to enable us to aid the big industries. It will not aid the cottage industries. The Government has passed a resolution which cuts at the root of granting any aid to the cottage industries. His Excellency the Governor having been a party to that resolution, it must be sufficient ground for the Ministry to take action and amend the Act."

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The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“May I know what resolution he is referring to?”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“I do not want to take up much time. But as a question has been asked I shall answer it. During the last Ministry, Government received a recommendation (I think it was Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai who was the Minister for Development then), from the Board of Industries in favour of certain cottage industries being aided with a loan. In that case it happened that the artisans who owned this cottage industry could not start any company for carrying on the cottage industry or a joint stock company on a co-operative system without the aid of some capital. Everywhere it is the same case that they cannot without the good-will and without capital being put in by capitalists who are not owners of the cottage industries and who are not artisans. It is impossible to start any society or render any aid without their help. To do that justice to the previous Development Minister I must say that he recommended this proposal very strongly. But I am told that the Finance Member refused to grant the loan and His Excellency concurred. Thereafter a resolution was issued against grant of loans to such cottage industry concerns in which capitalist middleman, had any hand. That is what I understand. The resolution still stands there. Action should have been taken on that resolution and the Act should have been amended. What is the use of having an Act which cannot be worked. We budget five lakhs every year and out of that save two lakhs. Is it not a disgrace to our country, is it not a disgrace to our constitution and a disgrace to the legislature that the money set apart for encouraging industries has not been utilised for the purpose? We have been wondering what steps the Minister would take for solving the question for the past eight months. Could he not ask the Director of Industries where the defect lay and move to amend the Act as desirable. There was time enough for these Ministers to show their hands. They have not done anything important. They have been only groping in the dark. They do not know where they are still. This is only illustrative of what I mean. Firstly of all, it is impossible to carry on the administration honestly under diarchy in the interests of the country. Secondly, our Ministers are not honest enough to admit openly that they are handicapped. If they had stuck to their case they ought to have resigned long ago. They ought to resign at least now because of the instances that we have now given of their incapacity. Our Ministers should not wait until doomsday. Never mind with whom the power is and who is responsible. It does not matter whether it is the Government of India or the Secretary of State that is responsible. The way in which they have been groping in the dark with policies like total prohibition on the one hand and intemperance policy on the other, the way in which nominations are made, the way in which the Industries Act is worked are fairly indicative of the ways of the administration of the present Ministers. For these reasons I support the motion on both the grounds; firstly, on the ground to which my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar and others on the Justice side referred to just now and secondly, on the general constitutional ground. The instances of incompetence I have given are only illustrative—not exhaustive.”

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—“Mr. President, Sir, the motion is a no-confidence motion on the Ministers. My leader has said that our party has got no confidence on the Ministers, because they are working an unworkable machinery.

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I need not dilate on that point. Personally as a representative of the Muslim community and as for myself, I have got to say that my confidence in the Ministry I have lost some six months ago, i.e., three months after their accepting office. Dr. Subbarayan and my hon. Friend Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar were party to passing a resolution against the Andamans colonization scheme. That scheme is condemned by the whole Muslim population and by many a Hindu brethren. We feel on that matter that the very people who are the leaders of the people, who are the tribunes of the people and who are as well our vakils with the Government, have collided with the Government and supported this action. I say the members of my community have lost their confidence. With these words I support the motion."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" It gives me very great pleasure to have this opportunity of contributing my quota to the discussion of a motion which in my opinion ought to have been moved six months ago in this House. Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar referred to the fact, nay he even emphasized the fact that the Justice party is voting or supporting this motion. I may tell him that the emergencies of political life often bring many strange bed-fellows. All the same in this House we take our stand not on the fact whether this man or that party joins us but because we are wedded to our principle that diarchy cannot work in any part of the world. Whoever happens to join us in this attack on diarchy is a matter of their conviction and we are unmoved and unperturbed by such considerations. "

" Sir, apart from that question as has been already emphasized by the previous speakers I may also be allowed to assure this House that as regards personalities the authors of this motion and their supporters have nothing to do. This motion is made as an attack on the system of Government, and if it happens to-day that A, B or C happen to be Ministers we are only sorry for A, B and C and we have to make up our mind in spite of our personal respect and regard for these people. Sir, on the question of merits, I have been carefully following the many speeches which have been recently delivered by the three hon. Friends in their extensive tours, the number and magnificence of which have unfortunately outnumbered the tours of their predecessors in office for the same period. Though their tenure has been but short they have almost outdone their predecessors in this respect. Sir, apart from these ceremonial visits, apart from the glowing narration of their achievements, apart from the fact that they have been able to dangle before the Presidency a toy of 40 lakhs of rupees which their predecessors have not been able to do, with all my personal sympathies to them personally, I have come to the conclusion that they have not achieved anything or can achieve anything. Let us take the Chief Minister first, because recently he has made more speeches than others. Analysing these sympathetically what do we find? He is going to amend the District Municipalities Act. In what directions, how and when, the public has no means of knowing. As regards education, besides a readable report, which has been issued we do not know what his intentions are, if at all he has any intentions, to improve elementary education. The other day he told us that he is going to give us more funds for school buildings. It is, I submit, a very untimely statement. Without any consideration to the poverty of the country when the people are now advocating schools in open air and under banyan trees these gentlemen are now proposing to utilize a portion of the 40 lakhs in brick and mortar. Verily, this is a case of asking for bread and getting a brick if not a stone."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will resume his speech to-morrow. It being 5 o'clock the Council will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

The House then adjourned.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 21 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd August 1927, page 24 supra.]

STAFF SELECTION BOARD.

Annual Report of work done during 1926-27.

1. *Constitution*.—No changes were effected either in the constitution of the Staff Selection Board or in its clerical establishment.

2. *Meetings*.—During the year under report the Board held five meetings, the principal business transacted being, as in previous years, the interview and selection of candidates for certain appointments for which the Board was asked to select candidates.

3. (a) *Selection of candidates for clerical posts in Government offices in the City of Madras*.—Two selections were made during the year, one in August 1926 and the other in February 1927, for clerical posts in Government offices in the City of Madras—

(i) *First selection*.—In response to notification inviting applications published by the Board in March 1926, 262 candidates including 32 Honours graduates who were exempted from undergoing the qualifying examination applied. Twenty-nine of the latter and 211 others fulfilled the conditions prescribed. The Commissioner for Government Examinations, at the request of the Board, held a qualifying examination in June 1926 and 202 candidates actually sat for the examination. The Board interviewed 24 Honours graduates and 121 out of 124 other candidates who were summoned for interview on the results of the qualifying examination. Altogether 121 candidates (including 24 Honours graduates) were finally declared eligible for appointment as clerks and list of their names was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 17th August 1926. Candidates who were subjects of Indian States were required, before they were actually employed, to obtain a declaration of eligibility under section 96-A of the Government of India Act.

Certificates were issued to all the selected candidates in accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 579, Public, dated 11th June 1926.

(ii) *Second selection*.—As most of the candidates selected in August 1926 had secured employment by the end of November 1926, the Board published another notification in December 1926 inviting applications. Three hundred and ten graduates who were exempted from undergoing the

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qualifying examination under G.O. No. 999, Public, dated 25th November 1926, and 134 under-graduates who should be subjected to the examination applied. Two hundred and seventy-five of the former and 95 of the latter satisfied the conditions prescribed. Ninety-four under-graduates actually sat for the qualifying examination held by the Commissioner for Government Examinations in February 1927. In view of the large number of applicants and the frequent demands for clerks from the several heads of departments and offices, the Board decided to interview the graduates first. Two hundred and fifty-eight candidates out of 275 summoned to appear before the Board were interviewed in February 1927 and 244 were declared eligible for appointment. Of these ten were called upon to produce certain certificates, e.g., certificates of declaration of eligibility under section 96-A of the Government of India Act, medical certificates relating to operations or eyesight; pending receipt of these certificates their names were withheld and a list of the remaining 234 candidates was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 1st March 1927. The selection of candidates from non-graduates who sat for the qualifying examination was postponed to April 1927.

(b) *Typists*.—With a view to make another selection of typists before the previous list published in March 1926 was exhausted, the Board issued in the month of May a notification inviting applications from eligible candidates. In response to this notification 82 candidates applied. Of these 73 satisfied the conditions prescribed. The Board interviewed 69 out of 73 who were required to appear before it and 10 were finally selected. A list of their names was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Certificates were also issued to the selected candidates for typists' appointment.

4. (a) *Selection of candidates for non-clerical posts*.—Candidates were also selected by the Board for the following non-clerical posts :—

- (1) Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police.
- (2) Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.
- (3) Sergeants in the Madras City Police.
- (4) Sub-Inspectors for the Madras City Police.
- (5) Probationary Deputy Tahsildars.

The selections in these cases were made after personal interview, but no special qualifying examination was held.

(b) Two candidates for the post of Probationary Deputy Tahsildar were disqualified by the Board under the rule prohibiting canvassing.

(c) At the request of the Government, candidates from the Madras Presidency for admission to the qualifying examination conducted by the Government of India in connexion with the Indian Audit and Accounts Service were selected by the Board in April 1926 and a list of the names of the persons selected was submitted to the Local Government in the Finance Department.

5. The Government postponed, for the present, the establishment of mufassal committees contemplated in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 76, Public, dated 6th February 1924, until the Public Service Commission was established in this Presidency.

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6 A statement showing by communities the total number of applicants registered, number eligible for selection and the number finally selected by the Board for each class of appointment for which the Board made selection during the year is appended (Appendix A).

7. *Financial*.—(a) The total amount of fees realized from candidates who appeared for the qualifying examination for clerkship in the city offices held in June 1926 and February 1927 was Rs. 1,810. A sum of Rs. 45, being the admission fee paid by nine candidates, was refunded to the candidates concerned in accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 626, Public, dated 21st June 1926. A total expenditure of Rs. 966 was incurred on account of remuneration to the examiners in connexion with the two qualifying examinations conducted by the Board.

(b) Excluding remuneration to the examiners, the total expenditure on account of the Board and its establishment during the financial year under report was Rs. 3,609 as shown in the statement appended (Appendix B).

Appendix A.

Statement showing the total number of candidates registered, declared eligible and selected by the Board at the various selections during 1926-27.

Appointments.	Number registered.						Number of eligible applicants.						Number finally selected by the Staff Selection Board.									
	Non-Brahmins	Muhammadians.	Brahmins.	Christians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes and others.	Total.	Non-Brahmins.	Muhammadians.	Brahmins.	Christians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes and others.	Total.	Non-Brahmins.	Muhammadians.	Brahmins.	Christians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes and others.	Total.	
1. Indian Audit and Account Service.	9	..	47	1	..	2	59	9	..	43	1	..	2	55	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	8
2. Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police.	38	16	32	8	2	5	101	25	11	19	7	1	4	67	4	2	2	1	..	..	1	10
3. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons ..	3	3	19	2	1	..	28	3	2	16	2	1	..	24	2	2	9	2	..	..	15	
4. Clerks in the Madras City Police.	..	..	..	..	32	..	32	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	6	..	5	
5. Clerical staffs in Government offices in the City of Madras— Selection in August 1926— (a) Honours graduates .. (b) Others who appeared for the qualifying examination.	7	..	24	1	..	..	32	7	..	22	..	..	..	29	5	..	19	..	..	..	24	
Selection in February 1927— Graduates .. Sub-Inspectors for Madras City Police.	81	5	120	13	1	10	230	51	4	48	10	1	10	124	40	4	36	8	1	..	8	97
Selection in February 1927— Graduates .. Sub-Inspectors for Madras City Police.	72	4	210	16	..	8	310	65	3	187	12	..	8	275	60	3	163	4	..	..	4	234
7. Typists ..	25	7	21	6	..	7	66	13	2	4	2	..	4	25	5	1	2	1	..	..	1	10
8. Probationary Deputy Tahsildars.	21	1	57	1	..	2	82	17	1	53	..	..	2	73	15	1	32	..	..	..	2	50
	95	16	78	14	..	10	213	73	13	66	11	..	6	169	4	2	2	1	..	..	1	10

* In the case of candidates for clerical appointments in the City of Madras who underwent the qualifying examination, the figures under the head 'Number of eligible applicants' show the number of candidates selected for personal interview on the results of the qualifying examination in general knowledge, pen and English composition.

[28rd August 1927]

23rd August 1927]

Appendix B.

Statement showing the amount of expenditure incurred by the
Staff Selection Board during 1926-27.

Major head.	Sub-head.	Charges.		
		RS	A	P.
Pay and allowances of establishment.	.....	1,746	0	0
Allowances	Travelling allowances paid to non-official members of the Board.	876	10	0
Contingencies	(a) Service postage	250	0	0
	(b) Other contingencies ..	736	12	9
Total ...		3,609	6	9 or
		3,609	0	0

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 30 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd August 1927, page 31 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests, dated 1st July 1927,
L. Dis. No. 3946/27-C-3.

[*Subject.*—Legislative Council Question—Timber supply from Nallamalais—
Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 317-I/27-3, dated 28th April 1927.]

Wherever possible the Forest department is opening timber coupes in the East and West Kurnool divisions, and stock maps are being prepared with the object of extending operations and maintaining a continual supply.

2. Certain areas contain no timber worth exploiting. In cases where it is not in the power of the Forest department to supply what is wanted, the prospective purchaser will have to have recourse to more distant coupes.

3. The department's depots are seldom empty and the Conservator reports that so far from there being a scarcity of timber, the supply exceeds the demand.

4. A constant supply of large timber of high quality is at present an impossibility in Kurnool. Many years are required to produce such timber and the penalty is being paid now for the continual illicit fellings and fires of past years which completely eliminated all that class of tree. The restoration of a forest is a matter of generations.

[23rd August 1927]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 33 asked by Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd August 1927, page 32 supra.]

Report of the Chief Conservator

I submit the following information on the points raised in the question.

Clause B.—It is not quite clear what the Member of the Legislative Council intends to convey by the words 'permit system'. If by permit system is meant the old method of allowing removal of forest produce by the issue of permits then it may be stated that there is no such proposal under contemplation. As regards grazing, the kancha system has proved successful and it is not proposed to give it up.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 42 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd August 1927, page 40 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 1653 I., dated 5th November 1926.

The Government have carefully considered the proposals of Mr. N. P. Ayyar for the more efficient working of the Buckingham Canal and for the establishment of a motor launch service on the canal. They involve the grant of a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs and a free grant of Rs. 5 lakhs to him, besides a free gift of sites to build offices, jetties, wharves, godowns, etc., and a monopoly of launch service on the canal. The Government do not regard the proposals as practicable, and as the results anticipated are very problematical, they are not prepared to invest a large amount of public money on a speculative venture of this kind. Mr. N. P. Ayyar will be informed accordingly.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. H. SLATER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

„ M.E.Ry. N. P. Ayyar Avargal, Lakshmiestan, 54, Poonamallee High Road, Madras.

23rd August 1927]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 56 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd August 1927, page 50 supra.]

Report from the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, dated the 22nd July 1927, G.D.C. No. 2333/27.

I have the honour to state that one Parushottam Lal who carries on the business of preparing and selling sweetmeats at No. 218, China Bazaar Road, was warned a number of times not to expose the sweets to the dust and flies as this act was likely to endanger public health.

The warnings had no effect. On the 5th February 1927 he was asked to show cause in person why he should not be prosecuted for the offence. He failed to appear before me, but sent a letter on 14th February 1927 stating that he had complied with the terms of the notice. On 17th February 1927 when the place of business was inspected it was found that no glass case was provided and that the sweets were exposed as usual. In the interest of public health, I considered that more effective action was necessary to put an end to the dangerous practice in which the vendor persisted. I therefore sanctioned the prosecution on 23rd February 1927.

[23rd August 1927]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 72 asked by Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd August 1927, page 57 supra.]

East Tanjore.

(1)	1915			1916			1917			1918			1919			1920		
	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.	(3)	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.	(5)	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.	(6)	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.	(8)	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.	(10)	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.	(12)
1. Registrar's office, Negapatam	2,135	3		2,379	4		2,558	9		2,185	3		2,604	7		2,414	3	
2. Sub-Registrar's office, Adichapuram	1,017	4		1,132	5		1,065	..		1,085	4		1,194	2		941	5	
3. Do. Kudaesal	1,128	6		1,263	7		1,223	2		1,013	6		1,195	3		1,219	8	
4. Do. Kuttaim	1,868	7		2,212	4		2,310	12		2,169	8		2,283	11		2,110	4	
5. Do. Mannargudi	2,751	7		2,724	5		2,702	4		2,794	6		3,020	6		2,622	5	
6. Do. Mayavaram	3,450	5		3,882	5		3,650	6		3,655	8		4,081	12		3,665	8	
7. Do. Muttupet	2,067	..		2,258	3		2,394	4		2,055	3		2,638	4		2,272	3	
8. Do. Nagore	1,342	5		1,313	3		1,357	1		1,249	2		1,428	8		1,341	3	
9. Do. Namilam	2,044	5		2,310	7		2,180	7		2,048	5		2,271	6		2,156	10	
10. Do. Nidamangalam	1,825	3		2,003	2		2,028	2		2,035	3		2,221	3		2,149	3	
11. Do. Peralam	1,298	4		1,488	1		1,433	1		1,310	4		1,574	2		1,400	2	
12. Do. Sambanarkoil	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		254	..	
13. Do. Shiyali	2,822	8		3,217	2		2,969	8		2,907	8		3,337	10		2,794	5	
14. Do. Tiruthuraiappundi	2,176	2		2,346	..		2,304	5		2,250	1		2,206	5		2,297	9	
15. Do. Tirupundi	1,638	8		1,670	6		1,690	6		1,915	1		1,720	4		1,622	9	
16. Do. Tiruvallur	2,892	5		3,076	3		3,075	7		2,944	6		3,085	..		2,331	7	
17. Do. Tranquebar	2,047	2		2,021	6		2,100	12		1,726	6		1,478	4		1,388	1	
18. Do. Vadavur	1,281	1		1,315	1		1,317	1		1,800	1		2,299	5		1,807	4	
19. Do. Vedaranniyam	2,423	3		2,545	9		2,327	7		2,443	6		2,789	4		2,535	5	
Total	36,124	76		39,704	72		38,782	87		37,486	87		41,378	95		37,707	93	

23rd August 1927]

East Tanjore—cont.

Serial number and name of office.	1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.	
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.
1. Registrar's office, Negratam ..	2,742	4	2,288	7	2,048	7	1,948	9	2,031	10	2,221	7
2. Sub-Registrar's office, Adichapuram ..	1,091	4	979	8	728	3	920	7	974	2	1,067	10
3. Do. Kadayasal ..	1,074	4	1,140	4	1,126	1	1,176	3	1,214	4	1,226	8
4. Do. Kuttalam ..	2,167	7	1,876	7	1,796	8	1,800	16	1,891	16	1,865	11
5. Do. Mannargudi ..	3,101	6	2,705	4	2,503	4	2,718	9	2,529	3	2,783	2
6. Do. Mayavaram ..	2,600	3	2,777	7	2,686	13	2,699	6	2,338	6	2,643	2
7. Do. Mutupet ..	1,916	2	2,017	22	1,618	3	1,931	2	1,738	..	1,873	5
8. Do. Nagore ..	1,608	1	1,258	2	1,080	5	1,017	6	1,189	..	1,284	3
9. Do. Nannilam ..	2,165	7	1,968	7	1,818	2	1,828	7	1,967	3	2,199	9
10. Do. Nidamangalam ..	2,109	7	1,961	7	2,206	3	1,916	7	2,047	2	2,002	3
11. Do. Poralam ..	1,617	1	1,409	1	1,437	5	1,471	..	1,659	1	1,715	11
12. Do. Sembanarkoil ..	1,939	5	1,696	6	1,606	5	1,562	6	1,409	4	1,628	2
13. Do. Shiyali ..	2,923	2	2,648	3	2,766	1	2,604	7	2,404	1	2,656	1
14. Do. Tirutturappundi ..	2,473	5	2,319	5	2,089	6	2,630	7	2,045	8	2,321	1
15. Do. Tirupundi ..	1,503	3	1,609	5	1,368	3	1,718	4	1,345	3	1,463	4
16. Do. Tiruvalur ..	3,105	2	2,793	6	2,676	2	2,813	6	2,647	4	2,993	8
17. Do. Tranquebar ..	1,086	3	833	7	839	..	876	1	843	2	914	2
18. Do. Vadvur ..	1,767	3	1,740	..	1,260	1	1,450	1	1,462	..	1,569	1
19. Do. Vedaranniyam ..	2,833	6	2,399	6	2,187	6	2,544	3	2,564	9	2,860	4
Total ..	40,307	75	36,474	111	33,706	78	35,645	107	34,221	80	37,192	94

[23rd August 1927]

West Tanjore.

Serial number and name of office.	1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920	
	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.	Total number of documents registered.	Total number of contested registrations.	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.	Total number of documents registered annually.	Total number of contested registrations.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Registrar's office, Tanjore	4,011	12	5,031	1	5,032	2	4,701	1	5,498	2	5,656	..
2. Sub-Registrar's office, Adirampatnam ..	3,210	..	3,914	..	3,175	..	2,009	..	2,922	..	1,200	..
3. Do. Arantangi ..	916	3	1,123	2	1,028	..	923	2	1,253	1	2,083	2
4. Do. Ayyampet ..	1,613	2	2,139	1	1,953	..	2,297	7	2,994	3	1,854	3
5. Do. Buddalur ..	3,136	6	3,426	7	3,348	8	3,145	1	3,499	12	2,358	12
6. Do. Kumbakonam ..	1,656	..	3,056	1	1,523	..	1,525	1	1,896	..	1,724	..
7. Do. Manamalkudi ..	2,236	1	2,833	2	2,602	3	3,089	1	3,746	1	3,153	..
8. Do. Orattanam ..	1,870	5	2,185	8	2,185	3	2,298	4	2,851	3	2,267	7
9. Do. Papanasam ..	4,764	..	6,214	1	4,874	1	3,939	..	4,933	5	3,148	1
10. Do. Patukkottai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,036	5	2,950	..	2,476	..
11. Do. Peravurani ..	2,031	..	2,345	..	2,082	..	1,471	3	1,666	1	1,663	..
12. Do. Swaminalai ..	1,648	..	1,959	2	2,069	2	1,980	4	2,276	2	1,990	3
13. Do. Tirukkattupalli ..	2,734	2	2,722	..	2,203	..	2,803	..	3,473	6	3,231	..
14. Do. Tiruvadi ..	3,125	9	3,081	14	3,536	9	3,694	7	3,246	30	3,177	14
15. Do. Tiruvadamardur ..	2,091	..	2,431	..	2,453	4	2,575	1	2,807	..	2,584	..
16. Do. Tiruvonam ..	2,141	..	2,310	..	2,434	..	2,344	..	2,731	4	2,458	..
17. Do. Valanguman ..	1,555	7	2,374	..	2,338	..	2,482	2	2,663	3	2,212	1
18. Do. Vallam ..	..	..	..	..	2,220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	38,667	53	47,091	40	43,316	39	43,291	40	50,904	73	46,502	45

23rd August 1927]

West Tanjore—cont.

Serial number and name of office.	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926	
	Total number of documents registered annually. (14)	Total number of contested registrations. (15)	Total number of documents registered annually. (16)	Total number of contested registrations. (17)	Total number of documents registered annually. (18)	Total number of contested registrations. (19)	Total number of documents registered annually. (20)	Total number of contested registrations. (21)	Total number of documents registered annually. (22)	Total number of contested registrations. (23)	Total number of documents registered annually. (24)	Total number of contested registrations. (25)
1. Registrar's office, Tanjore	4,790	4	4,763	1	4,481	1	4,444	1	4,459	..	4,294	1
2. Sub-Registrar's office, Adirampatnam	1,417	3	1,395	1	1,669	..	1,327	..	1,332	3	1,289	1
3. Do. Arantangi	2,076	2	2,250	1	1,947	1	1,788	3	2,006	3	1,941	2
4. Do. Ayyampet	1,730	3	1,563	6	1,505	3	1,397	3	1,366	5	1,467	3
5. Do. Badalur	1,940	3	2,173	..	1,726	..	1,597	2	1,851	1	1,676	1
6. Do. Kumbakonam	3,437	12	3,026	5	3,013	4	3,084	7	2,815	4	2,592	5
7. Do. Manakondur	1,619	..	1,830	..	1,696	1	1,499	..	1,681	..	1,625	..
8. Do. Orathanad	3,147	1	3,281	1	2,686	3	3,206	3	2,899	2	2,529	1
9. Do. Papanasam	2,243	4	2,086	1	1,867	1	1,708	3	1,883	3	2,069	1
10. Do. Pattukkottai	2,660	..	2,401	1	2,350	3	2,835	1	3,110	..	3,067	3
11. Do. Peravurni	2,715	4	2,674	2	2,418	..	2,352	1	1,547	..	1,560	3
12. Do. Swaminimalai	1,505	..	1,456	..	1,363	..	1,282	4	1,756	..	1,791	1
13. Do. Tirukkattupalli	1,888	1	1,627	3	1,536	1	1,483	4	1,766	..	2,486	..
14. Do. Tiruvadi	2,598	..	2,651	..	2,580	6	2,400	2	2,679	2	2,943	17
15. Do. Tiruvadamardur	3,442	14	2,972	8	2,677	15	2,575	20	2,624	24	2,241	..
16. Do. Tiruvonam	2,219	1	2,162	2	1,895	5	2,155	1	2,503	..	2,241	..
17. Do. Valangiman	2,200	4	2,132	..	2,203	1	2,114	..	2,363	..	2,241	..
18. Do. Vallam	1,879	..	2,165	2	1,891	..	1,987	2	2,068	..	1,933	1
Total	43,506	56	42,697	34	39,502	45	39,085	54	41,190	46	40,009	39

[23rd August 1927]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 77 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd August 1927, page 58 supra.]

G.O. No. 904, P.H., dated 9th May 1927.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 1886, P.H., dated 22nd October 1926.

„ 315 „ „ 22nd February 1927.

From the Surgeon-General, dated 19th January 1927, No. 1877-10.

From the Accountant-General, dated 24th March 1927, O.A. No. 2-251.

Order—No. 904, P.H., dated 9th May 1927.

The charges levied from patients who are admitted for treatment to the special wards of the State hospitals in Madras City are at present based upon the income of the patients. The scale of fees fixed on the above basis is given in rule 6 of the rules annexed to G.O. No. 391, Medical, dated 17th September 1917.

2. In August 1926, the Surgeon-General pointed out that the existing method of calculating the charges to be levied from patients in these wards was unsatisfactory and he suggested that a committee should be appointed to examine the question. This suggestion was accepted by the Government and a Committee was appointed in G.O. No. 1886, P.H., dated 20th October 1926, to examine and report on the question of revising the scale of charges levied for the treatment of patients in the special wards of the city State hospitals.

3. The Committee has now submitted its report which contains the following recommendations :—

(i) Charges for diet and nursing should be levied according to the nature of the accommodation provided, *instead of* according to the income of the patient ;

(ii) fees charged for *medical advice* and minor operations should be the same for every patient ;

(iii) charges for major operations and confinements should be levied on a sliding scale, patients occupying the better class of wards paying fees on a higher scale than those in the cheaper wards, the actual charge in the scale to be fixed by the Hospital Superintendent ;

(iv) Government servants should be exempt from the payment of fees for medical advice, operations or confinements.

23rd August 1927].

4. The Government approve the recommendations of the Committee. Rule 6 of the rules annexed to G.O. No. 399, Medical, dated 17th September 1917, is accordingly modified as follows:—

Special wards.

"6. (a) The special wards will be classed as (i) single bed A class wards, (ii) two bed wards, (iii) three or four bed wards and (iv) single bed B class wards (Indian dietary).

(b) The scale of charges for in-patients admitted to the special wards shall be as follows:—

Class of special ward.	Diet and nursing.	Medical advice and minor operations.	Major operations or confinements.
Single bed A class ward ..	Rs. 10 per diem ..	Rs. 5 per diem ..	Rs. 100—50—350.
Double bed wards ..	Rs. 7-8-0 per diem.	Do. ..	Do.
Three or four bed wards ..	Rs. 5 per diem ..	Do. ..	Rs. 50—50—200.
Single bed B class ward ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.

Note (i).—Government servants shall not be charged fees for (a) medical advice and minor operations, (b) major operations or confinements.

Note (ii).—The actual fee to be charged for major operations or confinements within the scales sanctioned above will be determined by the Superintendent of the hospital."

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.
,, Accountant-General.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide item V (1) "Communications to the Council" on page 68 supra.]

G.O. No. 2466, Law (General), dated 11th August 1927.

READ—the following paper:—

G.O. No. 2346, Law (General), dated 29th July 1927.

Order—No. 2466, Law (General), dated 11th August 1927.

Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to authorize an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 (Rupees thirty thousand only) under the head "22-R.C.a. General Administration—Civil Secretariats—vi. Law Department" for the Malabar Tenancy Committee constituted in G.O. No. 2346, Law (General), dated the 29th July 1927.

2. The amount will be distributed as shown in the annexure to these proceedings.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor.)

P. SITARAMAYYA,
Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
,, Finance Department.
,, Secretary, Legislative Council (for placing on the table of the House).

[23rd August 1927]

Annexure

" 22-R.C.a. General Administration—Civil Secretariats—vi.
Law Department.

	Rs.
Pay of officers	14,000
Pay of establishment	3,000
Allowances	12,000
Contingencies	1,000
Total	<u>30,000</u>

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item V (2) " Communications to the Council " on page 68 supra.]

*List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter
ending March 1927.*

A.—PERMANENT.

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Date of creation. (3)	Remarks. (4)
		Nil.	

B.—TEMPORARY.

(i) EXTENSIONS OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS.

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2) Rs.	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
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*General Administration.**Public Department—*

Officer on Special duty for Administration Report.	1,100	From 23rd January 1927 to 31st March 1927.	The original sanction was for three months from 23rd October 1926 to 23rd January 1927.
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Finance Department—

Special Officer for the preparation of the Madras Financial Codes.	950 plus a special pay of Rs. 200.	From 1st March 1927 to 31st May 1927.	Originally sanctioned for eighteen months from 1st August 1924 and subsequently extended up to 28th February 1927.
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*Administration of Justice.**Law Department—*

Additional Sub-Judge, Ramnad.	650	For one year from 1st January 1927.
Additional Sub-Judge, Bapatla.	650	Do.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Tinnevely.	650	Do.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Tellicherry.	650	Do.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Bezwada.	650	From 18th January 1927 up to 31st March 1927.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Visagapatam.	650	From 21st March 1927 up to 23rd December 1927.	....
Temporary Sub-Court, Devakottah.	650	For one year from 1st March 1927.
Additional Sub-Judge, Coimbatore.	650	Do.

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B.—TEMPORARY—*cont.*

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2) RS.	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
<i>Revenue Department—</i> Agency Sub-Judge ..	650—50—850	From 1st October 1926 to 31st March 1927.	A temporary post of an Agency Sub-Judge was created in the place of the post of temporary Agency Additional District and Sessions Judge.

(ii) TEMPORARY POSTS NEWLY CREATED.

General Administration.

<i>Public Department—</i> Second Secretary to Government.	3,000 and over— as pay £13-6-3.	From 14th January 1927 to 4th April 1927.	The hon. Mr. F. B. Evans, c.s.i., I.C.S., permanent Second Secretary to Government represented this Presidency in the Legislative Assembly and Council of State from the 14th January 1927 to 4th April 1927. This special post was created for that purpose.
Nominated Member of the Legislative Assembly.	2,500 plus £30 overseas pay and Rs. 250 special pay.	From 8th February 1927 to 28th February 1927.	This post was created for Sir George Paddison, K.B.E., c.s.i., who represented this Presidency in the Legislative Assembly from 8th to 28th February 1927.

Law and Education Department—

Special officer for work connected with—	Rs. 1,100 up to 12th July 1927 and	For six months from 22nd February 1927.	....
(i) Amendment of the Madras Elementary Education Act.	Rs. 1,150 thereafter plus overseas pay £30 and special pay Rs. 250.		
(ii) Amendment of the Madras University Act.			
(iii) Report of the Committee on the reorganization of secondary education.			

*Administration of Justice.**Law Department—*

Second Additional Sub-Judge, Ramnad.	£50	Appointed till summer recess of 1927.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Rajahmundry.	650	Appointed till summer recess of 1927.	....
Officer on special duty in the High Court for the revision of the Civil Rules of Procedure.	500	Appointed till the summer recess of the High Court.	....

*Police.**Judicial Department—*

Superintendent of Police (outside the cadre of the Indian Police Service).	1,200 plus £30 over- seas pay.	From 31st January 1927 to 17th February 1927.	Post held by the officer deputed to represent the Madras Presidency at the conference of Police Officers held at New Delhi in February 1927.
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B.—TEMPORARY—*cont.*(ii) TEMPORARY POSTS NEWLY CREATED—*cont.*

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2) RS.	Period of tenure (3)	Remarks. (4)
<i>Civil Works.</i>			
<i>Public Works and Labour Department—</i>			
Special officer for investi- gating the power demand for Hydro- electric schemes.	650 plus 100	From 3rd January 1927 to 26th March 1927.	....

APPENDIX X.

[Vide item V (3) "Communications on the Council" on page 68 supra.]

PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

With reference to clauses (b) and (c) of question No. 491 answered at the Legislative Council meeting, dated 23rd March 1927, the following statement is placed on the table of the House:—

The area in the Godavari Western delta for which inclusion fees have been paid is 22,431 acres. This extent is still shown as dry in the village accounts. Of this area an extent of 10,714.55 acres relating to the Old Narsapur, Bhimavaram and Tanuku taluks is shown in the resettlement accounts as consolidated wet. The remaining extent relates to the Old Yernagudem and Ellore taluks, where resettlement operations have not yet commenced, and also to a few villages of Narsapur, Bhimavaram and Tanuku taluks, where the question of showing the included dry lands as consolidated wet has not yet been finally decided.

2. The amount of inclusion fee collected on the whole extent of 22,431 acres is Rs. 5,34,000.

S. H. SLATER—16-7-27.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item V (3) "Communications to the Council" on page 68 supra.]

LAW (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

ANSWER TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION TO QUESTION No. 841 ANSWERED AT THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 31ST MARCH 1927.

Alleged interference in elections by officers of the Registration department.

* 841 Q.—MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to institute an enquiry into the allegations made by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo, member for Ganjam, that the officers of the Registration department were taking part in the elections for the Legislative Council held in 1926;

(b) whether similar allegations were made against the officers of the department in the district by the same member during the budget discussions of 1924 regarding the elections of 1923;

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(c) whether they will kindly place on the table the papers regarding the action taken, if any, on those allegations ; and

(d) whether the Government have received any complaint from Sriman Biswanath Das during the elections of 1926 regarding interference by such officials ?

841—

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the allegations made by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya in connexion with the budget discussion on the demand for Registration held on the 17th March 1927. The Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

(b) Yes ; the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the allegations made by Mr Biswanath Das during the budget discussions in 1924 and Sir A. P. Patro's denial of the same.

(c) No action was taken on those allegations.

(d) The answer is in the negative. He made only a general statement that officers of the Transferred departments were openly canvassing for Sir A. P. Patro.

T. RAGHAVIAH—30-5-27.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item V (4) " Communications to the Council " on page 69 supra.]

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, July 18, 1927 (G.O. Ms. No. 2710, L. & M.).

No. 910.—The Government being of opinion that the Municipal Council of Tadpatri is not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by law, hereby direct, under sub-section (1) of section 41 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, that it shall be superseded for a period of three months from noon on the 22nd July 1927.

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item V (4) " Communications to the Council " on page 62 supra.]

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The Government being of opinion that the Municipal Council of Cochin is not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by law, hereby direct under sub-section (1) of section 41 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, that it shall be superseded for three months from noon on the 15th August 1927.

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

Dated the 6th August 1927.

[23rd August 1927]

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide item V (4) "Communications to the Council" on page 69 supra.]

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

[SUBJECT.—*Expenditure without appropriation—Paragraph 38 of the Audit and Appropriation Accounts for 1925-26—Grant XIII—Jails—Grant to Andamans Administration for the construction of mosques, schools, etc., for Mappilla settlers.*]

Towards the close of March 1925, the Government, with the concurrence of the Finance Committee, sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Andamans administration to be utilized for the construction of mosques, schools, wells and for other purposes connected with the welfare of the Mappilla settlers in the Andamans. The necessary provision of funds was made and the Accountant-General, Madras, was requested to place the amount at the disposal of the Andamans Administration. He was also asked to adjust the amount in the accounts for 1924-25. On 28th September 1925, the Accountant-General pointed out that the special grant was sanctioned at the end of the financial year 1924-25 and that the amount could not be adjusted in the accounts for 1924-25. He added that the grant required the vote of the Legislative Council. In letter No. 4106-C-10, dated 15th December 1925, the Andamans Administration was informed that as the grant was held by the Accountant-General to require the vote of the Legislative Council, provision therefor was being included in 1926-27. The Andamans Administration replied on 4th February 1926 that an expenditure of Rs. 5,985 had been incurred and that the amount was drawn and paid to the contractor during 1925-26. They also reported that further construction was stopped.

Since the Andamans Administration had been informed that provision had been made for the grant in the budget estimate for 1926-27, the Government assumed that the expenditure would have been debited in the accounts of that administration and that the amount would have been recovered from the Madras Government in 1926-27. On the other hand, the Andamans Administration passed on debits for the expenditure already incurred by them, which were accepted by the Accountant-General and incorporated in the accounts for 1925-26. In February 1926, the Accountant-General received a debit of Rs. 2,899 on account of this work and, if he had sent intimation of this adjustment to the Government, action could have been taken to secure funds. But he did not then bring the adjustment to the notice of the Government because he assumed that the Government must be aware that money would be spent during 1925-26 and that they would take the necessary action in time.

The result was that a sum of Rs. 5,985 was adjusted in the accounts of 1925-26 without any appropriation for the expenditure.

2. In the budget for the year 1926-27, the Legislative Council voted a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the said purpose and in G.O. No. 1946, Law (General), dated 12th June 1926, the Accountant-General was asked to place a sum of

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only Rs. 4,015 at the disposal of the Andamans Administration and the remaining Rs. 5,985 was resumed from the appropriation under 25.—Jails and Convict Settlements and placed at the disposal of the Finance Department.

3. The Accountant-General mentioned the irregularity in paragraph 38 of the Audit and Appropriation Accounts for 1925-26 and brought the case specially to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee. At their meeting held on the 12th May 1927 the Committee considered the case and made the following recommendation.—

“The Committee considered that the matter should be expressly reported to the Legislative Council and recommended that the irregularity be condoned.”

4. A copy of the above note may be placed on the table of the Legislative Council.

T. RAGHAVIAH—5-7-27.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 24th August 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, c.s.i., c.i.e., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.
 Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
 Moir, c.s.i., c.i.e., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
 Campbell, c.s.i., c.i.e., c.e.s., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
 Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.
 Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.
 Abbas Ali Khen Bahadur, Bar-at-Law.
 Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
 Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar-at-Law, Mr. T.
 Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
 Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
 Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
 Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
 Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
 Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
 Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
 Bheemayya, Mr. J.
 Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
 Bong, I.C.S., Mr. G. T.
 Chambers, Mr. G. W.
 Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
 Cotterell, c.i.e., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
 Davis, Mr. J. A.
 Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
 Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
 Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur I. C.
 Evans, c.s.i., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.
 Foulkes, Mr. R.
 Gangadara Siva, Mr. M. V.
 Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
 Gopala Menon, C.
 Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
 Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
 Hall, c.s.e., Mr. J. F.
 Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
 Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
 Harisavottama Rao, Mr. G.
 Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
 John, Mr. V. Ch.
 Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
 Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.
 Karant, Mr. K. R.
 Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
 Koti Reddi, Bar-at-Law, Mr. K.
 Krishnan, Mr. K.
 Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
 Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvaguna Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Vasa).

Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
 Kuppaswami, Mr. J.
 Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
 Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
 Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
 Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
 Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Mr. T. M.
 Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
 Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
 Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
 Murnagappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
 Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
 Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
 Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
 Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
 Nanjappa Bahadur, m.v.o., Subadar-Major S. A.
 Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
 Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
 Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. A. Ar.
 Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
 Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
 Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
 Pandrang Rao, Mr. V.
 Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
 Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
 Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
 Premayya, Mr. G. R.
 Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).
 Raja of Panagal, m.c.i.e., Sir P. (Ramarayaningar).
 Rajan, Mr. P. T.
 Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
 Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
 Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
 Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
 Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
 Rameswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
 Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
 Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
 Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
 Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
 Satyamurti, Mr. S.
 Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Sitaram Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
 Siva Raj, Mr. N.
 Siva Rao, Mr. P.
 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. P.
 Slater, c.i.e., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
 Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.

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PRESENT—cont.

Soundrapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
 Sriivasa Ayyangar, Mr. I. C.
 Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
 Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.
 Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
 Swami, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. K. V. R.
 Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash
 Kadir Sahib.
 Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
 Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K

Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
 Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venkatarama Sastri, c.r.s., Mr. T. B.
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
 Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
 Venkiah, Mr. S.
 Wood, Mr. C. E.
 Zamindar of Gollapalli.
 Zamindar of Kallikota.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
 Zamindar of Seithur.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15.]

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Excise

Location of the arrack shop at Gangivasipalle.

* 91 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether an arrack shop is now in existence in Gangivasipalle, hamlet of Jangemvasipalli, Oombum taluk, Kurnool district;

(b) whether this arrack shop was not in existence for some years;

(c) whether its discontinuance was due to the fact that it had a very bad effect upon the local Chenchus, a hill tribe of the Kurnool district, driving them to crime;

(d) whether as long as the shop was discontinued the Chenchus were docile and peaceful; and

(e) whether in the interests of peace in the locality, the Government propose to close down the shop?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have not the information asked for.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health, or whoever represents him, be pleased to state whether any reference has been made to get the information, or whether no reference has yet been

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made? If no reference has been made, may I know whether any reference will be made? If a reference has been made, may I know, when the information called for may be expected?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The question, as it is now put, will be examined, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Has the reference been made, Sir. Evidently it seems it has not been made."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I ask for notice, Sir."

Location of the Airody arrack and toddy shops.

* 92 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Airody toddy and arrack shops (Udipi taluk of South Kanara district) are situated near the weekly shandy:

(b) whether they were formerly situated a furlong away from the public road (Mangalore-Coondapoor road) but have now been removed to the roadside; if so, for what reasons;

(c) whether the Government are aware that there are a church and also a board elementary school in the vicinity; and

(d) whether the Government propose to order their removal from the roadside?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have not the information asked for.

(d) The Government are not aware that the shops are on the roadside.

Prohibition of the import and sale of liquor.

* 93 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 362 answered on 17th March 1927, regarding action taken by Government in respect of 'Prohibition within twenty years', will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the farther experiments decided upon in the prohibition of the import and sale of liquor;

(b) to what area it will extend;

(c) to what extent the sale of foreign liquors and toddy will be prohibited in those areas;

(d) whether foreign liquors will be allowed to be imported by clubs such as the European clubs for sale to, or use by their members within those areas;

(e) whether Malabar arrack will be included among the so-called foreign liquors;

(f) whether wine will be allowed to be imported and sold for Catholic religious sacrificial purposes and foreign liquors for medicinal purposes in those areas; and

(g) subject to what conditions such concessions or exceptions mentioned in sub-clauses (d), (e) and (f) will be allowed?

A.—The exact scope of the action to be taken by the Government and the areas in which it is to be taken have not yet been decided.

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Prohibition of the sale of toddy and foreign liquor.

* 94 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA**: With reference to question No. 198 of 3rd March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what steps (if any) have been taken to close entirely the foreign liquor and toddy shops in the five taluks in question ;

(b) what is the extent of the experiment of prohibition in the five taluks ;

(c) what was the amount of increase in the consumption of toddy and foreign liquor (if any) ;

(d) whether Government have decided to extend the area of the experiment and if so where ; and

(e) whether the scheme includes the prohibition of the sale of toddy and foreign liquor ?

A.—(a) No steps have been taken.

(b) All arrack shops in the five taluks have been closed for a further period of two years from 1st April 1927

(c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (b) of the Legislative Council Question No. 198 answered at the meeting on 3rd March 1927.

(d) & (e) The question is under consideration.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Sir, may I enquire whether the hon. the Minister has already announced that Nellore is one of the districts where total prohibition will be introduced ? May I also enquire in what other districts it is going to be tried ? ”

The hon. **Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR** :—“ No more districts so far I am aware of, Sir.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ It was stated that Nellore will be one of the districts. I want to know what the names of other districts are ? ”

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—“ The answer has already been given.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire why no steps have been taken for closing entirely the foreign liquor shops and toddy shops in the five taluks in question ? ”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ In view of the absence of the hon. the Third Minister, may I request you to postpone this question ? ”

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—“ The hon. the Second Minister is answering for him.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ But the answers are very unsatisfactory, Sir ? ”

The hon. **Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR** :—“ With regard to the closing of the foreign liquor shops, it is not a matter within the control of the provincial Government.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I know whether this Government have written to the Government of India as to what help they would give for the step intended to be taken ? ”

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Public Health

Improvement of rural water-supply.

* 95 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to make a statement regarding the steps taken to improve rural water-supply, giving full particulars as far as possible?

A.—A statement is laid on the table.*

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“What is the reason for the large amount of unspent balance shown in column 4 on page 20, given as appendix to the answer of this question?”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The question does not arise.”

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Introduction of a Bill to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 96 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to G.O. No. 1337, L. & M., dated 9th April 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether, in view of the observations as to the work done by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board and the refusal of Government to accept the Board's suggestion to meet its expenses from Provincial funds in order to make the working of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act more popular, Government propose to introduce a Bill to amend that Act with a view to bring its provisions more in harmony with public feeling and make it “more popular”, and if so, when?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 97-A on the 27th January 1927. The lines on which the Act should be amended are now being considered by the Government, and a Bill will be introduced as early as possible.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I enquire why there is so much delay in bringing forward this Religious Endowments Bill? Already the legislative programme is very bad.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member should not make comments.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“I want to know why there is so much delay?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“The delay is due to the fact that the conference, convened to consider this Bill, met rather late.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“I want to know why there has been so much delay in holding the conference and why they wanted to wait so long. The hon. the Minister is already aware of the points at issue.”

Strength of the Committee of Supervision, Minakshi Sundareswarar, etc., devasthanams.

* 97 Q.—Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the scheme decree passed by the Madura District Court and confirmed by the High Court under section 92, Criminal Procedure Code,

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for the Sri Minakshi Sundareswarar, etc., devasthanams, Madura, fixes the strength of the Committee of Supervision at five ;

(b) whether the said provision in the scheme remains unmodified by any order of the Madura District Court, and whether the Religious Endowments Board has not applied to the Court for a modification of it under section 53 (4) of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act of 1923 ;

(c) whether the Government has by G.O. No. 380, L. & M., dated 29th January 1927, varied the said scheme by fixing the strength of the said committee at six under section 16 (1) (b) of the said Act, in spite of the objections of the committee, and appointed four persons as members of the committee, while there were only three vacancies under the scheme decree ; and

(d) whether the Government consulted the Advocate-General before issuing the above Government Order as to the competency of the Government to vary the scheme decree without reference to the Court and if not, whether they will now consult the Advocate-General ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes ; the Hindu Religious Endowments Board did not apply to the Court for a modification.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government consulted the Advocate-General previously in regard to the applicability of section 16 of Act I of 1925 to the Committees referred to in section 79 (1) of that Act. They do not propose to consult him again with reference to this particular case.

Education

Muhammadans elected to the Senates of the Madras and Andhra Universities.

* 98 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of seats thrown open for election in the Senates of the Madras and Andhra Universities ; and

(b) the number of Muhammadans elected in each of them ?

A.—(a) 106 and 50, respectively.

(b) Two in each case.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ Will the hon. the Minister please take steps to nominate a few more Mussalmans to the Senate ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question does not arise.”

Mr. K. ABDUL HYE :—“ May I ask how many Muhammadans were nominated ? ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question does not arise.”

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Composition of the District Educational Council, South Kanara.

* 99 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA**: With reference to my question No. 586 answered on 28th March 1927, regarding the composition of the District Educational Council of South Kanara, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of pupils educated by the Mahila Sabha at Mangalore since its establishment on the average per annum and what has been the nature and standard of education given;

(b) on what grounds that institution is given special representation in the District Educational Council of South Kanara, while another Hindu lady represents the women of the district; and

(c) on what principle the representation in District Educational Councils has been fixed in the past and is to be fixed in the future, whether it is on the basis of proportion to population of the several communities, or on the basis of proportion to educational interests and sacrifices, as indicated by the number of schools or teachers maintained or the number of pupils educated by the various agencies, the municipalities and local boards, private agencies—mission and non-mission?

A.—(a) & (b) There are no recognized girls' schools at present maintained by the Mahila Sabha. This Sabha was given representation because it was an association of educated Hindu ladies in Mangalore who were well qualified to give valuable opinion on educational problems without bias.

(c) Local boards and municipal councils are generally accorded two representatives and one representative each respectively on the councils. Private educational bodies maintaining elementary schools or associations of managers of elementary schools which deserve to be represented on the council are allowed to elect one or more persons to represent them on the council. In making appointments to the Councils due regard is paid to the representation of Muhammadans, depressed classes, women, etc., and to the knowledge of educational questions on the part of the nominees.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether Government contemplate that private agency schools should have no representation in the reconstituted educational councils?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The form of the body to control the elementary education is still under consideration."

Opening of rival elementary schools in Mangalore taluk.

* 100 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA**: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether before the District Educational Council was established, while there were existing Catholic elementary schools near Suratkal in Mangalore taluk, at Kallianpur in Udupi taluk and at Meramajal (Omzur) in Mangalore taluk, rival elementary schools were established within a distance of quarter, half and three-fourths of a mile, respectively, and recognized by educational authorities, and whether the church schools were adversely affected thereby;

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(b) whether after the District Educational Council was established, Catholic schools attached to the churches at Pejavar and Gurpur (Mangalore taluk) were recognized but with the restriction that only Catholics should be admitted into them ;

(c) whether the policy of the Education Department has been to recognize such communal schools ; and

(d) whether the authorities of those schools were prepared to admit non-Catholics ?

A.--(a) Before the District Educational Council was established, while there were existing Catholic schools near Suratkal, Kallianpur and Meramajal (Omzur), non-Catholic elementary schools were established within a distance of quarter, half of a mile and about one mile respectively and were recognized by the then Inspector of Schools ; admission to the new school at Suratkal was restricted to Hindu pupils only. The Suratkal Catholic higher elementary school closed down the sixth, seventh and eighth standards after recognition of the general school in the same village. In the other two cases, the Catholic schools have continued to work satisfactorily.

(b) After the District Educational Council was established, Catholic schools attached to the churches at Pejavar and Gurpur were recognized with the restriction that only Catholics should be admitted into them. These Catholic schools were started near existing recognized schools and it was found necessary to restrict admission to Catholics only in the interests of the previously existing schools and this was done with the consent of the Catholic managers.

(c) Recognition to elementary schools is accorded by the District Educational Councils.

(d) The authorities of those Catholic schools were prepared to admit non-Catholics. But in the case of the schools referred to in clause (a) above, the non-Catholics had their own special grievances to urge against sending their children to the existing Catholic schools and there was a demand for schools which would cater for the requirements of non-Catholics. In the case of the schools referred to in clause (b) above, permission to admit non-Catholics would have adversely affected the existing recognized schools in the localities.

Overlapping of elementary schools.

* 101 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what principle Government have laid down or are going to lay down as a general guide to District Educational Councils to prevent overlapping and crippling of elementary schools by unhealthy competition and at the same time to encourage the spread of education by healthy rivalry ; and

(b) whether Government have given any instructions regarding the opening of communal schools, e.g., Catholic schools, open to all classes of people of whom only Catholics are bound to attend religious instruction ?

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A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the rules framed under section 41 (2) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, as amended by Notification No. 180, dated 12th April 1927, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th May 1927.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Principles governing allotment of grants to schools managed by local bodies.

* 102 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state the principles guiding the Government in allotting grants to schools managed by local bodies and municipal councils, aided institutions and special schools such as European schools in regard to—

(a) Elementary education,

(b) Secondary education, and

(c) Special education?

A.—Subsidies to local bodies for secondary schools and schools for special education are fixed after considering in each case the financial condition of the local bodies, the needs of the locality, the funds available and other factors. The hon. Member is referred to section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, as regards subsidies to local bodies for elementary education and to rules 32, 34 and 45 of the Grant-in-Aid Code and the rules framed under section 42 (2) of the Elementary Education Act in regard to grants-in-aid to secondary, special and elementary schools under private management. Grants to European schools are made under the rules in Chapter VII of the Code of Regulations for European Schools to which the hon. Member is referred.

Municipalities

Alleged appeal against the proposed dissolution of the Cochin Municipal Council.

* 103 Q.—DR. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received an appeal signed by about ten municipal councillors of Cochin not to dissolve the council, stating the reasons for their course of action and the circumstances under which they did so; and

(b) whether the Government have enquired into the statement made in that appeal and whether they propose to rescind the Government Memorandum No. 11233-1 A/2, L. & M., dated 2nd May 1927, calling upon the municipal council to show cause why it should not be dissolved?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have superseded the municipal council for a period of three months from noon on the 15th August 1927 on the ground that it was not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by law.

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government aware that the very council that proposed prosecution of the contractor in connexion with the canal improvement did not also include the name of the chairman ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, the chairman's name was included owing to what I may call the *ejusdem generis* clause."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is the hon. the Minister aware that the council that proposed the prosecution was not the same that elected Mr. Jacob ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Most of the members of that council were also members of the other council."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" But they were in a minority. I should like to know whether a definite statement was made that criminal proceedings must be taken against that chairman ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As far as I am aware, that is so."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I am sorry, Sir, so far as my knowledge goes . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is not entitled to contradict the answer given."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know, Sir,—as the chairman has already gone to eternity and the case for the Government does no longer hold good,—whether the Government propose still to deprive that municipality of its rights ? "

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The fact that they chose to contradict their own resolution shows that the municipal council, even though the chairman died unfortunately, were not competent to exercise their rights."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the same rule applies to all municipalities in the Presidency ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If the council has acted in a manner detrimental to the civic interests of the population."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know whether the Corporation of Madras passed a resolution a few days ago on the timber defalcations punishing certain officers and the same resolution was cancelled later on and the very officers were reinstated."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question does not arise."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" On the same question, I should like to know whether the persons implicated in the defalcations were recommended to be punished by one resolution and whether the same council cancelled that resolution. If so, what is the punishment for that municipality ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is calling for an opinion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government what he expects from the Cochin Municipal Council in order to restore them their rights ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The council has already been superseded, and a fresh election will be held."

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is it still thought that the decision cannot be reconsidered and the municipal council given full rights ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Government came to the conclusion after weighing the pros and cons."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Even if they have come to a wrong decision, is it too late to rectify it ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is only a matter of opinion."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I am asking this in a sporting spirit, Sir. The chairman is dead and the contention does not arise. Only a few councillors have done the mistake. Why should you penalise the majority and bring the local self-government administration into discredit ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If their conduct in the council has been satisfactory to the electors, they can be sure of being re-elected again."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether the hon. the Minister in this case has not played into the hands of the European Chamber of Commerce ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Their opinion did not influence the Ministry in any manner whatsoever."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know if the hon. the Minister has ordered the elections ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Fresh elections have been ordered."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" When are they likely to come off ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the European Chamber of Commerce wanted the municipal council to be dealt with in that way, and whether the hon. the Minister was influenced by it ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" They did demand that the council should be dissolved. I deny the allegation contained in the latter part of the question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Has the hon. Minister given a chance to the public of the Cochin municipality to express its opinion ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Public opinion there seems to be very much divided."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, the municipal council has been superseded already for two or three weeks. (A voice: 'Three months.') The order of supersession is for three months, of which three weeks have passed. As a sporting request, may I ask the Government to reconsider the decision ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have already answered that question."

Alleged statement regarding criminal proceedings against Mr. Jacob.

* 104 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the grounds on which the statement in the Government Memorandum No. 11233-1 A/2, L. & M., dated 2nd May 1927, that ' the municipal council decided to take criminal proceedings against Mr. Jacob, the then chairman,' was based ?

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A.—The statement was based on the resolution of the Cochin Municipal Council No II, dated 20th October 1926.

Proposed dissolution of the Cochin Municipal Council.

* 105 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government propose to dissolve the present Municipal Council of Cochin, and if so, why ?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 103.

Government memorandum to the Cochin Municipal Council regarding its dissolution.

* 106 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local-Self-Government be pleased to state whether a notice has been issued to the Cochin Municipal Council to show cause why it should not be dissolved or superseded under section 41 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act and the reason or reasons for issuing the notice ?

A.—Yes. The reasons for the issue of the notice are found in Memorandum No. 11233-1-A/2, L. & M., dated 2nd May 1927, a copy of which is placed on the table.*

Government memorandum to the Cochin Municipal Council.

* 107 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the circumstances under which Government issued a memorandum in May last calling upon the Cochin Municipal Council to show cause why the council should not be dissolved or superseded under section 41 (1) of the District Municipalities Act ;

(b) what explanation has been submitted by the said municipal council ;

(c) what action has been taken by Government and on what grounds ;

(d) whether it is a fact that under the leadership of the late Mr. K. B. Jacob, Chairman of the Municipal Council, an agitation was got up for securing a representation of the municipal council in the Cochin Port Trust under the Cochin Port Trust Bill, that a memorial was sent to the Government and the Legislative Council signed by the late Mr. Jacob and a large number of other citizens of Cochin in August 1925, and that as a result of this agitation the Government decided to accede to their request ; and

(e) (i) whether thereafter there was started a campaign against Mr. Jacob and his party under the inspiration and influence of a powerful section in Cochin opposed to Mr. Jacob and his party ; and

(ii) if so, whether Government have taken into consideration this fact in deciding the question that arises in connexion with municipal affairs in Cochin ?

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A.—(a) The circumstances under which the Government issued Memorandum No. 11233-1-A-II, L. & M., dated 2nd May 1927, are stated in the memorandum which has been placed on the table (vide answer to question No. 106)

(b) No explanation has been submitted by the municipal council as a whole.

(c) The Government have superseded the municipal council for a period of three months from noon on the 15th August 1927, on the ground that the council was not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by law.

(d) In August 1925, when the report of the Select Committee on the Cochin Port Trust Bill was taken into consideration by the Legislative Council, memorials were received by the Members of the Legislative Council from the Chairman and members of the Municipal Council, Cochin, and some citizens of the place headed by Mr. Jacob asking for representation for the municipal council on the Cochin Port Trust Board. Mr. Saldanha also moved an amendment to the Bill for the reservation of a seat on the Port Trust Board for the municipal council. The amendment was accepted by the Member of Government in charge of the Bill.

(e) (i) The Government have no information.

(ii) No.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire, Sir, whether the hon. the Minister is aware that Mr. Jacob being the most popular leader in the town was elected for that reason, in spite of the manoeuvres of some European gentlemen? "

■ The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is making a speech."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I am asking whether the Government are aware that Mr. Jacob was re-elected as a Municipal Councillor and then was also re-elected as Chairman. As the hon. the Minister is very particular about the efficiency of local bodies, I want to know whether in this case he took into his cognisance the popularity and the ability of the leader who was recognized by the people of the town? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" This question does not arise, because the gentleman is not living now."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Does it mean that the hon. Minister cannot answer the question? I am asking. . . ."

■ The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will please resume his seat."

Threatened dissolution of the Cochin Municipal Council.

* 108 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the memorandum issued by Government to the Cochin Municipal Council to show cause why it should not be dissolved or suspended under section 41 (1) of the District Municipalities Act, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to place on the table a copy of the explanation submitted by the majority of the councillors to Government;

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(2) whether the Collector of Malabar ever received any representation from the European Chamber of Commerce, Cochin, requesting him to move the Government to supersede the Cochin Municipal Council;

(3) whether the Collector of Malabar has suspended the election of the chairman held on 7th May 1927, and if so, for what reasons;

(4) whether the Government have ordered a fresh inquiry into the matter by the Revenue Divisional Officer of Cochin;

(5) whether Mr. R. S. Dhruva Shetti put in a petition before the Divisional Officer for a public and open inquiry;

(6) what were the orders passed upon his petition; and

(7) what report has been received and what orders have been passed?

A.—(1) The Government do not consider it necessary to do so.

(2) The information before the Government is that the Chamber of Commerce, Cochin, passed a resolution on 7th March 1927, protesting against the election by the Cochin Municipal Council of a chairman whose previous administration had been condemned by Government and requesting the Collector "to take whatever steps may be advisable in protection of the interests of rate-payers and the efficient conduct of the affairs of the municipality."

(3) Yes; because he considered that the election was invalid and that action was necessary in the public interests.

(4) The Government called for a report from the Collector.

(5) & (6) It is understood that Mr. R. S. Dhruva Shetti applied to the Revenue Divisional Officer for a public inquiry which that officer thought undesirable.

(7) The Collector's report has been received and the Government have passed orders superseding the Council.

Supersession of the Cochin Municipal Council.

* 109 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Collector of Malabar received any representation from the European Chamber of Commerce, Cochin, requesting him to move the Government to supersede the Cochin Municipal Council?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to clause (2) of question No. 108.

Election of a chairman to the Cochin Municipal Council.

* 110 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector of Malabar has suspended the election of a chairman held at a meeting of the Cochin Municipal Council on 7th May 1927;

(b) whether the Collector made any inquiries before he suspended the election; if so, the name or names of the persons with whom he made inquiries;

(c) whether the Government have ordered fresh inquiry in the matter by the Revenue Divisional Officer of Cochin;

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(d) whether Mr. R. S. Dhruva Shetti put in a petition before the Divisional Officer for a public and open inquiry; and

(e) what were the orders passed upon this petition?

A.—(a), (c), (d) & (e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clauses (3) to (6) of question No. 108.

(b) The Government have no information.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ May I know from the hon. the Minister for Local Self Government if he has received any representation from the people of Cochin in the matter of superseding the Council ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Those representations were considered.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Is the hon. the Minister aware that on the death of Mr. Jacob a condolence resolution regarding his death was passed unanimously at a public meeting and at a meeting of the Municipal Council stating that he had done meritorious and disinterested services for the benefit of that town ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am not aware of it, Sir.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ May I know from the hon. the Minister how long the municipality has been in existence ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I want notice of it.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ May I know whether my information that it has existed for more than sixty years is correct ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The hon. Member may be correct ? ”

Leasing out of the weekly market site by the Dindigul Municipal Council.

* 111 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Sourashtra public complaining of the action of the Dindigul Municipal Council in leasing out the weekly market site on days other than shandy days as well as a copy of the mahazar to the Collector of Madura on the subject; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to cancel the resolution of the Municipal Council?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not propose to interfere with the resolution.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Is the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government aware of the sufferings and the hardships of the handloom weavers of Dindigul, and does he not think they are of a nature requiring his interference in the matter ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The charge against the municipality was not of such a nature as to require Government interference.”

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Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Is the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government not aware of the existence of a Government Order which safeguards the rights and privileges of handloom weavers to stretch their warps on the margins of roads and in the weekly market in the early hours of the morning ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I want notice of it.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Is the hon. the Minister not aware that this place was always used by the handloom weavers of Dindigul, that Dindigul is an important handloom weaving centre, and that if this resolution is passed the people will have to go out bag and baggage ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am not aware, Sir.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to take into consideration the grievances of the handloom weavers of Dindigul, in view of the fact that the trade is passing through a stage of depression, and that the handloom weaving trade is being killed on account of the losing market and on account of the unjust interference of the Municipal Council of Dindigul with their rights ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I shall certainly call for the information.”

Civil Justice*

Investing of Sub-Judges with small cause powers.

* 112 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the investing of Sub-Judges with small cause powers up to Rs. 1,000 has worked satisfactorily ; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to call for the opinion of the Bar Associations in the province in regard to its efficacy ?

A.—(a) The Government have no reason to think that it has not worked satisfactorily but will ask the High Court to include a paragraph on the subject in the report on the statistics of civil courts for 1927.

(b) The Government do not think it necessary to call for the opinion of the Bar Associations in this Presidency.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ Is the hon. Member aware that on account of investing Sub-Judges with small cause powers up to Rs. 1,000 there has been a great deal of congestion of work in the sub-courts and that this step is highly unpopular both among the members of the bar and also among the members of the litigant public ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I am not aware of it, Sir.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ Will the hon. Member call for opinion from the members of the bar and also for statistics from the sub-courts as to the congestion of work in those courts ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ It has already been stated in the answer that the High Court will be asked to furnish figures in the report of statistics of civil courts this year. As regards a reference to the Bar Associations, the adviser of the Government on this matter

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is the High Court, and the High Court is in a position to know the value of the opinions of the Bar Associations. The Government do not therefore think it necessary to make a reference direct to the Bar Associations."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" With reference to the last answer, may I ask the hon. Member whether he does not attach importance to the opinion of the Members of this House ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Certainly, I attach importance to the opinion of Members of this House. The questions and answers containing the suggestion that the Bar Associations should be consulted will be communicated to the High Court."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask the hon. Member whether he will ask the High Court to consult the Bar Associations ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I have said that the suggestion will be communicated to the High Court."

Irrigation

Tank Restoration Committees in Chingleput district.

* 113 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any Tank Restoration Committees existing in the Chingleput district; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the functions such committees are exercising and the places at which such committees function ?

A.—(a) No, so far as Government are aware.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know whether any Tank Restoration Committee exists in any taluk or district ? The Government can easily get the information whether such a committee exists or not in any taluk or district ? "

The hon Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" There is no official Tank Restoration Committee in any taluk or district."

Benefits to Chingleput district by the Tungabhadra-Kistna irrigation project.

* 114 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state how far the Chingleput district is likely to be benefited by the proposed Tungabhadra-Kistna irrigation project ?

A.—Probably not at all. The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1973 I., dated 16th December 1926, passed on the report of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee (placed on the Editors' Table) which describes the present position.

Possible advantages of the Arni river project.

* 115 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the possible advantages of the Arni river project in the Chingleput district ;

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(b) why the said project was abandoned ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take it up in view of its possible advantages ?

A.—The hon. Member presumably refers to what was called the Arni River (Lower) Project. This was designed to consist of a regulator about 3 miles below Arni and a channel on the left bank to supply a number of tanks to the east and north-east of Ponneri. It was investigated in detail in 1905 with the result that the estimated revenue showed a return of about 7 per cent on the capital outlay. It was therefore dropped and it is not proposed to revive it.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ In the answer it is stated that the estimated revenue showed a return of 7 per cent on the capital outlay. . . .”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ May I explain that there is a misprint in the answer ; a dot has been omitted. The figure 7 is a misprint for ‘7.’ ”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ I thought the Government wanted the sowcar's rate of interest.

Remodelling of the irrigation channels in Godavari Western delta.

* 116 Q — Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the special establishment for remodelling the irrigation channels in the Godavari Western delta was first brought into existence ;

(b) what is the annual expenditure incurred over the said special establishment ;

(c) what is the extent of the remodelling work so far completed based on the proposals of the special establishment ; how much still remains to be done ;

(d) in how many years more is the remodelling expected to be completed ;

(e) whether it is a fact that remodelling in Kistna Western division was done by the regular staff itself without the aid of any special establishment ; and

(f) whether the Government have considered the advisability of entrusting the remodelling work in the Godavari Western delta also to the regular staff ?

A.—(a) In 1924.

(b) About Rs. 8,000.

(c) & (d) Information is not available up to date ; in May 1926 about 470 miles remained to be investigated and it was then estimated that the work would be finished by 31st March 1930.

(e) Yes.

(f) The Government accepted the reasons urged by the Chief Engineer in 1924 for the appointment of a special staff and do not propose to reconsider the matter.

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Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ With reference to (c) and (d) it is stated that information is not available up to date. May I know up to what date information is available and what is the amount of work completed up to that date ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The information is given in the answer.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ The work as completed is not given in the answer. May I know what amount of work is completed ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ It is hoped that the work will be completed in 1930.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know how much work was completed ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I must ask for notice.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ What is the extent of work so far completed based on the proposals of the special establishment ? That is the question. How many proposals came up for sanction before Government ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ So far as I am aware, the proposals involve only minor works which do not require the sanction of the Government in each case.”

Improvements to the Vijjeswaram head sluice.

* 117 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the estimates for improvements to the Vijjeswaram head sluice came up for consideration by the Government ; and, if so, what action has been taken thereon ; and

(b) what steps, if any, are taken to expedite improvements to the said sluice ?

A.—The estimates have not yet been received by Government. The Chief Engineer was reminded about them in May last.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know, Sir, how long this matter has been under the consideration of the Chief Engineer ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I must ask for notice of that question.”

Levy of penal assessment for irrigation by ‘ open cuts ’.

* 118 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total number of earthen pipes inserted on all the irrigation channels and distributaries in Godavari Western delta ;

(b) whether any attempt was ever made to verify how many pipes were existing at the site and how many missing ;

(c) whether any steps are taken to replace the missing ones ;

(d) whether it is a fact that penal assessment is being levied for irrigation by ‘ open cuts ’, even at places where the pipes do not now exist ; and

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(e) what is the amount of penal assessment imposed for irrigation by 'open cuts' in Godavari Western delta in faslis 1835 and 1836 ?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Will the Government be pleased to call for the necessary information ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" If we are to call for all the information it will involve a considerable amount of labour. If it is wanted in any specific instance, it will be called for."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I ask for information with reference to question (e) ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" If it will not take much labour, we shall get it."

Expenditure in connexion with the Mettur scheme.

* 119 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount that has been already spent under each head in connexion with the Mettur scheme ;

(b) the amount that is expected to be spent in the remaining portion of this financial year ; and

(c) the names and salaries of all gazetted officers that are working in connexion with the scheme ?

A.—The information has been called for from the Engineer-in-Chief and will be furnished to the hon. Member on receipt.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if any information has been received since this answer was sent to the Council office ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" The information has just been received and will be communicated to the hon. Member."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I point out that in such cases there is no use sending this information to individual Members ? May I ask whether the Government cannot ask for an adjournment of the question till to-morrow and give the whole information ? These are questions in which we are often putting supplementary questions."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The practice of this House has been to make such suggestions after the questions are over."

Maintenance of canals in connexion with the Canal system of the Mettur scheme.

* 120 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the lengths of the major channels and of the minor channels already dug in connexion with the Canal system of the Mettur scheme and the cost that has already been incurred under each heading ;

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(b) the cost of maintaining these channels till the reservoir scheme is completed ; and

(c) the reasons for having these channels dug up so early and for not waiting till about the year before the expected completion of the reservoir ?

A.—(a) & (b) Specific information is not available.

(c) It is necessary to arrange a programme that will ensure that the means to convey water to the fields are ready when the water is ready.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know, as regards (a) & (b), whether no accounts are kept as to the expenditure, as the work goes on ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Yes, but I am not sure in what detail. ”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I am only pointing out that this information can be easily given ; I am not asking for details. There must be some records in the Chief Engineer's office or in the Secretariat showing the work done. ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I will call for and supply the information. ”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ With regard to (c), may I know whether there is no programme at all for this work, as to when these channels will be completed ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I must ask for notice. ”

Change of the site of the Mettur dam.

* 121 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the area that is to be newly covered by submersion on account of the change in the site of the Mettur dam ; and

(b) the area of the private property and the cost of acquisition of the same, and also the height of the water that is likely to stay at or near the Hogenkal Falls on account of the change of the site ?

A.—(a) The total area of the waterspread of the reservoir now proposed will be about 60 square miles, as the hon. Member was informed last March. If the object of his question is to ascertain how much more land will be submerged than would have been submerged if we had adhered to the old site and the old dimension of the dam, the answer is about 6 square miles.

(b) The extent of private property in the new waterspread cannot be given accurately—it will be between 19,000 and 20,000 acres, and its cost probably rather less than Rs. 100 an acre on the average ; the survey of the F.R.L. contour has not yet been completed—when the reservoir is full the water at Hogenkal will be up to 790 feet above sea level.

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Extension of the high-flood channel of Kistna river.

* 122 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what the attitude of the Government is towards the extension of irrigation facilities;

(b) whether the Government have considered the possibility of extending the high-flood channel of Kistna river through some of the upland villages of Bezvada and Nuzvid taluks of the Kistna district;

(c) whether the Public Works Department officers of the locality have inspected personally the site or whether their deductions are based on theoretical calculations; and

(d) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the famine-stricken tenants of the locality are so eager about the scheme as to be prepared to offer some premium to the Government?

A. —(a) One of sympathy with due regard to financial considerations.

(b) No.

(c) The Government do not know.

(d) No.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"May I know what the attitude of the Government is on the petitions submitted by the villagers of Bezvada and Nuzvid taluks about this channel?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am not aware of the receipt of such petitions."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know if the Government is aware that large meetings of the tenants of these localities have been held and resolutions communicated to the various authorities?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I was not aware of that."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"The meeting held under the presidency of the Zamindar of Vuyyur has not come to the notice of Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"No resolutions have been submitted to Government, so far as my information goes."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I ask whether the Government would make a special investigation into this matter and give relief to these upland taluks of Bezvada and Nuzvid where the people are subject to constant droughts on account of want of irrigation facilities?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"To my knowledge, the Engineers also are taking into consideration the extension of the irrigation of these upland taluks. I do not know if any scheme has been submitted; I will enquire."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know if the Government are aware that the ryots are prepared to pay whatever they are asked by the Government to pay, provided it is reasonable?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"They should put that forward in any scheme which they propose to submit to Government."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Would you call for information on the subject?"

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“As far as I know, there is no scheme before the Government.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“May I know whether you would refer the matter to the local authorities and try to induce them to make special investigation into the matter?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“So far as my information goes, there is no scheme before Government to be referred to the local authorities.”

Depressed Classes

Uplift of Nayadis in British Malabar.

* 123 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have examined the practicability of the proposal made in my question No. 556, answered on the 20th March 1925, regarding the uplift of Nayadis of British Malabar;

(b) if the answer be in affirmative, whether they had emigrated to other countries or whether a settlement has been found for them; and

(c) if a settlement has been found,

(i) whether all the Nayadis are settled there, or only a certain number of families,

(ii) whether any house-sites and land have been assigned to them; if so, the number of acres assigned per head,

(iii) whether any school has been started and if so, the number of boys and girls admitted, and

(iv) whether any industry has been introduced, such as mat-making, etc., to enable them to eke a livelihood?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The question of forming an agricultural settlement for the Nayadis near Olavakkot is under the consideration of Government. It is proposed to make a beginning with ten families and each family will be given an acre of land for cultivation. They will be housed, fed and clothed in the settlement. Their children will be taught in a school specially opened in the settlement for the purpose. Besides cultivation, the adults will be encouraged to do coir and rattan work at which they are reported to be adepts.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“May I know how the Government have proposed to give one acre to each family for cultivation? So far as I am aware, there are no Government lands near Olavakkot. Are they going to acquire lands?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“The question, as stated in the answer, is under consideration.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“Exactly; I want to know in what way the Government consider it feasible to get lands for giving them at the rate of one acre per family. Is it by acquisition?”

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The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" That point has not yet been dealt with."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Has any provision been made for supplying the necessary cattle, seeds and agricultural implements? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur .—" I don't remember."

Emigration

Remuneration for emigrants for the services done by them.

* 124 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any kind of work is taken out of emigrants during their stay in places of accommodation in India, Malay States or Ceylon ;

(b) whether any work such as cooking and serving meals is done by emigrants on board the ship ;

(c) if the answer be in affirmative, at what rate of wages ;

(d) whether any nurses are specially engaged or picked out of women emigrants on board to attend on females during their voyage ; and

(e) what wage each such nurse gets ?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information.

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—" Will the Government see that no kind of work is taken out of the female emigrants during their voyage? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall consider the suggestion."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : " How long has this been going on and what steps the Government have taken to prevent this? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As I have said, I have no information."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon the Home Member what he means by saying that the Government have no information on a simple question like this whether nurses are specially engaged to attend on females during their voyage? Has the Government any information or no? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir, we have not got the detailed information."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Does the Government take any interest in the emigrants, or has it washed its hands clean of the affair? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" They do take interest."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know what interest is it taking? "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know if the Government have no officer appointed to look after the emigrants? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes ; we have appointed an officer."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Why then do they say they have not got the information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If it is the desire of the hon. Member that I should get the information, I shall try to get it."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know whether the hon. the Home Member thinks that we are simply putting questions out of curiosity ? "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Has the emigrant officer been given any instructions or directions as to what he should do on board the ship or what facilities have to be given to the emigrants ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" There are rules on the subject."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know whether the hon. the Home Member, after receiving the questions, does not send them to the officers concerned and get the information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes ; sometimes, we do."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Why was this not done in this case, Sir ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" There is no special reason."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" In view of the questions asked, will the hon. the Home Member take steps to rectify the defects pointed out by providing nurses and doctors on board the ship ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall call for the information and consider the request."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" It is a request to appoint them."

Proportion of women emigrating to Straits Settlements and Malay States.

* 125 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that immorality and serious crimes among Indian emigrants in the Colonies are due to a lower percentage of adult women emigrated from India ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the proportion of adult women emigrating to Straits Settlements and Malay States ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The question is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Education of the children of unskilled agricultural labourers.

* 126 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a fee of Rs. 2 charged on each unskilled emigrant permitted to embark as stated in the report of the Commissioner of Labour for the year 1926 was collected from the emigrants or from the Governments of the countries they emigrated to ;

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(b) what was the balance on hand after deducting charges from the total receipts of fees for the past four years ending 1926; and

(c) whether the Government propose to allot a portion of the balance for the education of the children of the unskilled agricultural labourers?

A.—(a) Yes—from the Governments. The Ceylon fee was reduced to Rs. 1-8-0 in May 1926.

	Year.					Balance. RS.
(b)	1923	...	...	...	...	1,25,883
	1924	...	...	...	...	2,72,025
	1925	...	...	...	...	2,67,809
	1926	...	...	...	...	3,58,708

(c) The matter is one for the consideration of the Government of India.

Forests

Reduction of grazing fees in Kurnool district.

* 127 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answer to my question No. 558, answered on 17th March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have lowered grazing fees in the Kurnool district; and

(b) if they have not, whether they propose to issue orders on the subject forthwith?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are unable to reduce the grazing fees in the Kurnool district. They have issued orders to this effect recently. A copy of the Government order is appended.*

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO.—“May I ask whether the hon. the Home Member is aware that two-thirds of the forests in the Kurnool district are Nallamalais and whether he is also aware that panchayats are prepared to levy less grazing fees or no fees if the Government should set the example?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I am not aware of it.”

Alleged raids by Forest Officers on private houses.

* 128 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the taluk of Nandikotkur in the Kurnool district raids were made by Forest Officers on private houses recently for the purpose of seizing forest produce;

(b) whether longstanding private old timber was seized in a number of places;

(c) whether people in possession thereof were forced to compound;

(d) what amount of compounding fees were levied from the ryots of the Nandikotkur taluk for such possession of timber between the months of January 1927 and July 1927; and

(e) how many such cases were taken to court?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

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Concessions to the people of Ayanamakkala by the Forest department.

* 129 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was recently an application from the owners of 55 houses burnt down by fire in Ayanamakkala of the Markapur taluk of the Kurnool district of whom 49 were granted free concession by the Forest department;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Forest department permitted the free concession subject to the limitation that forty-four varieties of trees should not be touched by the concessionaries; and

(c) what other varieties fit for building purposes were available within the area of the forest prescribed in the order granting the concession?

A.—The Government have called for the information.

Supply of fuel for some villages in Kurnool district.

* 130 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the forests of the Kurnool district dead, dried and fallen branches and twigs are not collected or are not allowed to be collected as fuel;

(b) whether in the coupes handed over to contractors live trees are felled for purposes of supplying fuel;

(c) where all fuel coupes are situated now in the three Forest districts of Kurnool;

(d) how many villages are situated within a distance of three miles from each of the coupes; and

(e) what arrangement the Forest department has made for poorer citizens of villages within or further than three miles of coupes, who can buy but in very small retail, say, an anna's worth of fuel at a time?

A.—The Government have called for a report from the Chief Conservator of Forests.

Assignment of Lands

Ground-rent for house-sites in Mangalore.

* 131 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether within the municipality of Mangalore ground-rent, rising in some cases to Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 per acre, is being charged for house-sites auctioned by the Government;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints that the said rates are excessive and greatly hamper the housing problem, especially of the middle and poor classes;

(c) whether these ground-rents are liable to further enhancement at the next settlement; and

(d) whether the Government propose to reduce them to a reasonable figure, if not why not?

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A.—(a) The Government do not know whether or no the facts are as stated.

(b) No representations on the subject have been received by the Government.

(c) Under the rules in Board's Standing Order 21 (13), all ground-rents are liable to revision at the resettlement.

(d) The ground-rents now being levied will, in the ordinary course of events, be examined during the resettlement of the district.

11-30 a.m. Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member with reference to the answer to clause (a) of this question, why he has not called for any information? I gave notice of this question on 21st July 1927 and yet the answer is that the Government do not know whether or no the facts are as stated. Under the circumstances, may I ask why the hon. Member has not called for any information and is satisfied only with giving an answer of this type? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Because I thought the hon. Member had already got the information himself."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Does the Government possess the information? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Will the Government be pleased to call for it? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" If the hon. Member has not got the information, I shall be very pleased to do so."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Did the Government reduce the ground-rent to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I am afraid the municipal council would have something to say about that. They get it."

Constitution of Provinces

Action taken on the resolution regarding the formation of an Andhra Province.

* 132 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action has been taken on the resolution of this Council regarding the Andhra Province passed during the last session?

A.—The resolution was forwarded to the Government of India with reference to section 52-A of the Government of India Act.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know what recommendation this Government has made to the Government of India on this matter? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No recommendation of any kind."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Did they ask the Government of India to appoint a committee to go into the matter and give effect to the resolution? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" They forwarded a copy of the proceedings of this Council to the Government of India."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know if the Government had no opinion to give on the resolution of this Council when they forwarded it to the Government of India ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ If this Government is asked for its opinion, it will forward it.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether the Government have written favourably to the formation of an Andhra Province or unfavourably ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ It all depends upon the point of view taken.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ I want to know whether the Government have written favourably that the Andhra Province should be formed very early ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I just said that the Government made no recommendation of any kind, favourable or unfavourable.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ The answer to this question is that the resolution was forwarded to the Government of India with reference to section 52-A of the Government of India Act. Section 52-A says : ‘ The Governor-General in Council may after obtaining an expression of opinion from the local Government and the local Legislature affected,’ etc. I should like to know whether in accordance with this section any expression of the opinion of the local Government was also forwarded along with the resolution.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I have already answered that twice.”

Action taken on the resolution regarding the formation of an Andhra Province.

* 133 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action the Government have taken on the resolution of this Council regarding the constitution of a separate Andhra Province ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 132.

Famine

Provision of work for labourers in the famine-stricken areas of Kistna district.

* 134 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have enquired about the famine-stricken areas of Kistna district ;

(b) if there are famine-stricken areas in the district, what are the reasons for omitting the district from the supplementary grant No. XLII for sinking wells and constructing roads for the purpose of providing labour ;

(c) if no information has been received, whether they would be pleased to call for the same ;

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(d) whether they have seen the season reports published by the Government; and

(e) whether they are aware of the fact that the Revenue Divisional Officer of Nuzvid has asked the co-operation of zamindars for providing work for the labourers in the famine-stricken areas?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government has no reason to think that any portion of the Kistna district is famine-stricken.

(d) The season reports are published by the Board of Revenue. The Government has read them.

(e) No.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—“ Will the Government be pleased, with reference to clause (e) of this question, to call for the reports of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nuzvid, wherein it is stated that the district is famine-stricken? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“ I do not think, after the recent rains, it is necessary to do so.”

Land Acquisition

Acquisition of lands and buildings belonging to the Military department.

* 135 Q.—DR. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the lands and buildings belonging to the Military department situated at Bellary were purchased by the Local Government for the use of the Jail department; if so, when and at what cost;

(b) whether there were any negotiations between the Government of India and the Local Government in regard to the purchase by the latter of the Ordnance lines and other Military lands and buildings in the City of Madras; if so, what the result of the negotiations is;

(c) whether the Madras Government have obtained legal opinion as to their right in regard to the lands once occupied by the Military in this Presidency and no longer required by them and if so, what the effect of such opinion is, and from whom it was obtained;

• (d) if not, whether they will obtain such opinion;

(e) whether the Madras Government will press their claims for such lands without any liability to pay any price for the same;

(f) whether the Government will furnish a list of such lands and buildings in Madras City and in the mufassal which are no longer required for military purposes; and

(g) what the market value of each of such land is, as also that of the buildings no longer required by the Government of India for the use of the Military department?

A.—(a) The Plassey barracks and the Indian Station Hospital buildings, Bellary, which belonged to the Military department were purchased in 1925 by the Local Government. The total cost was Rs. 2,42,588-8-0—Rs. 2,40,565 for the buildings and Rs. 3,023-8-0 for the site.

(b) There were negotiations between the Government of India and the Government of Madras in regard to the purchase by the

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latter of the Lascar lines, Vepery, and the Sergeant Instructors' quarters, Mylapore. These have been purchased by the Local Government.

- (c) The Government had the benefit of the advice of the late Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
- (d) & (e) The transfer of State lands and buildings between the Government of India and the Local Government is regulated by the rules prescribed by the Secretary of State for India in Council. These are printed at pages 44-45 of the Madras Book of Financial Powers.
- (f) The Government of Madras are unable to supply a list of lands and buildings not required by the Army department of the Government of India.
- (g) Market value is a matter of opinion and valuation. The Government of Madras are unable to say what valuation would be accepted by the Government of India.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I should like to know if these lands on which the Plassey barracks and the Indian Station Hospital buildings were built were given to the Military Authorities by the Civil Authorities free of cost? Why should we pay to the Military Authorities now money for taking over those sites? I am not concerned with the buildings."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"That is a possible point of view. I think the hon. Member will see from the answer why it was not taken."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I should like to know why the Ordnance Lines in Madras, the open ground on the Esplanade, which the Military Authorities are now putting up for sale in the open market, should be permitted to be sold like that if it belongs to the Government?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I am afraid the trouble is that it does not belong to us."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"It belonged to us once. On account of military necessity, it was given to them. Now that they find no more necessity for it, those grounds ought to go to the Local Government. I object to the Military Authorities selling this open site for building purposes. We want the Government to take immediate steps to prevent the public buying this site and building haphazard. This open ground is required for play-grounds for the Christian College, the Law College and the Medical College."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I understand the hon. Member to say that the Local Government should buy these lands. That suggestion will no doubt be noted for consideration by the department concerned."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Will the department responsible consider it, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I think the question should be addressed to the hon. Minister concerned."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I request the hon. Minister, Sir, whether he proposes to take steps to prevent the vandalism proposed to be perpetrated?"

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MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ May I know whether the lands concerned were given to the Military Authorities for military purposes only or for any other purpose besides ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I could not say, Sir. That is lost in the mist of history.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ If the lands were given to the Military Authorities, did they become the sole property of the Military Authorities or have the Government the right to recover them from the Military Authorities when the purpose for which they were given no longer existed ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I think these questions are based on some misapprehension. All these lands are the property of the Crown and the Military Authorities are not a foreign body. The disposition of these lands between different departments of State are regulated by the rules prescribed by the Secretary of State. If the hon. Member will read those rules, he will understand how exactly the case stands.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ If the Military and the Civil Authorities are the limbs of the same body, why should they charge for transferring an item from one limb to the other ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ That is a question on which no doubt each one of us has got his own opinion.”

Land Revenue

Levy of fees for subdividing lands

* 136 Q.—**MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :** Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that five years ago no levy was made for subdividing a field ;

(b) whether to-day one rupee is charged for every line of subdivision ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to waive this fee ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No. A fee of two rupees is charged for making a new subdivision.

(c) The Government are awaiting a report on the working of the system. The suggestion will be considered in connexion with that report.

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether the Rs. 2 charged is for a whole subdivision which entails 2, 3 or 4 lines ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I believe so.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know with reference to the answer to clause (c), from whom the report is called for, what period it would cover and when it is expected ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The report is called for from the Collector and is to cover the working of this system for three years ending with, I believe, 1926.”

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Collection of enhanced taxes for constructing an irrigation channel in Tanjore taluk.

* 137 Q.—MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that for lands S. Nos. 276, 286, 287 and some other lands in the village of No. 55, Anbathunulnagaram, Tanjore taluk, land-tax at double the rate is levied from fasli 1231 on the understanding that a new irrigation channel will be provided ;

(b) whether such an irrigation channel has not been provided ; and

(c) whether there is any provision in the Settlement rules or any other law which empowers Government to collect tax at an enhanced rate for additional facilities to be provided in future ?

A.—The Government have not the information but have called for a report.

Mines

Constitution of a Mining Board for this Presidency.

* 138 Q.—MR. K. ABDUL HYE : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether in accordance with section 30, sub-section (a), of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, a Mining Board has been constituted for this province ; and

(b) if the answer be in the negative, whether Government propose to appoint any such boards for the Madras Presidency ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) During the last twenty-six years legislation on the subject has been in existence enabling the formation of Mining Boards where the conditions of the mining industry rendered it desirable to have such boards but no representation has so far reached Government from any quarter suggesting the formation of such a body.

Survey

Cost of re-surveying Ernad and Walluvanad taluks.

* 139 Q.—MR. K. UPPI SAHIB : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the cost incurred for re-surveying the Ernad and Walluvanad taluks of Malabar ;

(b) what amount has been realized from the people on this account ;

(c) whether the Government have received any memorial from the landholders complaining about the inequity and hardship in paying up the re-survey charges ; and

(d) if so, what action the Government have taken upon the same ?

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	Rs.
A.—(a) The cost of the re-survey of the Ernad taluk is ...	8,96,650
The cost of the re-survey of 75 square miles of the Walluvanad taluk is	1,22,450
The cost of the supplemental survey of the remaining area (510 square miles)	16,650
Total cost for the Walluvanad taluk is ...	1,39,100

- (b) The amount to be recovered from the ryots on account of the cost of the labour employed and of the survey marks used in the survey is—

	Rs.
Ernad	4,00,000
Walluvanad	50,000

The Government have no information as to how much has actually been collected to date from the ryots.

- (c) & (d) A memorial was received from the ryots of Ernad and Walluvanad in October 1926. The memorialists were informed that the amount collected from them did not include all the charges incidental to a survey, such as the cost of the establishment, preparation of the survey records, etc., but represented only the cost of the labour employed and of the survey marks used in the survey, that these charges were levied under the provisions of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 and that the Government had not the power to transfer the burden of them to the general tax-payer who had in any case to bear the greater part of the cost of the survey.

A memorial was received from the ryots of Ernad in December 1926 requesting that the recovery of the charges might be waived or in the alternative that they might be permitted to pay the charges in ten annual instalments. The memorialists were informed that the Board of Revenue had ordered that sums of Rs. 100 and less might be recovered in four equal instalments in fasli 1336 and that sums above Rs. 100 might be recovered in eight equal instalments spread over faslis 1336 and 1337.

The Board of Revenue has since ordered that amounts of Rs. 100 and below may be collected in two faslis 1336 and 1337 (with the four land revenue kists in fasli 1337) and that amounts of over Rs. 100 may be collected in four faslis 1336 to 1339 (with the four land revenue kists in faslis 1337, 1338 and 1339).

MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"The answer to clauses (c) and (d) runs thus: 'The Board of Revenue has since ordered that amounts of Rs. 100 and below may be collected in two faslis 1336 and 1337.' May I know when that order was passed by the Board of Revenue?"

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I am sorry I do not carry the date in my mind."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member wants notice."

Village Establishments

Resignation of village officers in West Godavari district.

* 140 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many village officers in West Godavari district resigned in the years 1921 and 1922 in pursuance of the non-co-operation movement or as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government ;

(b) how the resignations were dealt with by the authorities concerned ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the village officers in question were not only dismissed from service, but even their lawful heirs were debarred from inheriting their posts ?

A.—(a) Ten cases where village officers resigned in pursuance of the non-co-operation agitation were reported from the old Kistna district.

(b) & (c) The cases were dealt with under the provisions of Acts II of 1894 and III of 1895 ; the exact action taken was not however reported to Government.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" With reference to the answer to clauses (b) and (c) of this question, may I know whether the Government will call for information regarding the exact action taken ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" What would be the use, Sir, after the lapse of five or six years ? "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" The allegation in the question is that the village officers in question were not only dismissed from service, but even their lawful heirs were debarred from inheriting their posts. In view of the changed political conditions, will the hon. Member view the matter sympathetically and see that the heirs at least are not debarred hereafter ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I am not prepared to open the case after six years, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I ask whether the angle of vision of the Government has not changed even after six years and whether they will not allow the heirs of these village officers to go back to their posts if they are lawfully entitled to those posts ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not know what the action taken was."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know when these people offered their resignation, whether it is right to dismiss them instead of accepting their resignation ? "

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I would suggest that the people affected should send up their representation and then we can go into the matter. I am not prepared to give a promise upon hypothetical cases."

* 140-A Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government has any intention of submitting the authorized expenditure of Rs 30,000 regarding the Malabar Tenancy Legislation Committee to the vote of the Legislative Council; and

(b) if so, when?

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" The answer to clause (a) is in the negative.

The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to G.O. No. 2466, Law (General), dated 11th August 1927, which has been placed on the table of the House.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he is aware that this does not come under the exceptions to clause (3) of section 72-D ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid, that is calling for an opinion "

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member the details of the answer? We had a Government Order placed on the table of the House yesterday. In that Government Order the sum of Rs. 30,000 is distributed as follows :—

	RS.					
Pay of officers	14,000
Pay of establishment	3,000
Allowances	12,000
Contingencies	1,000

May I know whether there are other officers on this Committee except the President Mr. Raghavayya, the Secretary, and Mr. Pate whose pay is included in this sum of Rs. 14,000 ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" No. There are no other officers on the Committee."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" So that the Collector's pay is not included in this ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" No, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Is it the intention of the Government to relieve the Collector of his ordinary duties as Collector ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" No, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Are there other kinds of allowances in addition to travelling allowance contemplated in this head ' Allowances —Rs. 12,000 ' ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I do not think so."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government intend submitting this expenditure to the vote of the Council? That question has not been answered."

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"The answer is in the negative."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"May I ask under what provision of law this power has been exercised?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act"

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Is it for the carrying on of a department that this expenditure has been incurred in emergency?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"The power vests in His Excellency the Governor."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act says: 'the Governor shall have power in cases of emergency to authorize such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the province, or for the carrying on of any department ...' I am asking for information, if my hon. Friend can oblige me, whether the reference to section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act is to the first portion of that section or the second portion. There are two contingencies under which His Excellency can exercise this power. May I ask whether this expenditure was authorized by His Excellency the Governor for the safety or tranquillity of the province or for the carrying on of a department?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"His Excellency authorized the expenditure under clause (b) of section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"May I know whether this expenditure was authorised for the safety or tranquillity of the province or for the carrying on of any department?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether any advice was given to His Excellency the Governor by the department concerned?"

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"May I know whether my hon. Friend, the Law Member, is prepared to answer this question? If so, may I ask him to state—it is not a matter asking for opinion—whether His Excellency the Governor sanctioned this expenditure for the safety or tranquillity of the province or for the carrying on of any department?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"It is not stated in His Excellency's order."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It is because it is not stated in the order that I want the information from the hon. Member. We would not have troubled him if it had been stated in the order. That is why we want to know whether His Excellency the Governor authorized the expenditure for the safety or tranquillity of the province or for the carrying on of any department."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think a question as to the circumstances under which His Excellency the Governor sanctioned the expenditure can be put. Perhaps hon. Members will be quite in order to ask what advice the Government tendered to His Excellency the Governor and the head under which they advised him to act."

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Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ May I know whether any advice was tendered to His Excellency the Governor by the hon. the Law Member as to whether this amount was necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the province or for the carrying on of any department ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ His Excellency made his order on the 26th July ; I was not then in charge of this portfolio and consequently I tendered no advice to His Excellency.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ There is continuity in the office of Law Member ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I do not find any specific note on this point written to His Excellency the Governor by the hon. the Law Member who recommended the issue of the order.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to give us an answer on the point day after to-morrow, i.e., in the next sitting of the Council ? Will he kindly make inquiries from his office as to whether any note went to His Excellency the Governor on this matter and give us a reply at question time day after to-morrow ? ”

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“ May I know under whose advice this power was exercised by His Excellency the Governor ? Were the Law officers of the Crown consulted in the matter ? ”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Was any advice given at all to His Excellency the Governor ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The papers were submitted to His Excellency the Governor by the Secretariat in the usual way through the Members concerned.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ I am asking whether any advice was given at all. It does not relate to the Members concerned at all.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Mr. President, with reference to question No. 109, the Secretariat has sent to your office simply this answer : ‘ the information has been called for and it will be furnished to the hon. Member on receipt.’ I would submit that if the information is ready now as regards this particular case, the answer may be put on the agenda of next day’s meeting. Secondly, as a matter of general principle, as you have already stated once, the Government may apply for extension of time, whenever necessary. Otherwise, if after this question was received, information had been called for and was ready, I would request that it may be furnished to us at the next day’s meeting. These questions are put to raise supplemental questions and also to see that the answers are published. There will be no good in our getting the answers individually. I request that this may be done as a matter of general principle so that Members may have an opportunity of putting supplemental questions.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ As to this particular question, the hon. Member in charge may agree to have a special question put and answered on a convenient day during this session because the hon. Member in charge says that he has got the answer ready. As to the procedure to be adopted in future, it is a matter to be examined and necessary action will be taken in due course.”

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II

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

1. The Secretary laid on the table copies ^a of statement showing additions and reductions in non-voted appropriations sanctioned by the Government during 1926-27.

2. The Secretary laid on the table copies of G.O. ^b No. 914, Development, dated 22nd June 1927, recording the audit report and accounts of the Chenat Nair Exploitation unit for the year 1925-26. ^{a.m.} 11-45

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III

MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY—*cont.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar has applied for my consent to move an adjournment of the business of the Council to discuss what he regards an urgent matter of public importance. The House is aware that we are in the midst of an important motion intended to express no confidence in the Ministers, and from the number of hon. Members who have asked me to permit them to speak on this motion, I am almost certain that the discussion of the motion will not be concluded before 2-30 p.m. to-day. According to existing arrangements, there is no meeting of the Council to-morrow. For the two days of this monthly meeting still left, viz., the 26th and 27th, I have already given my consent to two other hon. Members to move the adjournment of the Council for the purpose of discussing two other definite matters of urgent public importance. In these circumstances, I regret that it is impossible for me to give my consent to Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar to make his motion.”

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR (*cont.*) :—“ Yesterday I said that the record of the actual performances of the Ministry apart from their promises was barren and empty. Sir, I need not remind the hon. Ministers of that well-known saying that the road to a certain place is paved with good intentions. The question naturally arises how the present Ministry is different from its predecessors. Of course, it has been repeatedly said by themselves and by their partisans that a period of nine months is too short a period for them to pick up work. But may I remind them that, after all, the allotted span of their official life is only three years and if nine months are not sufficient even to make a beginning, I would like to know whether there can be any promise of future improvement. Sir, if I remember right, two Members of the present Ministry voted with us in the no confidence motion which was moved against the previous Ministry in the year 1923 and one of the grounds for that motion was that that Ministry was entirely communal in its outlook. I would therefore ask the present Ministry whether they differ in any way from that Ministry as regards their communal outlook. It has been commented upon by the leading Anglo-Indian paper of Madras—a paper not unfriendly to the Ministry—and that paper also pertinently asks the question ‘ what is there to differentiate the present Ministry from the previous one? ’

^a Printed separately.

^b Placed on Editors' Table.

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"Let us now examine some of the actual performances of this Ministry. I have already devoted some time to the work of my hon. Friend, the Chief Minister, and on account of his importance, I cannot afford to take leave of him so soon. Let us take the most important department which is under his control, viz., the Local Self-Government Department. I would like to ask him whether even after nine months there are not cases in his office wherein he had passed definite orders but those orders have not even left his office for two, three or even more months. I can also mention several other instances, but I think it is unnecessary to go into details since other speakers have dwelt on them. But may I ask him whether there were not cases where before formal orders were issued from his office the information leaked out to the parties who were affected by those orders and those parties took advantage of the opportunity in time to prepare themselves for any consequences which those orders might have had upon them? Is this the state of affairs which bears in its womb the promise of greater improvement in the near future? The only other instance which I wish to refer to about the efficiency of the Local Self-Government Department is this: the attitude of that department regarding the presidential election to the Salem District Board. To speak mildly, it is a bungling of the worst kind and even those who have no sympathy, political or otherwise, with the person whom it was sought by the Government's action to displace from the presidentship, even they were disgusted with the clumsy manner in which the Chief Minister dealt with this particular business.

"Then, again, I have to mention his latest performance. In his projected G O. No. 2945, which is directed against presidents of district, taluk and union boards, the hon. the Chief Minister would seem to think that his regime should be perpetuated by the creation of an altogether new offence, an offence which seeks to punish public-spirited people who have come forward to do public service.

"Even if I had any compunction to speak in support of this motion, after I had read the speech of the hon. the Chief Minister at the European Association, such compunctions have gone. For the sake of a half dozen votes which, after all, is the maximum that the Chief Minister can get from Europeans, he unfortunately contradicted his whole previous career by saying things to please certain quarters which in calmer moments he would not have perhaps said. He said at the European Association meeting that non-co-operation movement has failed. I am very much surprised at this. The verdict of the country given, not years back, but only so recently as on 8th November last, must have told him that the verdict of the country was for non-co-operation, and the country has returned to the Council a very large number of men who have pinned their faith, their unswerving faith, to the cause of non-co-operation. Now if the hon. the Chief Minister says that the non-co-operation movement is dead for the sake of a few paltry votes, I will have to give up all hopes regarding him. Sir, I have said enough to show that the hon. the Chief Minister has done nothing to justify our confidence in him.

"I would now come to the hon. the Third Minister. That gentleman deserves very delicate handling at our hands. He is not accustomed to lime-light or what is called political or public life. When he was canvassing support from his electorate, he put forth before them nothing higher than a place in the Council so that he might devote some attention to irrigation problems which were neglected hitherto. One morning, when the Minister's

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crown was placed on his wondering head he felt like the boy king of Romania, rubbed his eyes and began to wonder whether he would be in a position to do anything and in his utter bewilderment thought aloud. But good gentleman as he is, he saw that total prohibition was a thing which could be and ought to be introduced in this province, but within a short while after he assumed office, from total prohibition he has had to come down to cautious experiments in two districts. The secret has been divulged as regards the name of one district and as regards the other we are left to guess. But later he has strived to hedge this modest proposal with so many impossible conditions, that people ought to be prepared to tax themselves and practice self-denial and so on and so forth. In this halting fashion he has put forward his policy of prohibition.

"Sir, I can give instances to show that even after four or five months of continued agitation, he has not been pleased to interfere with the location of even a single arrack shop in a mufassal town planted in the very midst of labour area and in the midst of dwelling houses. He has expressed his inability to usefully interfere even in such a small matter. In my district of North Arcot, since he has assumed charge of his onerous office, the number of drink shops has gone up by one, I am told. That is the improvement which the hon. the Third Minister can claim. But I cannot blame him; for, 12 noon. thirty years of public service are enough to crush any push or grit out of any ordinary mortal.

"I cannot however leave the Second Minister, the practical politician, without disussing him at some length. He is easily the cleverest of the three Ministers. With an air of piety, talk pitched in a key of other worldliness and repeated references to the evanescence of pomp and power, he is well able to keep us in ignorance of the principles he observes or the policy he is going to adopt. This is all the more regrettable when we remember that he is in charge of the nation-building departments. In the field of Co-operation, of Agriculture and of Industry, he has not been able to practically achieve even a tithe of what his numerous speeches have led the public to believe. In the matter of co-operation, he has been told times without number that the co-operative movement in this Presidency is steadily going from bad to worse. If I am not mistaken, he has been convinced that reorganization of the department has made it top-heavy, creating a costly set of deputy registrars although he has not been able to increase the number of inspectors. This may be a bad legacy from his predecessor in office; but the moment he is convinced that the legacy is a bad one is it not his duty to set about rectifying it? In some places, even his own subordinates are able to thwart his good intentions. In one instance at least, a deputy registrar was able successfully to thwart his wishes by practically refusing to register some important changes in the by-laws which alone would have enabled co-operative societies to borrow to the extent of their requirements. This is the state of affairs under his management.

"Sir, it is a well-known fact that the millstone of debt is hanging from the necks of the poor ryots and the hon. Minister is at the same time aware that there is plenty of money both in the central banks and in the provincial bank. A simple device by which this plethora of money will be made available to the people at the other end has not strangely enough suggested itself to him. Take the case of land mortgage banks. It is one of the recognized ways to remove the heavy indebtedness of the ryot. What has the hon.

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Minister done to bring them into existence? His Joint Registrar who seems to exist more for the pay than for efficiency was on special duty, I believe, for six months, and at the end of this incubation period brought forward a scheme which unfortunately did not meet with the approval of those who can speak with authority on the subject. It is no wonder that the gentleman who was lifted from the clerical cadre and has had no university education or training in economics was not able to prepare a suitable scheme. He brought forward a scheme of make-shift land mortgage banks and, when it is not appreciated, the department stand on their prestige and will not institute the banks but allow lakhs and crores of rupees obtained at low rates of 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to lie idle in the central banks while the ryots find it difficult to get money even at the high rate of $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. This is the worst commentary on the incompetence of the administration of the Department of Co-operation.

"I shall give another example. It will be remembered by hon. Members that the House wanted to recommend to Government the appointment of a committee to go into the working of the co-operative movement in this Presidency. The motion was, thanks to this stratagem of the hon. Minister, allowed to be talked out. As soon as the session was over, knowing full well that the searchlight of public opinion would be turned upon him he came forward with a proposal for appointing a committee on co-operation as a matter of grace on his part. May I ask him in all humility what has become of that committee? Who form its personnel? Are six long months not enough for announcing the personnel and settling the terms of reference? Does he want another two and a half years so that at the end of the triennium he may add this also to the catalogue of his good intentions left unfulfilled?"

"As regards the other department under his charge, the department of agriculture, he himself divulged the ugly fact the other day that the improvements discovered by the department have not reached the ryots. This unfortunate truth is one which is already too well known to all. Might I ask him, Sir, what he has done to spread the knowledge of these improved methods among the ryots? As regards a secondary occupation to the people, it was only this morning that we had what we might perhaps regard as the first fruits of his efforts in the direction of the development of cottage industries in the shape of a short report. Whether it will be the only fruit, I cannot foretell.

"The Director of Agriculture, the head of one of the departments under the hon. Minister, one day came out with a proposal which would, as if by magic, solve the problem of unemployment. His proposal was this: If you give each graduate—I am glad to see so many of them here to-day—Rs. 5,000 and 3 acres of land he can produce a magnificent income of Rs. 300 a year. May I ask Mr. Anstead if a graduate has Rs. 5,000 and some acres of land whether he would need the advice of Mr. Anstead at all to earn Rs. 25 a month?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"On a point of order, Sir, is the hon. Member in order in putting questions to a person who is not in this House?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Will the hon. Member please repeat his point of order?"

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The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"The point of order is whether the hon. Member is entitled to put questions to a person who is not a member of this House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"When such questions are put, the Member of Government in charge of the subject is expected to answer them."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I am sorry that the hon. Mr. Moir did not perhaps hear me aright. I did not put a question to Mr. Anstead. I only said that I would ask Mr. Anstead. This is simply a recognized literary form of speech and I am sorry I was misunderstood."

"Another great achievement of Mr. Anstead is his latest discovery that the salvation of the country, especially the solution of the problem of unemployment, lies in our young men studying the *pocchis* (insects) in our backyards. That is his latest exploit. He very seriously says that if the minds of our youth are trained towards a study of these things, they will gradually come to study the nature of animal pests and the vegetable pests and in the end duly become successful agriculturists. In the meantime the unemployed are, I take it, to die of starvation. The departmental heads under the hon. Minister's charge are not doing any serious work. It is no wonder that they do not do anything when the head of the administration himself is busy catching votes."

"As regards the Department of Industries, may I ask the hon. Minister what are the qualifications of the heads of the department who have been in charge of industries? Does any civilized country appoint as Director of Industries a man for the simple reason that he cannot be provided for elsewhere, or do they take into consideration his capacity to help the existing industries and to create new ones? What is the use of appointing lay men to the post of Director of Industries? Moreover these men are changed too often. To-day he has to legislate in the Assembly and to-morrow perhaps somewhere else and on other days he is put in charge of the Department of Industries. Has the Minister fought with the Government for better hands and better facilities to justify his existence there? I do not want to refer in detail to such institutions as the Jam factory managed by Mrs. Bryant with a Mr. Bryant to manage I know not what, or the preparation of unsaleable sardines which have found their way back to their original home—the Bay of Bengal from which they came; but I should like to ask him what he has done to improve the supply of good manures either through the Agricultural Department, or through the Co-operative Department. He has formulated no scheme for the manufacture of manures scientifically. May I ask him whether he has studied the development of agriculture in Ireland and how there the Irish Agricultural Organization Society laid the foundation of Irish agricultural prosperity? May I also ask him, Sir, what he has done for the existing manure societies either by lending them money at cheap rates or by giving them expert advice or in other ways? Is he afraid of opposing the vested interests of a certain European firm of manure manufacturers who are making lakhs and lakhs of money by means of the manufacture of scientific manures? Would it be considered impertinent if I ask him that question?"

"The hon. Minister said in March last that he had under his consideration the question of reducing the fee for the hire of the boring apparatus. We are now in August and probably the matter is still under consideration (A voice : 'Perhaps he will make an announcement to-day regarding his decision.') I shall be glad if my speech should have that good result."

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"As regards the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, the hon. Minister has said, more than once, that he is convinced of the need for important amendments; but still, though he has had the assistance of an expert committee, the amending Bill is still in the womb of the future.

"Sir, I should like to ask what the Ministers have done to make us change our views about diarchy and vote for their retention in office. As I have stated already their promises are many but their performances amount to nothing. What substantial things have they done for the province? What measures have they taken to lighten the taxation in this country, to reduce the heavy load of land revenue? I want to know whether they have got, either in their brains or elsewhere in the shape of a future Government Order, any scheme for the improvement of the wretched condition of the rural population in this province. Have they got any scheme of retrenchment? When they do not vouchsafe retrenchment even as regards their own salaries, how can they think of retrenchment in other directions?

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"If they have done something by way of fight with the Reserved half, if they have striven to make their influence felt on the Reserved half, if they have succeeded to make the administration turn a new leaf in the governance of this province, these would have been something to induce us to support the Ministers or change our attitude towards diarchy. But such evidence has been lacking, woefully lacking, during these nine months of their existence. At least the outside world has not heard of any instance in which the Ministers have been able to influence the Reserved half. The hon. Mr. Moir will, I hope, excuse me when I say that he is still the dominating mother-in-law of this 'happy' family and all the Ministers have to speak or even breathe in eternal fear of this mother-in-law. The Finance Secretariat, as everybody knows, is still the charnel-house of all popular proposals. The people have not seen any signs of improvement, either present or prospective, as a result of the nine months' working of diarchy under the new Ministers. In their feverish anxiety to stick to their seats they have, in another place some days ago, tried to draw a red-herring across our path by dwelling on the consequences of passing such a resolution and the chaos that might result. This is probably intended for the delectation of the members of the European Association. Anyhow it is a public utterance and I am entitled to make use of it. We on this part of the House are not terrified if any such calamities as are portended occur. We have no fear of the possibility that His Excellency the Governor may resume the administration of the transferred departments. We are not afraid of that proposition because we are sure that our position then will be no worse than it is to-day. For this Ministry is no more 'responsible' than they.

"Another bogey has been set on foot, viz., the effect which our action is likely to have on the Reforms Commission. I am not afraid of that calamity either. The worst that that Commission can do is to take away diarchy. I say then 'so much the better'. The real spirit of non-co-operation will then appear in the land not to fleet away but to remain. That is the consummation which every Congressman devoutly wishes and which he hopes will be fulfilled. Nor am I afraid that the heavens will fall or a great calamity will happen if these gentlemen are turned out, gentlemen with no party, with no professed principles and with no sanction of the electorate behind them.

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"I wish to say a word or two about the moral aspect of the question. As is well known, the Ministerialists had, when they went to the polls, no idea of acceptance of office or taking up the Ministry. The question did not arise and could not arise then. They did not expect, and they could not have humanly expected, the contingency that has arisen. Is it not then fair that they should seek the suffrage of the electorate again before accepting the situation which they could not have foreseen? It is a well-known fact that they have functioned here for the last nine months by the suffrage of the dominant party in the Council. Now, that the two organized parties in the House have said, however politely it may be, that it is time they vacate their seats, is it not fair and in keeping with the established usage of political life that they should gracefully retire, seek re-election and, if possible, come back in greater numbers? Instead of following that straight course, if they move heaven and earth to hold tightly to their position and to strive continuously to get a few more votes, I do not think I can find words sufficiently strong to condemn that action. I know that the House will pronounce its verdict in the course of the day. If there are any waverers here hesitating whether they should support this motion or not, I would give them the last and, I hope, a clinching argument. Diarchy has been pronounced unworkable from its very birth; stars of evil portent attended its birth. I have not heard of at least one province which has a kind word to say about diarchy. In our own Province Lord Pentland condemned it. In Bengal it was wrecked. In Central Provinces that ill fated child met with no better fate. Even in the United Provinces, where at least loyalty would have required that the scheme of Curtis and Morris should get their support, it has been condemned with no less severity. Every prominent man of any importance in any part of the world has condemned and justly condemned the system of diarchy. Even the Raja of Panagal, in the year 1924, when giving evidence before the Muddiman Committee, has stated in the clearest possible terms that diarchy is unworkable and, if what we hear is correct, in the year 1925 he actually tendered his resignation on the ground that diarchy was unworkable. But if these three gentlemen come forward in the year of grace 1927 and say in the face of such universal condemnation that diarchy is workable, that assertion cannot find an echo in any part of the world. That and that fact alone, I would submit, is sufficient to make up the minds of the waverers to vote for the proposition that is now before the House."

* Mr. N. SIVA RAJ :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion and, in doing so, I wish to be brief in stating my point of view. From the speeches that have been made on the Opposition side, I gather that this motion of no confidence is sought to be justified on two grounds, one of which is general and pertains to constitutional aspect of the matter and the other seems to be directed against the Ministry. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, made it appear that diarchy is a dead horse and that he has come to bury it with the aid of the chief mourners, my hon. Friends of the Justice party. In his funeral oration, if I may say so, he invited the attention of the House to certain aspects of the no-confidence motion, chief of which is the constitutional aspect. He, along with other hon. Members, pointed out the unworkability of the system of diarchy and no reference was made to the present Ministry or even to the other Members of the Cabinet, including His Excellency the Governor. I find that his argument is nothing but a repetition of the old slogan of the Congress party, as was admitted by one of the speakers on the Swarajists' side. I say that that slogan

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has lost its value, if it had any, since November last and after the general election in 1926. Before that time it could be said that it had an election value about it. I find now that even persons of such eminent political standing as Dr. Ansari have said that, when the Swarjya party is once in the Council, they must go to the full length of accepting office and working it to the best advantage of the country. (A voice:—There is difference of opinion.) I am not concerned with the difference of opinion that may exist between the Members of the various Nationalist parties. What I am concerned with is that a person like Dr. Ansari, who will be elected as President of the ensuing Congress, is of that opinion. When such is the state of affairs with regard to the Swarajya party, I do not see why they should now come and move this vote of no confidence, basing their arguments on the unworkability of the diarchic system. We, on this side of the House, feel that diarchy is workable and that it ought to be worked especially at a time when a lot of money is available for the Transferred departments. We feel that we must oppose the motion before the House. I say that this argument of unworkability of diarchy is the stock argument of those who fail to understand or refuse to understand the exact nature and scope of the Government of India Act of 1919. It was never meant even to be a particular stage in the development of the constitution of India. It was merely introduced just to give, during this period of transition, training to our people in the system of administration, especially in the system of representative Government and it was never meant to be a landmark or a stage in the development of the constitution of India. It was said that it was an experiment in India on the success of which other developments and other reforms were to be introduced in India. When that is the scope to the Government of India Act, it is the bounden duty of every one interested in the political advancement of India to see that diarchy is worked to the fullest advantage of the people, especially, as I said, at a time when we have got some money to work the Transferred departments. In the speech to the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, reference was made to a certain aspect of the constitutional position of the Ministers in the present Council. Not only he, but also other hon. Members who followed him, stated that this Ministry had not got the support of a majority of the elected Members of this House and they based their argument on the convention borrowed from Western constitutions. They say that a Ministry, which does not command the support of the majority of elected Members in this House, has no business to continue in office, even if the Ministers have the support of the nominated and official Members of the Government and have an absolute majority in the last instance. May I ask the Leader of the Opposition whether a Ministry which has an absolute majority consisting of the nominated Members, the Officials and a few elected members opposed to it can continue in office if it has a majority of elected members with it? It may be a peculiar constitutional anomaly. This constitutional anomaly will not exist here if another constitutional anomaly did not also exist. So far as I know, nowhere have we seen a party which though commanding the greatest number of elected Members in the Council has yet refused to accept office. That is a new disease that has crept into our constitution and it requires a new remedy. Hence the formation of a Ministry from among the Independent Members. Even though the Ministry does not command a majority of the elected Members, we are in ever increasing numbers and have a greater majority than the Justice party which was routed at the general election on account of its policy whatever that may be.

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"In this connection, Mr. President, I request your permission to refer to one particular matter, viz., the position of the nominated Members in this House. The Swarajist section of the House referred to the somewhat disadvantageous position that the nominated Members occupy in this Council. It is not unusual for some hon. Members to have a fling at us and to say that we are the nominees of the Government. I wish to say at once that they are far wrong when they say so. As a matter of fact, so far as the nominated Members who represent the Depressed Classes are concerned, they have got the confidence of the whole community throughout the country. Even at the time when we came into the Council, we came with the avowed object of supporting the constitution. We did not come to the Council and change our views later on. It is only such people as hold that kind of view that are usually nominated to the various bodies—those who are prepared to work the constitution as it exists.

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"Now let me pass on, Sir, to the other aspect of the unworkability of the system of diarchy. In this connection, I must refer to the observations made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar. He said that diarchy is unworkable not because of its intrinsic nature, but because of the fact that a certain section of the Reserved Half, or perhaps the whole Reserved Half is opposed to the Transferred Half. Now, Sir, if that is the reason why the Justice party refuses to allow us to work it, I may tell my friend, with some amount of confidence, that our Ministers at the present moment command the co-operation of the Reserved Half. (Hear, hear.) If that is the only ground on which they are going to oppose the system of diarchy, I may say that that contingency of a certain section of the Reserved Half working against the Transferred Half does not exist now. That is so far as the constitutional position of the no-confidence motion is concerned.

"Now, Sir, I must make one or two references to the conduct of the Ministry, especially to the question of nominations. Mr. Krishnan Nayar pointed out yesterday that two members from the Depressed Classes, my friend, Mr. Gangadhara Siva, and myself, had been nominated to one or other of the local bodies—whether it is a District Educational Council or a District or Taluk Board, it does not matter. I merely wish to say this much, that the Ministry did not do anything out of the way, and they cannot be blamed for what they have done, in selecting people who were practically the only people available to fill up the places. I think my hon. Friend will agree with me when I say that it is very difficult to find out suitable men. If we were selected, it was because it was necessary and because other persons could not be selected to fill up places in those local bodies.

"I think I had better leave the Ministers themselves to defend their actions and their conduct, so far as the various personal charges that have been levelled against them and their administration of the Transferred Subjects are concerned. But generally, Mr. President, I wish to make it quite clear that this motion of no confidence coming, as it does, at this stage, seems to be based not so much on logic as upon expediency, and as such it does not deserve the support of any of the Members, at any rate, the support of those Members who sincerely feel in their hearts that having come to the Council, it is their duty to work the constitution, especially after the opinion expressed by Dr. Ansari that the Swaraj party should come and work the constitution. With these words, Mr. President, I oppose the motion."

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* **THE RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" Mr. President, I think I had better not be content with the contribution of a silent vote on an occasion like this when the motion debated involves issues, of a serious nature and in the debate itself a great deal has to be said about the change of attitude on the part of the party to which I have the privilege to belong. Some hon. Members seem to deprecate the change and say that it is rather sudden and uncalled for. Some others whose sensitiveness to the idea of the existence of the Justice party is well known went so far as to suggest unworthy motives for the change. I feel, therefore, called upon to say a few words in justification of my party's changed attitude towards the question of working diarchy and show how utterly unwarranted the suggestions are. My party, Sir, like many parties of its kind, parties which stand for orderly progress, started with a bias in favour of the Reforms of 1920. The members of the party felt that it would be unfair to denounce the Reforms without giving them a trial. The party resolved to work the diarchy. Accordingly in 1920 the members of the party stood for elections and came out successful. They formed a strong majority in the first Council. They accepted office which had been offered to them by the then Governor, His Excellency Lord Willingdon. They endeavoured to work the Reforms to the best of their abilities. To what extent they succeeded in their endeavour it is not for us, nor for our political opponents to estimate. I would leave the task of estimating that to the future historians of the administration of this Presidency to perform in a calm atmosphere free from the whirlwinds of political and communal prejudices. Sir, the system of diarchy is a delicate machine to be handled. It can only be managed under ideal conditions. In fact, we worked it under such conditions during the first three years of our Ministry. We had a clear majority in the Legislative Council, and the relations between the two halves of the Government were harmonious. After the expiry of the three years when the Second Council was formed, there was a change in conditions.

" Our majority went down to a mere working majority. The relations between the two sides of the Government were far from being harmonious. 'The Cabinet was no more a 'Happy Home.' Sir, it is enough to jeopardize diarchy if one member on the Executive Council makes up his mind to undermine the strength of the Ministry. The members on the Reserved Side are not responsible to the Council. They have extensive patronage and official influence. We then began to experience the difficulty in working the diarchic system of Government. My hon. Friend, Sir Patro, and myself expressed in our memoranda to the Muddiman Committee our views regarding the defects of a diarchic system of Government and the difficulties in working it. I stated in my note that what the period of ten years was expected to teach, the period of three years had taught. Diarchy, under ordinary conditions, is unworkable. Later on, we had to experience greater difficulties, so much so that in 1925, I insisted upon the acceptance of my resignation. But I was prevailed upon to reconsider my resignation on the assurance that the difficulties we were experiencing would disappear. Having experienced these difficulties, it is no wonder if the party's faith in diarchy is shaken. The acceptance of office by the present Ministry which has no following worth the name in the Legislative Council or outside which has no policy of its own, and their continuance in office after they were being defeated, however, served as the last straw on the camel's back. The party felt that if such was possible under the present constitution, that constitution

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was no good. They argue that such acceptance of and such continuance in office is the very negation of a responsible Government. They think that instead of that form of Government we may, with advantage, go back to the old form of Government. There are some among us who shall believe that diarchy can be worked under favourable conditions; but such conditions do not ordinarily obtain. At all events, my party feels that it cannot take up the responsibility of accepting office in the present conditions.

"It is for this reason that our confederation at Coimbatore passed a resolution expressing our inability to accept office as matters stand at present. If others who are competent to work the Reforms accept office, we can have no constitutional objection. Sir, in view of these facts can it be said that the change in my party's attitude towards diarchy is sudden or uncalled for? We have no confidence in the present Ministry for the reasons that they do not have the support of the elected Members of the Council, that they were repeatedly defeated in the Council, and that their administration has not been satisfactory. I support the motion."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, let me, through you, Sir, convey to the House my appreciation of the fact that speeches made by Members on the opposite benches and on the benches below the gangway have been of such a nature that I should thank them for the moderation with which their thoughts have been expressed. My hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition's speech was entirely devoted to diarchy, though of course the personalities of the Ministers could not be avoided, and he had a fling or two of his own. Next came my hon. friend, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, who, of course, made one or two definite allegations against the Ministers. Mr. Krishnan Nayar, who followed him, poured his vials of gentle wrath on my devoted head. I call it gentle because, as I said when I began, speeches on the other side of the House have been of a very moderate kind. Mr. Ramachandra Reddi referred especially to what he called 'the recent Government Order'. May I remind him, Sir, of the fact that it is not a Government Order but only a draft notification?"

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"A matter of personal explanation, Sir. What I wanted . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"May I request the hon. Member to wait till the end of the Chief Minister's speech to make his personal explanation."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The necessity for that notification was impressed upon the Government and it has been made evident by questions asked on the floor of this very House; we felt, Sir, that no rule without a sanction could be enforced, and we had to think of a method of sanction. As I have said, the order has not been passed. It is only a draft notification, and if when criticisms are made on this notification, other methods could be found by which the rule could be enforced, the Government will be only too pleased to accept that method, because nobody likes to avoid taking a case to a court of law as much as the Government.

"My hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar, dwelt at length on the nominations to the various District Boards. May I say one general thing that among the nominations made there are Swarajists, Justice men, and Independents as well. They have been selected from all parties and the fact that my hon. Friends opposite sit there to-day and are going to vote

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against me this afternoon or whenever the vote is taken will prove the fact that nominations were not made as a matter of bargain? (Hear, hear.) With regard to the Salem District Board, action was taken on the advice of the legal advisers of the Crown and after proper representation by the people who wanted the Government to interfere in the matter. It is not, as my hon. Friend the Diwan Bahadur made out, that on one fine morning I woke up from sleep and saw a notification in the paper that an election was going to take place in Salem which the Government ought to interfere with. My hon. Friend the Diwan Bahadur from Malabar again made great play about the nomination to the Presidentship of the District Board of West Godavari. May I point out to him that it was done only for a year, that it was a new District Board and that I felt that it should have the best beginning to make good and, as my hon. Friend has himself admitted, no better person than Mr. Peddiraju could have been selected. May I also point out to my hon. Friend that he is wrong in his facts, for the resolution of the Legislative Council with regard to nomination of presidents was carried as far back as December 1923. But since then, Mr. Moidu, of course, was nominated to the Malabar District Board. I do not cavil at that because he belongs to a minority community as was rightly pointed out by my hon. Friend, the Diwan Bahadur. But, Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu and Mr. Narasimhachari were both nominated as District Board Presidents by a Gazette notification, dated 8th July 1924. May I, in all humility, ask my hon. Friend, the Diwan Bahadur, what minority communities those two gentlemen represent. [A voice: Are not Brahmans a minority community?] They may be a minority community, but it has long been understood that Brahman gentlemen can take care of their own interests. (Laughter.) Then, Sir, with regard to the charge of communalism which was thrown at my face by my hon. Friend from North Arcot who also hails from my own district, Salem, may I point out to him that he was also a party to a resolution which has been adopted as the policy of the United Nationalists that as long as there are communal inequalities in the services we, as a party, should see that such inequalities were removed, though however the question of efficiency should always be placed in the forefront. I have not moved one step further from that proposition except to see that non-Brahmans, Muhammadans, Christians, Anglo-Indians and other communities have their due representation in the services. And I think even my hon. Friends in the Reserved Half, for whom I have no business to speak, even they have accepted that dictum and the issue of the Government Order on communal representation in the services stands as an answer to the question asked by my hon. Friend from North Arcot.

"I will next go to the charge that our promises have been many but the results barren. That is the gravest of the charges levelled at the Ministers by my hon. Friend from North Arcot. He said our existence being only for three years here, we should have had a cut and dry programme within these nine months. If hon. Members opposite, Members belonging to the Swarajya Party are willing to take up office to-day, I would be the first person to quit this office and then, after nine months I am sure that I shall be able to level on them the same criticism that I see levelled at me to-day. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: That is why we won't take up office). I am not attacking the diarchical system at all. I am talking even of a system which will be one of complete responsibility to this Legislative Council where every member sitting on this bench will be an elected member of the House. Even

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under those ideal conditions I declare that nine months will be a short time to put forward any programme or policy. My hon. Friend from South Kanara who represents the Christian constituency is always accustomed to question many things. Coming to the fact that I mentioned before the European Association that non-co-operation has failed, may I declare here, Sir, that I would have said it even to an assembly composed of hundreds of Congressmen for the simple reason that it has failed. Dr. Ansari, the President-elect of the Congress, or rather the person who is going to be elected President, has declared that the methods of non-co-operation have failed and if people have faith in Councils and enter them, they should try to co-operate and try to get the best out of them. That is my answer to the question of my hon. Friend, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar.

"I am nearly done, Sir, because I mean to have a few words at the end of the day if time permits. I wish now only to say this, that the Ministers here have tried to work for the progress of the people and are succeeding in their efforts to a great extent."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, having worked successfully the Reforms Scheme, as outlined in the Government of India Act, I feel bound to express my view that it is not unworkable under any circumstances. I am not sure that I agree with some of the observations made on the floor of the House in regard to this matter. No one denies that the scheme is beset with defects and difficulties and that it is a delicate machinery to handle. My first impressions were given in a memorandum prepared for the Reforms Enquiry Committee. Perfection is not claimed for the scheme by its authors. With social and political growth change is inevitable as it is intended to be a transitional stage in the evolution of full responsible Government for India. The successful working of the scheme depends upon the existence of three main conditions—

- (1) an elected majority for the Ministry;
- (2) harmony between two halves of Government; and
- (3) a constitutional opposition in the House with a definite policy and programme to be able to form an alternative Ministry.

"If any one of these conditions does not exist, the system is bound to fail ultimately. It is the duty of every constitutionalist to work the reforms as they are to the best advantage of the people and not to use the power thereby to serve only party ends. If a dispassionate examination of the position that now arose in the province be made, it will be found that the opportunities for popular service are not encouraging. It is to be regretted that the Ministers should be in office, admittedly, by the precarious neutrality of the majority party whose avowed object is to throw out diarchy and not to work the Reforms Scheme as it is and which does not therefore form a constitutional opposition. Again, it is deplorable that recent events in the administration of the departments do not indicate proper political judgment; injudicious or arbitrary use of power created an atmosphere of distrust. It is fully recognized that there will be a gap in the constitution of Government if the Ministry fails in the present circumstances. But one cannot gamble or play with the rights and privileges of the electorates under the Act. This House must take the responsibility and arrive at a definite decision. Whatever may be the result of the motion

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the position of the Ministry will be one of increasing difficulty and misery in the day to day work in the Council to be able to carry out a programme. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar struck the note of warning. There must be a reorganization of political parties and a readjustment of political programmes tending towards unity and constructive work. In the midst of strifes by parties or for power and office, the economic and industrial development of the people should not be lost sight of nor allowed to suffer."

1 p.m. * The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I do not propose, Sir, to detain the attention of the House for a very long time; nor is it my intention to refer to the many little incidents connected with the subjects in my charge that have been mentioned by hon. Members. I think, Sir, that I would rather prefer to ask the attention of the House for a few minutes to the constitutional aspects of the question alone. I shall first try to make a few remarks about the origin of this no-confidence motion. (Cries of 'Oh!'). It originates from a rather peculiar combination, a combination that under ordinary circumstances one will have had no reason to expect, a combination not with any definite and common aims except the one aim of defeating the Ministry. But, as I said, I shall now pass on merely to the constitutional aspect. It has been said by several speakers on the Opposition side that diarchy was unworkable. Well, I am prepared to join issue with them, and although my experience has been short, I can say from a fairly long experience as an old Government servant that diarchy is workable. Although I am not prepared to say that diarchy is as good as if we had all the subjects under the Ministers, still, as far as it goes, surely the Ministers have got large powers to carry on constructive programmes in the departments in their charge. Can it be said, and can it be said with reason, that for the sake of the millennium you have to throw off all the privileges given to you under the reforms to work the departments in your charge for the safeguarding of public interests and for heeding to the voice of the millions that my Friend, Sir Patro, referred to? Are you to wait till the coming of the millennium and until then adopt this policy? I am as anxious as any Member of this House for the attainment of Swaraj. Well, what are the methods that my friends on the Opposition side advocate for the attainment of this aim? Non-co-operation was advocated. The triple boycott was advocated. Students were called out of their schools, and lawyers were asked to give up their practice, and the Councils were to be boycotted. The students came out of the schools and colleges and went back. Lawyers that gave up their practice except a very few brilliant and honourable exceptions also went back to resume their practice, and as for the Councils, you know the state of things if you look round. After saying that the Councils were useless and after not contesting the elections, they came into the Councils after a short period. (A voice: 'Is it for co-operation, Sir?') Well, I am coming to that. I say with all the emphasis that I can command that it was for co-operation (Voices: 'No, no, not for co-operation'). I can say from my personal experience in the short period that I have been a Minister that I have received co-operation even from hon. Members of the Opposite side. I was asking, Sir, what was the method that my Friends in the Opposition side advocated for the attainment of Swaraj. Did they advocate armed revolution? I can understand if they did that. Looking back into history, I am aware of cases where subject nations have gained independence and liberty by armed revolution. But, in our country it has been deliberately given up and then we entered upon

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the stage of non-violent non-co-operation and after having gone through all its stages, we have come to the stage of believing in the attainment of Swaraj by merely speech-making and that, Sir, is what the wrecking of diarchy means. What is the millennium that is promised after diarchy is wrecked? Let us look round to the history of this movement of wrecking diarchy in other provinces. In Bengal, the country was led to adopt this doctrine of wrecking diarchy and after years of no confidence motions and voting down the Ministers' salaries, we have the spectacle of having the Ministers again (A voice: 'Wait and see'). In the Central Provinces the same thing happened and to-day in the Central Provinces we have a Minister who was one of the stoutest opponents of this diarchic system. With all this experience and with the pronouncements of such a leading light of the Congress as Dr. Ansari (Cries of 'Oh! Oh!') whose opinion is a very valuable one and with your own convictions you can judge for yourselves. I believe and I have very good reason to know that many of those who are now saying that diarchy is unworkable and that they won't accept office, if they come out to speak the truth which is in their heart of hearts, you will know their anxiety for acceptance of office. A good many of those who possibly have come down to-day to say that diarchy is unworkable and that they are not going to ask for office, I believe, in their heart of hearts, have the desire to take up office. If not to-day, if this motion fails, they will wait for the Madras Congress and then we will have another spectacle of having another no-confidence motion when members of the Opposition may become Ministers and believe in accepting office.

'If I am asked, Sir, what my own scheme is for the attainment of Swaraj, (A voice: 'Come on') I would ask those who wish to attain Swaraj, first of all to work to unify the peoples. (A voice: 'Of the world'). Well, our little world here. Abolish caste distinctions, educate the poor and lift them up, so that they will understand what politics is. At present they do not. Having educated them and having worked towards the attainment of the ideals of a united nation, Swaraj will be your own for the asking. (A voice: 'It already is'). It has been stated that one of the reasons for diarchy being unworkable is that under the constitution we have got trouble with the Finance Minister. My Friend, the Finance Minister (A voice: 'No Minister, make him a Minister'), I mean the Finance Member is possibly a troublesome individual. He is equally troublesome to the Ministers as he is to Members of the Reserved Half. While we might in unthinking moments possibly consider that without a Finance Member we shall be happier, I cannot imagine, Sir, any kind of constitution or any form of Government—Swaraj or otherwise—without a Finance Member. (A voice: 'Not a Member like this'). The Finance Member will have, under any constitution, to safeguard the people's money for which he is the custodian. (A voice: 'I want you to be the custodian.') I do not think, Sir, I need say anything about the Secretaries. I do not think it is right to drag in their names in this Council.

"Now, Sir, I wish to conclude and I would only ask those whose duty it is to lead the people to lead them aright. Do not lead them into the deserts, where they will die of hunger and thirst. There is only one road to Swaraj and that I have indicated. Follow that road. (A voice: 'Armed revolution?') By working the constitution. Follow the road of working the constitution for all it is worth. Demonstrate your capability,

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have further subjects transferred under your control (A voice: 'Who is to judge?') You will judge it yourself. Let me continue. I say, Sir, it is the duty of the leaders to follow the right path and that path is the path of working the constitution. Demonstrate your capacity, and unify the people. Follow that path, the path of doing away with differences, of lifting the people; and, instead of spending a disproportionate amount of time to pure politics, devote as much of your time as possible for the advancement of the interests of the people by educating them and doing all that is possible to make them prosperous; and then as sure as any thing as the children of Israel did in following God's pillar of fire will you reach the promised land of Swaraj."

1-15^a * Mr. C. E. Wood :—" Sir, As a small unit attached to no particular party,
P m. we non-official Europeans had hoped to hear some pungent criticisms of the actions or failures of the Ministerial Benches which might enable us to shape our own views and to decide which way to cast our vote when the division time arrives. So far we feel grievously disappointed but can quite appreciate that for that section of the House which has never attempted to work the Government machinery and which unfortunately still declares its desires to avoid doing so any attempt to criticise fairly must be very difficult, and we heartily sympathize with them. It is true that Mr. Adinarayana Chetti appeared to be giving some home thrusts when he spoke this morning, but unfortunately he addressed his remarks very largely to his followers who are seated behind him and it was very difficult for us to ascertain to what extent he had been able to make any points against Government.

"One hon. Member, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, certainly complained about the excessive number of nominations by the party of its friends to various local bodies, but I think the hon. the Chief Minister has answered this charge adequately.

"Further, the hon. Member, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, on the same side of the House as Mr. Krishnan Nayar, complained that this abuse of nomination was one of the outstanding faults of the Justice Party and added his view that that party has been notorious for its misrule for six years. I suggest that Mr. Krishnan Nayar was indulging in the dangerous practice of throwing stones from glass houses.

"Then we have our hon. friend, Mr. Saldanha. He certainly did try yesterday to formulate definite charges against the Ministry of failing to do their duty but made it so obscure to the ordinary laymen what exactly was his complaint that I fear that few of us even at this moment realize what he was complaining about.

"It had something to do with State Aid to Industries and all that I need say about this is that, if it was half as impracticable as most of the suggestions regarding industries with which Mr. Saldhana has honoured this House in the past few years, the Ministry need not tremble because of his wrath. I gathered that the hon. Member made an offer that in certain circumstances he would come over and join the Government Benches, but I notice that the suggestion was not received with wild enthusiasm!

"Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar has made very clear what is the real grievance which has prompted the hon. the Mover of this resolution to move it—he does not want any one to try and carry on the Government; he wants

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some new rules and in the meanwhile is prepared to allow the advance of the country to stop altogether.

"I have a considerable regard for the patriotism of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and would ask him whether his present attitude can be regarded as patriotic. But even though Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti came to curse he remained to bless. He blessed the Excise Minister for his prohibition policy; and yet he wishes to remove him, which seems rather inconsistent! Now this is where we think the Excise Minister is skating on very thin ice and may if he is not very careful shortly fall through and disappear from sight for ever-more.

"Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti asks if we the European Party approve of his prohibition policy. How can we approve of it with the report before us of the Bombay Prohibition Enquiry Committee in which they show that the direct loss of revenue in that Presidency from prohibition would be four crores per annum and the indirect loss two crores per annum, and with all the good-will in the world they cannot suggest sufficient new heads of taxation to cover this loss within two crores. How can we when the country is crying out for more education, more irrigation, more hospitals and advancement of every sort approve such a policy when no one has yet been able to suggest alternative forms of taxation to replace the revenue which would be lost by total prohibition. According to the Bombay report the average consumption of spirit may be taken to be about three drams per head per annum. Is there any reason to cry out in horror because of this? Why, any one of the Europeans on this Bench could consume such a quantity in one hour without the slightest inconvenience resulting. The evil, in our opinion, is being wilfully exaggerated for party reasons. For this reason we honour the reticence of the Chief Minister when at the European Association he kept silent on the matter of prohibition. It may be his pious hope that total prohibition shall come about, but he is not going to be so dishonest as to promise it to the country when he has begun to realize the hardships it would impose. He has as yet made no definite promises and we suggest that he should place his lieutenant, the hon. the Excise Minister, under close arrest in the meanwhile.

"The hon. the Mover made the charge that the representatives of Commerce and Industry are in spirit the representatives of Government. That is not quite true. It is true that the Justice Party had our support when needed, but the Justice Party tried to work the Reforms and met with more success than any other party in India. For that reason we were proud of them and supported them. Our present view is that a party which could work the reforms so successfully and indicated its wish only a few months ago to go on working them and can now join with its natural enemies on the platform of non-co-operation is a party to be rather careful of in the future. We have listened with interest to the explanations of the hon. Members, the Raja of Panagal and Sir A. P. Patro, but with all due respect to those hon. Members the best we can say is that we find those reasons thoroughly unconvincing. I can assure the Mover of the resolution that he will have an illustration of our claim that we are not a Government party if the present Ministry tries to fling away Excise revenue before it can find a substitute for every anna being given up. Such irresponsible action dictated merely by sentiment or party considerations would have our strenuous opposition.

"Our verdict on this debate can only be that it was a poor case from the start very nicely and courteously presented and I hope that I may without

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impertinence offer my congratulations to Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti on the admirable manner in which the debate was initiated by him. But even the charm of its presentation does not detract sufficiently from the badness of the case to win us over to its support."

* **Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI** :—" Mr. President, Sir, this Council has fortunately listened to all the criticisms against the Ministers. But I do not want to go into the question of nominations. There may be, of course, some defects in nominations. But there will be, I fear, such defects whoever might be the Ministers. Perhaps the Ministers themselves have to depend for their information upon other friends in nominating certain individuals. The other thing I would like to say in that connexion is that if Members of this House happen to be nominated, or if Members nominated happen to be Members of the Ministerial Party, that is quite natural. Now, the only safeguard is that the Local Self-Government administration cannot be made a jumping ground for everything, as it has been stated, because if anybody can avail himself of nominations, it is the presidents of local bodies. Fortunately, we have got very few cases of presidents being nominated.

" Now, with regard to the motion before the House, Mr. President, I may say it is based on two grounds, one the constitutional ground and the other the personal ground. We, as a party have been always against the diarchical system of Government. Some hon. Members of this House, including Sir Patro, attempted to show that diarchy could be worked. But we cannot be convinced for a moment that that ideal state of things can be had any time. As it has been well stated and admitted by my hon. Friend the Raja of Panagal, it is impossible to have an ideal state of things always at ordinary times. The Raja Sahib himself stated that it was impossible to work this diarchy. After that, if the European Association is not convinced of the sincerity of the statement, they have not taken a right view of the matter.

" Now, I expected my hon. Friend the Chief Minister to say something with regard to the motion itself. But, instead, he simply satisfied himself by replying to some criticisms. The question is not that there are some defects in their administration, nor is the question whether the Ministry has got sufficient time to have their schemes carried out fully. The question is whether under the present constitution it is proper for the Ministers to continue. We have got, in particular, a claim, I think, on two Ministers, the First Minister and the Second Minister, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. We have no claim whatsoever on the Third Minister, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. I think my hon. Friends on this side are now convinced. I was personally always against Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, and it is for this reason; I have not known that gentlemen, and he, I am told, is a perfect gentleman, and with the noble views that he has expressed now, we are not very much concerned. But my feeling from the beginning was that gentlemen who had no knowledge or experience of politics ought not to be allowed to be Ministers. That is my opinion (laughter). It is not a plaything, it is not service, it is not communal representation, but it is a hard thing to be a Minister, and one who is competent to undertake the responsibility should take up the burden. If this thing had happened in any other country, if any Englishman was offered a Chief Ministership or any other Ministership, he would certainly decline it, and he would say,

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'I have no experience of it. I do not want to have it'. Now, what happened in this case is that the hon. Gentleman who ought to have himself refused the office is nominated with the other two Ministers."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will continue his speech after lunch time. It being 1-30, the Council will now adjourn for lunch and reassemble at 2-30."

The House rose for lunch.

After (Lunch 2-30 p.m.).

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI (*cont.*):—"I was saying that the Third Minister, the hon. Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, ought not to have been there at all. How is it then that we find him occupying one of the ministerial places and who is responsible for this anomaly? I cannot blame the hon. Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, because he could not have been there without the consent of the other Ministers, and, of course, of His Excellency. The Chief Minister and the Second Minister ought to have seen to it that a gentleman who had no previous experience of any of the subjects entrusted to him, who had never had any experience in politics, who did not know the A B C of politics was not there. That is an irony of fate. This would not have been tolerated in any other country, even if the gentleman be of that party to which both the hon. Ministers belonged. I do not know if Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar belongs to any political party whatsoever. Of course, he is described to be an Independent. If that word means independent of any party, of any creed, of any political bias whatever, I could accept that term.

"Now, what are the subjects given to these Ministers and who is responsible for this distribution? We have asked several questions in this Council on the subject, and we were told 'we cannot go into the mind of His Excellency the Governor, and nobody has any responsibility here. Of course, the hon. the Chief Minister can take up even more subjects. He knows how to deal with Education and Local Self-Government. I do not know whether he was in any self-governing municipality or local body. Still we may presume that having been in politics pretty long he can deal with these subjects. But we have to say that he has taken too much responsibility. Perhaps, he was afraid that it was not safe to entrust the subject of Local Self-Government to the Second Minister, probably because it was suspected that he was too much of a nationalist. The Public Works Department was given to him and not to the Third Minister who is well versed in the subject. In these days, when we launch on big schemes, we thought it would be better that a man of his experience, and a retired officer also, would see eye to eye with the Government and would help them in coming to a decision on these matters. But that was not done. For what reason? We do not know what has happened behind the curtain. Perhaps this subject was too sacred or perhaps they have no explanation to offer. With regard to Industries, this was entrusted to the Second Minister. I would like that it had been given to the Third Minister."

Mr. L. K. TULASTHAM :—"On a point of order, Mr. President I really want to know whether the division of portfolios is a thing connected with the motion of noconfidence. Is it one of the duties of the Ministers and how does it come in in the present motion?"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The reference to portfolios is in order." .

* Mr. K. V. B. SWAMI :—" The reason why I dealt with it is if the hon. Gentlemen really wanted to be very useful to the country and very useful to the party which they represent and very useful to themselves, they would have declined to take up subjects of which they have not much knowledge. Perhaps, the hon. Gentlemen thought they are fit to do anything in the world. I am not so sanguine. There are limitations and limitations. That is one matter. The gentlemen on the other side including Sir A. P. Patro have said that diarchy is workable. My Friend, Sir Patro, is very shrewd always; he has put in three conditions; if those conditions are satisfied, it would be proper to try diarchy. It is for this House to decide whether those conditions obtain now. My Friend, Sir Patro, himself admits that these conditions do not exist now. And so he wants to say that it is not proper that the present Ministry should continue.

" I shall refer again to the Third Minister. He was saying—and I thank him from the bottom of my heart for his sincerity—that history shows that swaraj was never got by peaceful means; if anybody wants swaraj he must get it by means of armed rebellion. That was what he said. I am very glad he is so honest and that he gave expression to that conviction of his. If he is an honest man, if he really believes that swaraj cannot be obtained without armed rebellion, and if he believes that the country is doing wrong in adopting peaceful means, he must act up to his convictions and not content himself by merely criticizing others."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I never recommended armed rebellion. I only said that I have known cases in the history of the world where liberty was won through revolution. But the Congress party has rejected it."

* Mr. K. V. B. SWAMI :—" So I will accept his explanation. But the thing is still there. My hon. Friend says that he never recommended it. If he had recommended it, he would have been more courageous and honourable. Without recommending it he says that his conviction is that in the past, at no time do we find an example of people getting swaraj by peaceful means but only by armed rebellion. That is what his explanation means. Does he really recommend it or does he say that this country should not get swaraj at any time? Is it his wish that this country should not get swaraj at any time? If it is so, he must recommend and he must propagate the idea in which he has got the greatest faith, the faith which he has derived from a study of the history of the world.

" Now, the hon. the Chief Minister said ' we have got schemes; but we had not got sufficient time.' I accept that, I know he had not got sufficient time. I know he has got many schemes. I also hope that he will be able to execute all these schemes. Even then I say he should not be there. If he cares for his country, if he cares for his people, he ought not to be there. He is not like the Third Minister, the hon. Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, who does not care for the verdict of the country, who does not care for the opinion of the elected majority. His principles are different; he has quite a different mission. You heard what he said in the sermon he gave us here. He did not speak as a Minister. I was thinking he was simply reading a sermon. And he says. . . ."

Mr. ABBAS ALI :—" That is the function of a Minister speechifying." .

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Mr K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ He says : ‘If you want to get swaraj, the proper way of getting it is by working whatever is given to you and by qualifying yourselves for greater privileges, greater freedom—perhaps of mind.’ He seems to be a student of history. He says you cannot get swaraj without armed rebellion. At least he believes in it, though he did not say so. Another recommendation is, work up what is given to you, and in fulness of time you will get swaraj. That is another sermon of his. I ask him to tell us his honest opinion if he has ever come across any country in the world which has obtained its swaraj or independence by meekly obeying the behests of a foreign nation which is dominating it. I say this also. We have not got any example in this world, but Mahatma Gandhi thinks and he has proclaimed his theory that people with sufficient sacrifice can get swaraj, and we are trying it. We are here to displace gentlemen like you, not with a view to achieving swaraj, not with a view to getting anything here, but simply to displace the gentlemen who have no faith in our creed. We have tried that by being outside the Councils and we have seen the mistake, and we have seen people rejoicing whenever a patriot was imprisoned or whipped or subjected to such hardships. We thought it was high time to show to these gentlemen that if we wished at any time we could be here.”

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid the hon. Member is going far away from the motion before the House.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ I obey the Chair. And so that is the reason why we are here.

“ We are told that we have some dark motives underlying this motion. That is the unkindest cut of all. Now, my friends realize that by not heeding to the advice of some of us, they are put to all this trouble. If they had known all this they would have been more careful at the time of the budget. It would not have cost us even a minute's speech to throw out all the ministerial demands. We would have been within our rights if we had done so at that time and, had we done so, the hon. Minister would not have read out this sermon to us now. But we had a purpose at that time. (Laughter.) We very much doubted the sincerity of our friends of the Justice party. But they have belied all our doubts. They have since shown us that they were very sincere. (Laughter.) We should consider what the Raja of Panagal has said and it would be well for the Ministers also to consider it. If, after genuinely and honestly trying to work this diarchic machine with an overwhelming majority, he says that it is very difficult to handle this delicate machinery, does it lie with the hon. Ministers to say ‘We will also try’? This argument, viz., ‘let me try for six years,’ may be repeated any number of times. As pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, it is admitted by all parties and all ex-Ministers that this machine cannot be worked successfully. Wherever the Reserved half wants to be very stiff and does not want to be guided or helped by the Ministers, the trouble will be all the more. Unfortunately, in this country, every I.C.S. officer and, for the matter of that, every gentleman who takes a high office thinks that he is the overlord of the situation. He does not care ; he is not brought up to care for the views and opinions of the people. He would have things in his own way ; but suddenly the circumstances and the situation changed and he found it very difficult to adjust himself. That being the case, you cannot hope to get any sympathy

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from the Reserved half of the machinery in delicate situations. If I ask our hon. Ministers whether they get any sympathy from the Reserved half, they will say: 'Oh, we get all support'. We know it is not proper to reveal to us what took place behind the curtain. We say that the Finance Member is the chief guide of you all. If he says 'No', you have not got the right to say 'Yes'. If you say 'Yes' you cannot remain there a minute longer unless, as the Raja of Panagal said, you are prepared to tender your resignation, in which case your views will command respect. In many respects you are handicapped. We do not blame the Ministry, but we do blame the constitution under which we are working. We say therefore that it is high time for you to retire from those places.

"The hon. the Chief Minister was saying,—of course he has got some experience of the world, (laughter)—that the way to secure political progress was by constitutional agitation and working the constitution. These two things will make for political progress. I do not know which of these two things my hon. Friend is doing just now. I think he has confined himself to the working of the constitution. I do not know to whom he has entrusted the work of constitutional agitation. I do not know what he meant.

We have been carrying on constitutional agitation for 40 years. Our elders have carried on constitutional agitation even before any of us was born and they have for forty years patiently tried that experiment. What was the result? The result was nothing. In 1907, as hon. Gentlemen know, Mr. President, we had no freedom at all in this country. My friends may ask: 'Have we got it now?' No. I say, not yet. But the little that we have got, was got, not by working the constitution, but by opposing it deliberately. Men of light and learning have sacrificed their all. What for? To give you the constitution you are now working. But they are not satisfied with this. We want more. Mr. Tilak has said: 'Take the half loaf and fight for the other half'. Then my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar may say, the shrewd man that he is, why not take the half and fight for more. That means, why not work the constitution and then fight for more powers. It is a fine sentiment with him. He asks: 'Why do you deprive me of the power to help the poor man to the small extent that is possible.' It is really a passion with him. He will be a worker among us the poor. He will be a worker among the masses, having devoted all his life and wealth for it. He still believes that it is better to do what little we can for the poor than hoping for a big thing but depriving him of that little now. He may be quite right in that respect or he may be mistaken. I tell you we are not at present concerned with it. We say, sacrifice everything for a bigger thing, for a higher ideal. Why were the Englishmen fighting against the Germans for such a long period? Could they not have made peace in the middle of the war? They were saying that they were fighting with their backs to the wall. That means they were sacrificing everything for their country. They sacrificed everything in the expectation of permanent liberty. Similarly, the little thing we have got we want to sacrifice for a higher ideal. It may be that the British Government is a very powerful Government and has got the greatest strength in the world. We know all that. We have seen its power and we have read its history. You may say that on account of our unbending nature they may withdraw

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the Reforms. They may send us all to the jails. It is true. There is no question about it. If they do not do so, it is not because they are so kind and tender-hearted but it is because they are the best politicians in the world. They know that what happened in Russia would happen here to-day if they go on like that. They are afraid of that. Therefore, what we now say is, do not be frightened by things of that kind.

“ My Friend Dr. Subbarayan said ‘ There is so much money now. Why do you worry yourself? Why not work the constitution.’ He is quite right so far as his mental vision is concerned. We are quite sure, we are being tempted with the remissions. We have got 42 lakhs. They say that even one crore would be given. What for? Are you satisfied with these 40 lakhs? No. I do not want 40 lakhs. I want the power of granting those 40 lakhs. I do not want to kneel before Mr. Moir and beg him to give more. I want to take the purse from him and distribute it myself. (Laughter and cheers.) It may be 40 lakhs. It may be nothing. That does not matter. Wait for a little time more and you will get all. I feel I have got a claim on the first and third Ministers, because they were one of us. We are sorry to say anything hard about them. They are Congressmen. They worked for the country. They felt for the country. Fortunately or unfortunately, at a time when the two parties in the opposition were fighting they were able to take up office. I was not in the know of things, because I come from the mufassal. Perhaps it was not sought for by them, but was thrust upon them. So, at a critical moment they have shouldered the duty of running this Government. Even at that time I think they were aware that it would be difficult for them to continue in office and manage the business. They never had a strong party behind them.

“ My reason for opposing their continuance in office is this: At the time they formed the Ministry, we and my brethren of the Justice party were in opposition. We thought that the Justice party was not of opinion that the constitution could not be worked although they were saying even then that they had no faith in the constitution. There was a suspicion in some quarter that their idea was to take up office as soon as these Ministers vacated their seats or if nobody took up office, and it was also feared and whispered in some quarters that they wanted to form a coalition Ministry. At that time the present Ministers stood up and fulfilled a duty. Now what has happened? We have made friends with the members of the Justice party and they see eye to eye with us. They also say now that there is no use in working this diarchic form of government. They say, nay, they promise, that they will not accept office unless responsible government is accorded to us. That is the situation. We therefore ask you, since your functions and duties have been fulfilled, to step out altogether. If you do not step out, what would happen? The peace we have made with our friends would have no effect. My friends, the Ministers, have been saying that if the reforms are worked, it may be that we may be given greater powers in future. But I say, that is not in the nature of things. My hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar might have read history with some profit if he had discovered that it is not in the nature of Englishmen to yield to a man who cringes. They appreciate manliness. They appreciate courage of convictions. They will have no respect for you

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if you go before the Royal Commission and say, 'Sir, I have worked and worked hard. I find there are so many defects. Will you kindly give me more privileges?' They will say, 'You have worked hard, Sir. We quite appreciate it. You have worked efficiently and well, but we do not think greater freedom can be given just now. We will see later on. You work it again.' That would be the sort of answer you will get. And, from their point of view, they have good reason to say that. If always a Ministry works this diarchy and everything goes on well, why not linger a while and see how things turn out? If people are satisfied with a thing, they will be always satisfied with it. But you know that you are putting the Royal Commission on a wrong scent. You know for certain that the country is not with you, and that the country wants that you should not work diarchy unless more privileges are given. So I appeal to the Ministers to vacate their places.

3 p.m.

"Perhaps my hon. Friend the Chief Minister may repeat what he had stated some time ago. He said on the other occasion when a similar motion was brought forward by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, "As long as we call ourselves constitutionalists and as long as we feel that the constitutional government of the country should be carried on when His Excellency the Governor called upon me to form the Ministry, it is my duty to accept office. In these circumstances I accept office" and then he continued, 'Once I am here and may I also say that as long as I enjoy the confidence of this House though it may be by the neutrality of my Swarajist friends, I have every right to sit on these benches that I now occupy'. That was the answer given by the hon. the Chief Minister. In the circumstances, as Mr. Siva Rao said, the hon. Ministers can go on because they have got the majority, whether it is elected or otherwise it does not matter very much for them."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I rise to a point of order, Sir? How long is he to speak?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is not a point of order."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"He said : 'Why should you believe that nominated Members will support the Ministry?' He is quite correct in charging us for saying anything about them? I appreciate his views. I also wish to ask him, 'Are they in this as well as in other matters acting independently?' It is alright that he takes the view that each of them is expected to represent a constituency much larger than we represent. I also concede that, but I ask him in return . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid these detailed references are not quite in order with reference to the motion under consideration."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"If the nominated gentlemen are acting independently, we will be wrong in referring to them in that way. I do not want to say anything as to whether they are acting independently or otherwise. But I want to ask them whether they are acting under the whips issued to them or on their own responsibility or in response to their own constituencies or conscience. What I say is that these are critical times; what applies to other countries does not apply to this country. Unfortunately the circumstances that obtain in this country are quite

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different from those that obtain elsewhere. Though it may be your conviction that you can get on without the elected majority, we appeal to you as hon. gentlemen and as gentlemen who had some respect and sympathy for the people of this country to help us in this crisis. We want greater powers, greater liberties and greater privileges. But on that account let me not be suspected that we want to kill the existing Ministry so that we may assume that power afterwards. If you now resign, the country will say: 'these are the heroes that resigned their Ministership for the cause of the country; these are the proper men to be returned again to the Council'. This Ministry will live only for one or two years more, but we the representatives will have to live longer in this country and I therefore appeal to the country's call to the hon. the Ministers there to resign."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Sir, if, the real question had anything to do with the extraordinary youthfulness and innocence of my hon. Colleague the Third Minister to which the last speaker devoted so much attention or if the issue in the debate had been that of those extraordinary powers which he has assumed without any justification at all to be held in the hands of the Finance Member, I do not think it would have been necessary for me to have risen from my place to-day to speak on this motion. Even if my hon. Colleague were not extraordinarily youthful and innocent of the politician's art, I do not think my hon. Friend the previous speaker would have altered his attitude; he would merely, like the wolf in the story, have brought other complaints against my hon. Colleague. As regards my own position, I have heard references of this kind in the debate more than once. I need merely say that the powers of the Finance Member are explicitly laid down in the constitution which we are discussing to-day. They are well known to every Member of this House. But, so far as my hon. Colleagues the Ministers are concerned, may I say that if it should happen that as a result of certain dual responsibilities which the new constitution has entrusted us with, there should be a difference of opinion and if it should happen that, in consequence they feel in any way thwarted or impeded in any measures which they consider desirable or beneficial to the country, then I shall frankly and fully acknowledge my responsibility and my share in the result. . . . Some hon. Members interrupted. I should be glad if I might not be interrupted.

" These, however, are not the real questions which we are discussing to-day. We are debating a resolution moved by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and, may I say, that we are exceedingly glad to see him in his place once more and, as we hope, fully recovered from his serious illness? We are debating a motion of no confidence in my hon. Colleagues and not only that, we are debating the consequences which will result if that motion is carried. Now, various speakers have tried to secure such additional strength as they can for the ultimate results of the voting by classifying the Members of the House into different categories. I happen to occupy a place in one category which, I have no doubt, they regard with extreme contempt. But we are debating a constitutional issue and it does not matter whom we are representing under the constitution. We in this House are all equal whether we represent a general constituency, or represent the University, or represent the Indian Commerce, or any other interests for which the constitution has attempted to provide representation in this House. The constitutional issue is summed up in sub-section (4) of section 72-B of the Government of India Act. It says: ' All questions in a Governor's Legislative Council shall

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be determined by a majority of votes of the members present other than the person presiding, who shall however have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.' I trust therefore that my hon. Colleagues will not be perturbed or unduly exercised as to whether a value As. 4 should be attached to one vote, or As. 8 to another vote or As. 16 to a third vote, say, that of the Leader of the Opposition."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" As. 17 for a vote."

Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I perfectly admit the strength of the forces which are marshalled against my hon. Colleagues on this occasion. It was quite an imposing sight when so many hon. Members present on the other side of the House rose in order to signify their consent to this resolution being brought before the House, but numerous as the hosts of Midian were, as I surmised at the time and as the course of the debate subsequently confirmed, they were actuated by somewhat divergent motives and marching under different banners and war cries. I think it would not be unfair if I were to describe the slogan of one party, the Swarajist party, in the following words :— 'Down with diarchy and incidentally with the Justice party.' (Hear, hear.) In the case of the Justice party, I think it would not be unfair to describe their slogan as 'Down with diarchy, we shall return.' (Laughter.) Personally I think my hon. Colleagues are not concerned with these divergent views. May I say that we have no intention of subscribing to the first part of the slogan of the Swaraj party 'Down with diarchy?' Nor are we prepared to subscribe to the second part. We have no vendetta against the Justice party. I am not dealing or concerned with any personal issues in this matter, but I cannot overlook the fact that hon. Members on the benches opposite there for six years supported a cause which I personally have much at heart, the cause of constitutional Government in this country, that they did so under great difficulties and that its history would have been different but for the support of that party. I all the more regret to think that the course which the Justice party has now temporarily taken is a very unwise course. I cannot forget the fact that in the Justice party there were forces which all that time and through stress and strain found constitutional expression, forces the guidance of which is an essential factor in the development of constitutional instincts in this country. It is along that same path my hon. Colleagues, the present Ministers, are now seeking to lead the country and to my mind it is the only path which opens out for it any prospect of future advance and prosperity. For that reason I do greatly regret that the policy of the Justice party should have taken the direction now it has. Also for an additional reason I am unable to subscribe to the slogan of hon. Members opposite. I know this that in politics, there is always, except for those who refuse to utilize it, a *locus poenitentiae*. And I hope that the Justice party, irrespective of whether it is out of office or in office, will not refuse to tread once again that course of constitutional progress which it followed so long and so faithfully.

8-15
P.M.

"Now I am asked by this motion to give my vote, a vote of censure or no confidence on my hon. Colleagues. I have listened very carefully to the arguments which have been put before this House as to why I should do so. The hon. Member, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, gave a detailed exposition of the reasons why we should vote for this motion. He gave a

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detailed and day-to-day account of the proceedings of the last budget session. As I listened to him it seemed to me that it resembled in almost all its respects previous budget sessions. So many days were devoted to the general discussion of the budget, so many days were devoted to the voting of grants and discussion of various programmes. It seemed to me that it was very similar indeed to budget discussions in the previous years. But he drew certain conclusions from the votes recorded concerning the departments administered by the Ministers, or their future policy or intentions in certain directions. He made an elaborate differentiation of votes into elected and non-elected ones and said that certain votes were votes of no confidence in the Ministers or were intended or ought to have been intended by the House to be treated as such. I may ask the hon. the Leader of the Opposition whether he concurs in that view as to the situation which arose on that occasion. I think I am right in saying that if the issue had been as clear as the hon. Diwan Bahadur makes out it was, his difficulties would have been considerably diminished. It was open to any party or any member of this House to take steps to ensure that the real meaning of those votes, if that was their real meaning, was carried home to every one of my hon. Colleagues, and then to ask them to follow the constitutional or customary practice. We all know that no such steps were taken and that no clear vote of no confidence was either sought or desired.

"I listened with great attention to the Diwan Bahadur when he dealt in detail with the character of the nominations which my hon. Colleague, the first Minister, had made in the exercise of his responsibility as a nominating authority to certain vacancies in the local self-government bodies. It was quoted against him that he had said that he did not like the system of nominations and that as far as he was concerned he would like to see it reduced to the lowest possible limits. Unfortunately, to do so, I think I am right in saying, requires legislation; and he has not yet had the opportunity of putting forward such legislation. (An hon. Member: Why?) Because such legislation cannot be done haphazardly as the hon. Member himself knows. It requires consultation; it requires certain processes to be gone through. I know that such legislation is on the anvil and will in due course be introduced. But so long as such legislation is not in force, my hon. Colleague like his predecessor in office has to do his best in the exercise of his responsibilities. I quite agree that his exercise of the responsibility has not evoked universal satisfaction in all sections of the House. But did the exercise of that responsibility by his predecessor evoke complete satisfaction? I was quite prepared to judge of his acts or delinquencies on their merits; and I may say here as Finance Member that I was completely ignorant of them. I did not even know the names of his nominees till the hon. Diwan Bahadur, much to my satisfaction, read out the details. I could not then find a single name among them to which I could take exception. The list included well-known and distinguished members of this House. Does anyone say that members of this House are not qualified to sit on local bodies? I am not aware that the House has passed any self-denying ordinance or that any party has done so. I listened very carefully to the whole list which the hon. Diwan Bahadur went through; and there among those whom I know, I could not find a single name with reference to whom I was in a position to say that that man was unworthy to be a member of the District Board or of the District Educational Council or of the Municipal Council or whatever body it might be to which the Diwan Bahadur referred.

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"Then he made a complaint that certain things had not yet been done which might have been done. Do these things remain undone only during the last nine months during which my hon. Colleagues have been in office? I am personally prepared to say that if my hon. Colleagues had been in office for a longer period than nine months they would have carried out many schemes which they have on hand for the improvement of the administration. They are now engaged on that work of advancement and improvement—a task which their predecessors in office carried on for the past six years. That is a task which is never completed and never will be completed. To say that much more ought to have been completed in the time seems to me to be ungenerous.

"I shall turn now to perhaps a more formidable indictment. The hon. Diwan Bahadur was perfectly entitled to ask the House to vote against my hon. Colleagues if he thought he had convinced the House by his arguments. But I think that perhaps the House would be inclined to attach even more importance to the indictment raised by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. There was one remark he made, which may I say, I greatly regret. Because I do not think it was quite in consonance with his usual generosity of attitude. He said :

'It is true that allurements of office are formidable forces of seduction especially to those who have not pledged themselves to any political creed of renunciation. Just before their assumption of office, a few more whose political complexion was either unpublished or was of such a colour as could suit any policy were picked up by them for the sole purpose of maintaining themselves (the Ministers) in office.'

"With reference to that, I think, I am perfectly right in saying that there is one charge which certainly cannot be brought against my hon. Colleagues, and that is that they are sitting here simply clinging to office because of the power and pelf the position confers on them. I do not think that any one of them sticks to office because of the power or position it confers on them. Hon. Members of this House well know that it is not the case and how heavy the burden and responsibilities they bear. I can say with certainty that if they are where they are to-day, it is because they feel that they owe a duty and responsibility to the country which they have no right to shirk simply because a section of the House holds very different opinions from theirs. I admit that there are formidable allurements in office. But is that applicable only to my hon. Colleagues here? I do not know the secrets of the Swarajya party; but to judge by what I read in the daily papers, would it be unfair to ask—I think the hon. the Leader of the Opposition claimed that his party consisted of 42 members—whether the Swarajist party have not found it necessary to form themselves into 41 vigilance committees to make sure that the formidable allurements of office and these forces of seduction do not tempt any of their own number to swerve from the strictest path of Swarajist rectitude?

"The next argument he used was that diarchy was unworkable. It has been proclaimed, he asserted, that diarchy is unworkable and that we should vote against it. I do not think I shall be unfair to the hon. Members of the Swaraj party if I do not pay quite so much attention to their assertion that it is unworkable as to that coming from other quarters of the House. After all, those who have never tried to work a particular thing are not necessarily the best judges as to whether it can be worked or not.

8-30
p.m.

"There has, of course, been a formidable indictment of diarchy. Let me say here that Members opposite are not the only people who find flaws in diarchy while everybody else regards it as something perfect and beyond

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reproach. It is not so in my mind. I do not regard diarchy as the last word in constitutional development or wisdom. I do not know that I ever did. But that is a very different thing from sitting down and saying, because I cannot achieve the unattainable, I shall therefore do nothing at all. They did, however, make a definite complaint against diarchy that it conferred no power and that those who hold office were mere creatures of the bureaucracy. It seems to me that the Swaraj party has somewhat changed its mind in this respect. I remember it was not very long ago when they were stumping the country and assuring it not merely that the Ministers had immense powers but also that the immense powers which had been entrusted to the Justice party were abused by them and that the powers and abuse were so great that it was imperative that the country should rally to them and drive them out of office. That was the gist of the attacks directed against the Justice party that their powers were so great, that they abused those powers and the Swarajya party said that the only remedy was that that particular party should be driven out into the wilderness.

"I can again quote the hon. Member Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar who seemed to speak with his tongue in his cheek when he declaimed that my hon. Colleagues did not do this, they have not done that, and when he charged them of every possible sin in the political catalogue. Where these charges of omission are brought against them, you cannot say that there are no powers at all entrusted to my hon. Colleagues. The hon. Member cannot really have it both ways. It would be perfectly right if these charges were made sincerely and in order to get other people who would discharge these powers more efficiently. If that was the object of the hon. Member, it would be perfectly just to make the charges, to substantiate the complaints and to ask the House to vote for this motion. But we know perfectly well that that is not his object. He does not want to see that my hon. Colleagues are replaced by other Members who would discharge the duties imposed upon them more efficiently. That is not his object. His object is nothing of the kind. His object is to produce chaos: that is his real object. I say this: even if the charges against my hon. Colleagues were in parts substantiated it would be still incumbent on this House to consider whether they were going to dismiss them from office. Divergent policies may be put forward by different constitutional parties fighting in a constitutional matter and ready constitutionally to take the responsibility of office. But we have not got that. What we have got to see is not whether my hon. Colleagues are the best Ministers?

"What is going to happen as a result of this vote of no confidence? I have been turning to the speeches of the hon. Members opposite to find if there was any answer to the question what will happen in that case. Here is the answer. Nobody need be concerned as to what will take place if the motion is carried. The responsibility is elsewhere, we may leave elsewhere to look after it. That is the frivolous answer given by hon. Members opposite. Let me say this: the responsibility is still there, that has been entrusted to this House. You may deny it, but you cannot evade it. What are you really going to do by voting for this motion? Have you considered what a grave effect it may have on the future? I trust that no Member will lightly give his vote to-day on the assumption that he has placed his responsibility elsewhere. Every Member who votes for the motion must realize that full responsibility lies on him for all the consequences that

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may follow from it. Hon. Members opposite do not well know what the consequences will be: they cannot know: they do not care. But are they sure that throwing the constitution into the melting pot will bring up something much nearer to their hearts' desire? If they could give the slightest assurance that by doing so I would help to ensure a brighter future for this country, I would be the first to record my vote, not with any feeling of hostility to my hon. Colleagues. They cannot. I assure hon. Members opposite that grave results will follow on the vote given on this motion. We all know perfectly well that the action taken by this House to-day will have a very important bearing on the events of the next few months certainly and probably of the next few years. By acting in this irresponsible spirit you cannot advance the political development of the country. Hon. Members must also consider what will happen if and when any further reforms are granted. I suppose that you all hope that you will some day be sitting in this House under different auspices as masters of your affairs within a Government fully responsive to and dependent upon the votes of this House. But may I ask even hon. Members on the Swarajist benches to remember that for years they have been inoculating this country with a spirit of resentment against Government generally whether it be Government by Indians or Government by others? By your action to-day you will further do yourselves harm; you are inoculating the people of this country with the idea that there is no value attached to constitutional Government and that it means nothing. Hon. Members say that constitutional Government means nothing. When you come to exercise, as you will do some day, full control in a constitutional Government let me say this, that your part will not be easier because of the course you have followed in this House and that its attainment will be rendered no more sure by your passing a vote to-day which may have more serious consequences than you anticipate or have taken the trouble to anticipate."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, before I proceed to make a few observations in support of this motion I may say just a word or two in reply to the criticism that has proceeded from the hon. Gentleman who spoke on behalf of the European section in this House. He said, Sir, that he had carefully followed the debate and yet failed to see in the speeches of any hon. Members any criticism of the policy of the Ministers who are being condemned. If he had followed the debate more carefully or at any rate such portions of it as were audible even from the disadvantageous position he occupied he would have discovered that the complaint against the hon. Ministers in office is that they are devoid of any policy, they are barren of any policy and that is the main ground of impeachment to-day against these hon. Ministers. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has made it perfectly clear in his speech and in illustration of his position he quoted the instance of what happened before the European Association at a dinner. I say, Sir, that in the speech delivered by the hon. Member Mr. Wood himself there is as severe a condemnation of the present Ministry as is found in the speech of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, who made this motion. When the hon. the third Minister, who is in charge of the Excise Department, had made a declaration that he was going to introduce total prohibition in two districts of this Presidency, the hon. the Chief Minister had not the courage to say 'Yes or no' to it when questioned at the dinner. The hon. Member Mr. Wood said that the Chief Minister would have been dishonest if he had said that he was going to carry out a policy in

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which he did not believe. The indecision and disagreement thus betrayed by the Ministers afford as strong an argument in favour of the motion as any that has been advanced.

"Then the hon. Member Mr. Wood went out of his way to make an observation against the party to which I have the honour to belong. He said, Sir, that the Justicites have changed their political attitude. He said that there was no justification at all for it and he concluded by saying that it was his opinion that this was a party about which he had to be careful in future. I am glad, Sir, that he has realised it now. I shall be glad that he represents, in what he said, the opinion not only of himself personally but of other European members of his political persuasion. If he was till now under the delusion that we formed a party for which he did not care, that we were here only to play a second fiddle and that we were here to co-operate under conditions however ignominious and even at the sacrifice of our self-respect and of our national interests, I am glad to-day to find that he is rid of that delusion. We did co-operate, Sir. But we were prepared to co-operate when we could and we are prepared to fight when we must. To-day we must fight. That is the reason for the change of our attitude.

"The hon. the Raja of Panagal, our leader, made it perfectly clear in 3-45 the speech which he delivered to-day, and yet, Sir, the hon. Gentleman says P.M. that there was nothing in the speech of the hon. the Leader of our party to convince him that the attitude which we have now taken is just. I refuse to believe, Sir, that he cannot discover the arguments there which would convince anybody. I would only say that he is not willing to be convinced. I say, Sir, that the arguments that have been advanced by that hon. Gentleman contain, as I said, one of the severest condemnations of the present Ministry.

"The history of the present motion and of the earlier motion which was tabled in March last has been fully detailed by the hon. Members of this House who have spoken already on this motion. It is needless, therefore, Sir, to detail anything as to what has taken place before. But I would merely make one observation that even at the time when the Swarajists were not prepared to join with us in the motion of no confidence which was tabled by a member of our party, there was one point on which we were agreed. There was one ground of attack against the present Ministry over which we were agreed, and Sir, that point related to the unconstitutional and the imbecile character of the present Ministry. I am glad to see, Sir, that the hon. Mover of the proposition has laid special stress on this point. He has told us that the present Ministers are not the representatives of any party that he could think of. I cannot do better than by stating only what a leading member, an eminent member of the Ministerial party said in the course of a post-prandial speech which he made at a dinner given in honour of the Chief Minister. He said, Sir, that shortly after the elections and when the process of ministry-making was on the anvil, three hon. Members met and formed that party from which hon. Ministers have been drawn; it was a frank and I believe true statement also. That three became seven afterwards, and gradually swelled into the size of a dozen and a half which it was at the time the hon. Gentleman spoke. Well, Sir, the hon. the Ministers have had a respite of five months, and we know their activities within the last one month or so in defence of their policy and attitude towards the country. In spite of that, Sir, in spite of the allurements of

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patronage, in spite of the attractions that their position of power can offer to the hon. Members of this House, we find that the reinforcements that they have been able to gather have not been more than three or four. I say, Sir, that in itself is proof positive that the country is not behind them, that the country does not believe in them, and that they do not represent any section of political thought in the country at all. I say, Sir, that even to-day, they have not got the necessary elected strength, and to entrust the administration to the hands of a body which does not represent any definite political opinion is the most disastrous thing that can happen to the country. That is the position, Sir, which the Justice party took up in March last when the no-confidence motion was tabled by my hon. Friend Mr. Muniawami Nayudu, and that is our position to-day. The change of attitude is not in the Justice party. Its attitude to-day is what it was in March. The change of attitude is on the side of the hon. Members of the Swarajist party. We do welcome the change. They, rightly or wrongly, had no faith in the promise that we made then that we would not accept office during the time of this Council; but Sir, now they have begun to believe our words, and to have more faith in our promise. And they, as a result of the decisions arrived at in the Non-Brahman Confederation at Coimbatore, do believe that so long as provincial autonomy is not conceded to this province, the members of the Justice party will not enter office. That is the reason why the hon. Members of the Swarajist party and the Justices are working together to-day, in opposition to a Ministry which does not represent any political party and which has not got any following behind it. Well, Sir, as I said already, nothing can be a greater disaster to the people and the country than to allow a Ministry which is formed from no party at all, a Ministry which has not got an elected following behind it, to continue to function still. In no branch, Sir, have the evil effects of this state of things been more felt than in the department of Local Self-Government. Hon. Members of the House would have realized, and so many Members have drawn the particular attention of the House to what they consider to be, legitimate charges against the hon. the Chief Minister in the administration of the department of Local Self-Government. Nominations were pointed out, which they say were made not for the purpose of the efficiency of the local boards or of the municipalities concerned, but for the purpose of party-breeding or party building. I am not going to pursue that matter any further. I shall leave it to the Chief Minister to search his heart and to decide for himself whether the nominations that he has made are not a matter for condemnation, and whether in doing injustice to others he has not preferred, for no good reasons, members of his own party. If he does not find that condemnation in his own heart, I shall leave the matter to rest there. But, Sir, there is something more serious than that, something which has brought the administration of Local Self-Government into discredit. Sir, more than one member of this House referred to what took place with reference to a particular taluk board in the northern districts, the taluk board of Gudivada. It is one of the newly constituted taluk boards under the new District Board of Kistna. On the 19th of July, as the hon. Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar pointed out, a memorandum was issued by the Local Government calling upon the temporary president to conduct the election of the permanent president without any further delay, and he was threatened that the provisions of section 42 of the Local Boards Act would be brought into force if the temporary president did not proceed to conduct the election at once. On the 20th,

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Sir, the order was cancelled. The hon. Member from Malabar who referred to this matter stopped with this incident, that on the 20th July the previous memorandum was cancelled. But what followed, Sir, appears to me to be really more significant. The election was stopped on the 20th, and the stoppage of the election was followed, Sir, by a series of five nominations. What happened, I ask, between the 19th and 26th to justify the department of Local Self-Government stopping the election which they themselves had on the previous day ordered on pain of the provisions of section 42 being applied? On the 20th July, the stoppage order was issued for no conceivable reason, and then, Sir, it was followed by five nominations. The same story is repeated with reference to almost every taluk board which has been newly constituted in the Kistna district. We who sit in opposition say that these nominations were not made because the efficiency of the taluk boards or the constitution of the taluk boards did really require them, but because political expediency required these people. We make this charge, Sir. Can anybody say that it is unjustifiable? With reference, as I said, to every one of these taluk boards, these nominations have been made in several instalments. A number of nominations were made in the first instance, and the taluk board and everybody thought that the time was ripe for the election of the President and when it was found that one particular candidate who was alleged to have the favour of the Ministry was not sufficiently supported by the nominated members, another batch of nomination came on. In some cases, Sir, we have had a third batch of nominations also. These are the grounds, Sir, on which we have begun to suspect that the nominations are influenced by considerations of a political character. I say that nominations of this kind and this sort of pandering to the demands of Members of this House is the best proof of the weakness of this Ministry. My hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition who referred to this point has told us particularly yesterday that this is the sort of thing that would happen if the Ministers had to depend for the success of their measures on a variety of parties and persons. Here, Sir, they do not depend upon their own following for the success of their measures, be they administrative or legislative. They have to depend upon the support of others. If such support is to be got, to quote again the same Prime Minister of England whom the hon. the Leader of the Opposition quoted, the members whose help is sought will arrange their thumbscrews and other instruments of torture on the table, the Ministers shall never ask for a vote without a lecture, and may I add, without an application for some favour. We discover in these nominations, Sir, the results of such applications, and instances of that 'retail humiliation' which necessarily follow from such a state of things. I ask, Sir, have not all these brought the administration of the Local Self-Government Department into discredit?

"Again, Sir, with regard to the election in Salem, all that the hon. the Chief Minister was able to say was that he had the support of legal opinion in his favour. It is not so much the legality as the propriety of his action that we question. In another instance of an even more serious character than this, the Government advised the president of a taluk board to go to the civil court for remedy. There was a president of a particular taluk board who had been incapacitated, who had been made a cripple, who could not sign his name, whose limbs were motionless, and whose thumb-impression had to be taken with the aid of others; and when the Vice-President who was in charge asked for advice, the Government stated very

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readily 'you have got a Civil Court which could decide whether the President has been incapacitated or not'. Well, Sir, in the case of the Salem District Board Presidentship, why should action have been taken by the Government? Why should not those people who made the representations, if any were really made, have been referred to a Civil Court? That is the way in which the dispute ought to have been settled. I am not going into the merits of the representations that have been made or of the orders that were passed; but I say that the fact that such orders were passed, orders which would not have been passed under ordinary conditions by the Government and which so largely interfere with the liberties of local bodies, justifies the charge that has been made by so many members of the Opposition in regard to the administration of the Local Self-Government Department, viz., that considerations of a political character have been allowed to influence the hon. the Chief Minister who is in charge of that Department. Well, Sir, to those who have given of their best to the cause of local self-government nothing can be more heart-rending than to see that the field of local self-government is made a playground for such political purposes, is made a field for political manoeuvres of this kind. We see in all these instances almost unmistakable proof that political purposes have been at the bottom. I say, Sir, that these acts confirm the fear that if these Ministers, without the responsibility of a following in the country, are allowed to function, they would continue only like this, they could not act on their own initiative and they could not put into practice their own political convictions. They will continue to ascertain from individuals in opposition as to what their predilections are and what they require and then to obey the commands of these people.

4 p.m. "Well, Sir, I do not propose to engage the House much longer. I will only mention one other instance. The hon. the present Deputy Leader of the Swarajist party, when he impeached with great vehemence the previous Ministry, the Panagal Ministry, pointed out one instance as justifying his impeachment. He said, Sir, that the hon. the then Chief Minister was wrong in prohibiting the songs of Bharathi from being introduced into the schools. To-day, Sir, when the political conditions have advanced much further, when the political atmosphere is not anything like what it was in 1923, when matters which would have been considered seditious are now considered to be loyal, even then, Sir, the present Ministry has passed an order exactly like that which was condemned by the hon. Member for the University in 1923. Well, Sir, all these are signs of the imbecility of the present Ministry. So many of the hon. Members who spoke in support of the motion have said that personally they have nothing against the Ministers. As men, they are all honourable. But what I do submit to the Council is that in the helpless position in which they are we cannot expect them to do anything better than what they have been doing. But the result is that the country is suffering, the cause of Local Self-Government is suffering, and is it not necessary for us, Sir, to keep Local Self-Government sacred, for, that is the only branch where we have Self-Government at all? If that is going to be the playground for political purposes, I should say, Sir, that the sooner the Ministry is got rid of, the better. As regards the Excise Minister, my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, pointed out an instance in which in his own district the recommendation of the Excise Advisory Committee was vetoed by the hon. Minister. I came across another instance of a similar kind, in

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Coimbatore, much worse than that which took place in South Kanara. The Committee at a meeting at which both officials and non-officials were present passed a unanimous resolution saying that one out of the several toddy shops in the town of Coimbatore should be closed. That resolution, though it was unanimously passed, though it was passed by the official members also, did not find favour with the Minister who proclaims to the world that he is against drink, that he is for total prohibition and that he is seriously going to try the experiment of total prohibition in two districts. There is no indication of an inclination on the part of the hon. Minister to secure any diminution of the drink evil in the country. I came across that instance and I have mentioned that only as an additional proof of the incapacity of the Ministers, situated as they are, at present to carry out any programme or policy which even if they are able to conceive they cannot put into practice without a following.

"Well, Sir, the threat has been held out to those in the Opposition who are prepared to vote in favour of the motion that we should beware of the consequences that will result from the acceptance of this motion. I should say, Sir, that when hon. Members tabled this motion it was not without an adequate realization of the consequences that will follow. It is paying a poor compliment to the hon. Member for the City, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, who leads the Opposition to say that he did not adequately realize that great disaster which would follow if the resolution was passed. Nothing, Sir, would be more disastrous than to allow the administration of the country to be carried on by a Ministry which is not responsible to its own conscience, which cannot carry out its own convictions and which is to be guided, to borrow the language of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, by a variety of persons, by a variety of parties with conflicting political policies and programmes amongst themselves. That is the ground, Sir, on which we, members of the Justice Party, protest against the continuance of this Ministry which will be a disaster to the country. And if the Swarajist Members also join us, now that their fear that the Justices will accept office is removed, we welcome their alliance, though the alliance is for the time being for this purpose. There may come a time when our alliance may be extended to even greater and wider purposes than that. I should therefore appeal to the House not to be terrorised by the statement that has been made that the consequences of our accepting the motion will be serious or disastrous. We would rather have a bureaucrat who is responsible to his own conscience and administer the transferred subjects than a Minister guided as I said by a variety of persons and a variety of political principles. What he says before an Indian audience which will support prohibition, he has not the courage to say before a European audience opposed to prohibition. Such a Ministry can do no good to the country and it is on that ground, Sir, that we, Justices, support the motion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, time brings its own sweet revenges. Who would have foreseen just two months ago that the leaders of the Justice Party whom Lord Birkenhead had praised in the House of Lords as the patterns, after which all constitutionalists in India should pattern themselves, would proclaim from the housetops that diarchy is unworkable, that diarchy ought to be scrapped and that no Ministry ought to be accepted until provincial autonomy is conceded at least to this province? I was very much pleased, Sir, to hear the speeches of the hon. Members, Diwan Bahadur

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Krishnan Nayar and the Raja of Panagal, especially their unequivocal condemnation of the system of diarchy. The Raja of Panagal has said in so many words that no one can mistake: 'we are not going to work this system of diarchy; if others want to work it, let them at least have an elected majority in this House.' That is how I understand his speech, and I heartily associate myself with the first portion of his speech that no patriotic party which has any eye for the future political advancement of this province can undertake to work this system of diarchy which has no precedent in the constitutional history of the world, and which to those who had attempted to work for the last seven years has proved thoroughly unworkable except to my hon. Friend, the latest political babe in this House, the hon. the Third Minister.

"Before I proceed to elaborate my arguments in support of this motion, may I deal with the somewhat unusually vehement, if not convincing, speech of my hon. Friend, the Finance Member? He gave a certificate to himself and his colleagues who sit on that side of the House that they are worth 16 annas in the rupee, as much as we on this side of the House are worth 16 annas in the rupee. But may I ask my hon. Friend, the Chief Minister, to think of the composition of the benches behind him? They will sit there always. Ministries may come and Ministries may go, but they will always sit there. Is that a party worth leading? Is that a following worth having? My hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, below the gangway, made a speech yesterday which reminded me, because of its close family-like resemblance of the speech which he made when the Panagal Ministry was in office and when we wanted to overthrow it. May he long be a Member of this House and may he live long to make all these speeches for all the possible and impossible ministeries."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. As a matter of convenience, I admitted some of the strangers to come nearer the floor of the House, I am sorry I have done it. I have now to ask the floor to be cleared." (The visitors were then dispersed.)

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I am not talking only of the official Members or only of the nominated Members or only of the elected Members. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sivaraj, spoke valiantly of the nominated members. But there is my Friend, the hon. Member Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja, who sits as a candid confession of the helplessness of the nominated Members. When the no-confidence motion was tabled last time and voted upon, my hon. Friend rose from this side of the House. But what has happened between then and now, that he should have been compelled to cross the floor? Sir, it is, more in sorrow than in anger, that I speak of these nominated Members. I want them here with the elected Members. But so long as the system continues, they must continue to be the creatures of their creator, to whom they owe their existence. And therefore it seems to me that a following of this miscellaneous kind is not worth leading by such distinguished and staunch representatives of the party once known, Sir, and led by you with such distinction, if I may say so, as the United Nationalists. These are the only survivors, and since that party has now been absorbed into the Congress party, may I appeal to them to remember the decision of that party to which they belonged and not to allow themselves to be swallowed in this unholy alliance with a party composed of members who will always support, like the Viceroy of Bray, whatever party is in power?"

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“My hon. Friend, the Finance Member, dealt with the two slogans of the two parties in the opposition as he chose to call them. ‘Down with diarchy’ was the common slogan of both the parties. Why should we not, for nobler purposes, form convenient alliances from time to time when the bureaucracy for less noble purposes forms convenient alliances with all kinds of parties and men? My withers are unwrung when I am told that I have formed an alliance with the Justice party on the slogan of ‘Down with diarchy.’ Mr. Moir almost wept, I thought, nay, I saw tears streaming down his cheeks when he thought of the Justice party and its past and its present plight to-day and he gave the grand-motherly advice to day ‘My boys, you have strayed from the fold; once you were good sheep; come back now into the fold; I shall patronise you.’ A yet more lachrymose expression I have rarely seen in this House. But that shows exactly what the mentality of the bureaucracy in this country is. If the Justice party becomes one with the Swarajists, if as my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar said—I wish to heartily associate myself with him in that hope—this alliance leads to a more complete and more permanent alliance between the two parties for the achievement of Swaraj under the banner of the Congress, if these two parties become one, then the occupation of Mr. Moir and his like will be gone. The Englishman did not capture this country by conquering us. He conquered us because we were divided. He does not rule us to-day because of his superior powers. He rules us to-day because of our divisions. Therefore there can be no greater grief to my hon. Friend, Mr. Moir, than that the one party which the Government built up for several long years, on which they relied to put down all agitation in this country for Swaraj should have joined hands with the Swarajists. ‘*Et tu Brute* then fall Ceasar’ should have been the words of Mr. Moir. But then he wants once more to entertain the hope that somehow he will win them back again. A vain hope!

“I further suggest, Mr. President, that we are absolutely clean in our methods. Last time we did not vote with the Justice party to defeat this Ministry; we said we would not change our attitude, unless they assured us that they would not accept office, until diarchy goes. Well, they have said so at Coimbatore. They have taken us at our word and repeated word after word: ‘we will throw out the Ministry; we will not accept their places; and we will prevent diarchy being worked in Madras.’ But, Sir, may I, if I may do so without impertinence, say one word of respectful caution to the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy in Madras and the bureaucracy elsewhere imagine that they can depend upon communal parties for their support. The history of the Justice party for the last two months has given the lie direct to that position. Let not the bureaucracy imagine that any communal party will do any permanent good to the Government or to the nation. A communal party *ex hypothesi* exists for the loaves and fishes of office. The moment they are deprived of them, they will say: ‘we will not vote with the Government’; and the people will not cashier them, will not blame them, because they were returned only for those loaves and fishes. Therefore it is only a political party with political principles, programme or policy on whom the nation or the Government can confidently rely for any length of time.

“My Friend, the hon. Finance Member, Mr. Moir, made some play on our 4-16
Leader’s speech referring to the allurements of office. And he seemed to p.m.
suggest there was something wrong in the Leader’s suggestion that after they

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were made Ministers, these Ministers gathered others unto their fold. The facts are too patent even for the naked eye for me to labour upon them. Those benches were not half as full when this Ministry was born as it is to-day. That is the allurements of office and the allurements of power. Then he gave us a great philosophical truth that the Swarajists have never worked diarchy and therefore they are incompetent to pronounce opinion upon the unworkability of diarchy. It is like saying that you have not got upon the pinnacle of this fort, fallen down, and broken your limbs and so you cannot speak on the law of gravity. At that rate human progress is impossible. If every day I have to test the truth of every scientific or political maxim, humanity can make no progress whatever. That diarchy is unworkable has been accepted by almost everyone who has worked it, and it seems to me a waste of time for me to attempt to work what I know is unworkable and what I know everybody who has attempted to work it has said in black and white on innumerable occasions is unworkable. He made it a great point that the Swarajists in their campaign during the last elections worked against the Justice party and referred to our statements that they had abused their powers. Diarchy does confer powers upon the Ministers to encourage the Reserved half to misrule this country, to carry on a campaign of repression, to prevent any national progress being made, and I know for six long years a campaign of ruthless repression against non-co-operation was carried on with passive and sometimes active consent of the Justice party. That was the slogan on which we went to the country. As regards the powers, if these Ministers are to lay their hands on their hearts and tell us the truth, they will have to say that, however much they may be dazzled with their powers, they will soon find out that what we said was right and what they now do is wrong.

"Then we were told that chaos would be the result of the carrying out of this vote. I should like to know what chaos exactly means. The Government of India Act is so thoroughly and completely worded that there is no possibility of any chaos whatever. The only chaos will be that there can be no three Ministers drawing their salaries. The Transferred departments will be resumed by the Governor and administered as they are being administered to-day, perhaps a little more efficiently, for I recognize no half-way house between autocracy and responsibility. Either Englishmen ought to rule this country, or we should. I recognize no compromise between autocracy and democracy. No one who knows the A B C of political science or Government will disagree with me.

"Then, when we say it is not our responsibility, the hon. Member flouted us by saying that it was a frivolous answer. Yes, we can give but frivolous answer to a frivolous constitution. Then he concluded his somewhat passionate speech by saying that we are creating a spirit of resentment against all Government in this country, and that therefore we shall have more difficulty in governing this country when we come to rule ourselves. I recognize there is some force in that point of the Finance Member. Any subject nation which has got to fight a resourceful and unscrupulous bureaucracy has got only one moral weapon in its hands, viz., increasing and garnering the resentment of people against foreign rule and transmuting it into the energy of action against foreign rule. I recognize that, as a consequence, a spirit of resentment against all Governments may be generated. But we must face the consequences. Once the people know that the

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Government is for the people, by the people, and of the people, then we will get them back to loyalty to constituted authority which I am as anxious as my hon. Friend Mr. Moir to uphold. Only I do not want that loyalty to a foreign Government, but only to an indigenous Swaraj Government.

"Then, Sir, my greatest surprise to-day was that my hon. Friend, the third Minister, should have ventured to deliver us a lecture upon how to attain Swaraj. I should have expected him to have taken a little more time, in fairness to himself, and to this Council, before he lectured to us on how to attain Swaraj. First of all, he began by postulating one thing, that Ministers have wide powers to carry on constructive work. On this matter, Sir, I am anxious that the answer must be given to him, not by me who according to the hon. the Finance Member, am unfit to speak on diarchy. I want the answer to be given to him, by one whose authority cannot be questioned by any member of this House. I will not give his name now. I will give his name at the end. These are the nine reasons why this great authority says diarchy is unworkable, and the Ministers have not got those powers which these Ministers say are in their possession :

'(1) On the Transferred side, though the Governor is not empowered to certify rejected demands, and the Councils can by withholding grants drive the Ministers to a tight corner, they cannot really enforce their will in changing the Government policy, because the Ministers themselves are powerless to decide on the line of action to be taken. They are individually appointed by the Governor by whom their advice may or may not be accepted.

'(2) The resolutions of the Legislative Councils continue to be recommendatory. The Councils cannot dictate policy by passing resolutions.

'(3) Almost every measure introduced in the Provincial Legislative Councils has to receive the sanction of the Government of India.

'(4) With regard to the classification of subjects, it has not only not attained its object of devolving responsibility on the representatives of the people, but has made the position of the Transferred subjects worse than what it had been.

'(5) Again, financially, the Transferred subjects have to suffer. They have to be content with a step-motherly care, because under the Devolution Rules, the allocation of funds for all departments, Reserved as well as Transferred, has to be practically decided by the Finance Member.'

"This is not my statement.

'(6) The Devolution Rules are not in accordance with the ideas which find expression in the Joint Committee Report and the Functions Committee Report.

'(7) Besides, this classification of subjects into Reserved and Transferred is responsible for inter-departmental friction, either side of the Government failing to accommodate itself to the other. Complaints have been frequently made that the Revenue and other reserved authorities have ceased to give local bodies the help they used to give before the introduction of the classification of subjects.'

"This was before the sakhabela of Sir Ramaswami Ayyar, which is dated 16th July 1924 when the happy-family tradition was continuing.

'(8) The Ministers are expected to have the same status as the Members of the Executive Council, but they have not the same powers as the Members of the Executive Council. The Secretary or the head of a department who, according to the rules made under the Act, can have direct access to the Governor, may at any time make out a case for the Governor to see sufficient cause to dissent from the Minister's opinion and direct action to be taken otherwise than in accordance with that opinion, no matter if that opinion is supported by the other Ministers and majority of the Legislative Council Members.

'(9) The authority to make appointments in services is entirely left to the discretion of the Governor.'

"I will now give the name. The hon. the Raja of Panagal concludes by saying that, for these nine categorical reasons he gave to the Muddiman Committee, diarchy is unworkable. He adds:

'I think the best way to get out of the present awkward situation so far as this province is concerned, is to concede full provincial autonomy with adequate safeguards.'

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"I am glad elsewhere at Coimbatore the members of that party have omitted those blessed words, 'under adequate safeguards'. I may read one sentence of historical interest, for that is reputed in the Conference at Coimbatore :

'Another point in favour of Madras is that it has the good fortune in having as its Governor His Excellency Lord Gershen of whom high hopes are entertained.'

"Even those hopes are now shattered. Therefore there is no reason whatever for working diarchy. And I trust if Mr. Arokiaswami Mudaliyar and Mr. Moir will not take my view of diarchy because I have not worked it, I hope they will at least take the views of those who had worked it and accorded this testimony after six long years.

"I was sorry Mr. Arokiaswami Mudaliyar should have referred in a light-hearted manner to the triple boycott and its failure. Any one with a spark of patriotism must realize that it was a noble and patriotic attempt on the part of the Indian National Congress. It did not deserve that fate; but it failed because of our weak hearts. To hold it up to scorn is not worthy of any one who calls himself patriotic. Then he told us that we entered the Councils for co-operation. Is this co-operation? If so, let him have it and enjoy it. Then he told us that if we abolish caste, if we educate everybody, if we unify all, if we make the lion and the lamb drink in a common fountain, then Swaraj will come. I suggest to him that Swaraj will be unnecessary then. Government is a necessity because of the weakness of man. If man becomes perfect according to his method, then no Government, and hence no Swaraj Government is necessary. Then may I suggest that his is a method which history has proved as a failure? Was there caste in Ireland? Is there caste in Egypt? Is there caste in Burma? Are not the people united there? Are not people educated in Burma? Did England relax her grip over Ireland or Egypt or Burma, because people are united there? No truer words were uttered than when the hon. Minister said that independence was gained according to history by armed revolution. But the last page in history has not yet been written, and it may be given to Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress to write it and show that Swaraj can be won by non-violent non-co-operation. We are the members who are trying to unify the people. When he is agreeing with the Finance Member and depending upon the nominated and official votes, retains office, is he helping us to unify the people? Why not unite with us?

"Then, Sir, he said that the Swarajists in their heart of hearts are out for jobs. Nothing more uncharitable could have been uttered of them. If it was a case of office, it came to us. After all, there is principle in our actions. You, Sir, were invited to assume office and sit in those benches. You said, 'no'. These gentlemen have agreed and it is not for them to say we are anxious. Assuming we do want office! it will not then be a case of our wanting the office but that Government will be wanting us for the office. Then he concluded in a sermon-like fashion, 'lead the people aright; lead them not into the desert; work till you attain Swaraj.' I repeat them again in all humility, 'lead the people aright by joining the Indian National Congress. Do not lead them by joining hands with the officials and making them live under the favour of the bureaucracy.'

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Wood, told us that we are incapable of fair criticisms. I am sorry to hear that from him. We claim that we are quite

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capable of fair criticism. We may be wrong, according to him and those who think with him, in our view that diarchy cannot be worked. Sir, when we stayed our hands in March last and vote now, it should convince him that we are fair. As regards prohibition, I do invite Mr. Wood to take a more definite view. He is now voting for a Ministry which is pledged to partial prohibition. Let him and his friends not vote for it, with a mental reservation which I know has been expressed. But he says that when it comes to prohibition they will stay their hands from supporting the Ministry.

"It is not fair to them ; it is not fair to the Ministry and it is not fair to the House.

"As regards the unworkability of diarchy, Mr. President, it is too late in the day, to give quotations as to the unworkability of diarchy. As I said, I repeat the ex-Ministers of the various provinces except one or two Muslim Ministers in Bengal have borne testimony to the fact that diarchy is unworkable. It was intended by its authors for two purposes to prepare the country for Swaraj, and to carry on the administration of some departments in a spirit of responsibility to the electorate. As to the preparation for Swaraj, diarchy can take us nowhere. The work of the last few years in the various Provincial Councils has shown us that as a preparation for Swaraj diarchy is barren and dry. As regards the administration of Transferred subjects, I do suggest in all humility to the Ministers that they do not command an elected majority in the House. Even the modicum of responsibility will disappear, because they will then owe responsibility to the unelected and therefore the irresponsible section of the House, and not to the elected, and therefore responsible section of the House.

"Sir, I am free to recognise that in some matters this Ministry is an improvement on the last Ministry. For example, undoubtedly as our Leader, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, said, a party which by its very constitution denies admission to Brahmans in its constitution has no right to govern any province or any country ; but this party has not been communal to that extent. Secondly, I recognise that they have now allowed the teaching of spinning in schools. While I am on that, may I associate myself with my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, in his complaint against the act of Government in having prohibited Barathi's songs being taught in our schools ? They have also allowed the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi to be placed in the Corporation schools in Madras. They have cancelled the order on Health Officers doing temperance propaganda, and they are taking some steps towards prohibition, and I have reason to hope their attitude to further political progress will be much better than the attitude of their predecessors.

4-30
p.m.

"As regards the question of nominations—I do not enter into it—it is for the Minister to defend himself. But I say this : that, so long as nominations continue, no Ministry in power can avoid this suspicion and this distrust. I am one of those who believe that this nomination ought to go, and the earlier the better for everybody concerned. But, I suggest, Mr. President, that if this Ministry claims to be better than the previous one, their responsibility is proportionately greater. When a Ministry than whom they claim to be better, when that party itself says 'we will not accept office under diarchy, we will not work diarchy,' what is the use of these hon. Gentlemen, claiming to be better than they, occupying their places to-day, if they do not act at least as well as they do ? I believe they are thoroughly

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national, thoroughly patriotic. I know they are. But they must show it in action. The only way to show it to-day is to vacate their seats, join these two parties and tell the Governor and the bureaucracy in Madras, 'since the two organised political parties have said diarchy is unworkable, though we have tried to work diarchy we now feel that without their moral support we cannot carry on these Transferred departments. Therefore, we must go.' Whether they do it or not, so far as we are concerned, I am not afraid of the consequences of this motion being carried. It will either mean resumption of the Transferred departments by the Governor or the dissolution of this body. I am willing to face either. Let the Governor resume the subjects, or let there be a dissolution. But if the Governor assumes the subjects, let there be no feeling that the bureaucracy will not be worried over it. I know every Governor is anxious not to have to resume the subjects. I know Lord Birkenhead will be perturbed if this motion were carried. I know Lord Irwin will be perturbed. Because I know that and I further know they will then have to come to terms with the people, I am pressing this motion before the House. Our only sanction, Mr. President, on which we rely, in order, as I said, to get Swaraj for our people is to exercise the maximum pressure upon the Government, and in order that we may exercise that maximum pressure we ask this House to make this simple gesture by saying 'you have given as a gift unworthy of the giver and unworthy of us; we shall not accept that gift.' It does not involve very much sacrifice, and if one cannot make even that sacrifice, I suggest we are unworthy of the Swaraj which we claim to be ours.

"The hon. the Chief Minister has said in his last speech on the budget—a point to which reference has been made—that he can continue there only so long as the neutrality of the Swarajists is guaranteed. He is now in his place and that neutrality is now gone. I hope therefore that he and his colleagues will, in the spirit of '*Jai Sitaram*', and may I add *Vande Matharam*, cross the floor and join the ranks of those who against tremendous odds are carrying on an unequal struggle for Swaraj.

"One word more, and I have done. The Editor of the '*Justice*' has done me the honour of publishing in advance in full, the reports of a speech, I am supposed to have delivered on the floor of this House. I have read that speech carefully, and its conclusion so correctly represents my thoughts, that I should make my acknowledgment to my friend, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, and I begin to read that portion of the speech, with which I shall close my speech this afternoon :

'Sir, one word more and I have done (laughter). The country is tired of communalism. It is anxious to obtain Swaraj. No nation can be in bondage for long. No nation will be justified in holding sway over another for all time. The wheels of time are moving fast. I see the signs of a radiant day in the distant horizon. The great national forces which fortunately have been let loose are working for a glorious future when my country shall take its proper place among the comity of nations, when Swaraj will be our birthright. The resolution I had the honour of moving to-day'

"Supporting, I shall say,

'Marks one great milestone in our laborious struggle towards freedom and Swaraj. (Cheers),'

'Cheers' he says, I see none here (laughter).

'If my countrymen will only bear in mind the lessons of our glorious sages, if they will be true followers of Lord Krishna, if they will only cultivate *Mumukshavam*, that intense desire to be free, there is no doubt that my unfortunate country will be free ere long. To the many doubting Thomases whom I see before me.'

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"There, I quite agree with him.

"To my friends of the Justice Party whose change of heart I doubt very much, I should have said so to-day but for the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar and the Hon'ble the Raja of Panagal I should like to address the very first sermon that Lord Buddha preached to his disciples. Edwin Arnold has given a beautiful translation of it in his "Light of Asia" which I commend to my friends—

"Ye suffer from yourselves. None else compels
None other holds you that ye live and die.
And whirl upon the wheel, and hug and kiss
Its spokes of agony,
Its tire of tears, its nave of nothingness."

"I have done."

"The last words, Sir, are

"(Tremendous and continued cheers amidst which Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu got up and said "Om, Shanti! Shanti!!! Shanti!!!")

(Laughter and cheers.)

The hon. Mr. N. E. MAJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, I beg to move that the question be now put."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I second it."

The motion for closure was put and carried.

The main motion was then put and declared lost.

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar demanded a poll which was taken with the following result:—

Ayes

- | | |
|--|--|
| * 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | *30. Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| * 2. " S. Satyamurti. | *31. " V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. |
| * 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyengar. | *32. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| * 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | *33. " K. R. Karant. |
| * 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | *34. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| * 6. " K. Koti Reddi. | *35. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| * 7. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | *36. " D. Venkataratnam. |
| * 8. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | *37. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| * 9. " P. Siva Rao. | *38. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| *10. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | *39. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| *11. " G. Harisaravottama Rao. | *40. Mr. A. V. Bharoji Rao. |
| *12. " C. N. Muthurunga Mudaliyar. | *41. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| *13. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | *42. Rao Bahadur C. N. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| *14. " K. V. R. Swami. | *43. The Raja of Panagal. |
| *15. " D. Narayana Raju. | *44. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| *16. " M. Narayana Rao. | *45. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| *17. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | *46. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| *18. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. | *47. " T. K. Chidembaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| *19. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. | *48. Rao Bahadur S. Kilappa Chettiyar. |
| *20. " J. A. Saldanha. | *49. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| *21. " C. Obi Reddi. | *50. Mr. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin. |
| *22. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. | *51. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| *23. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | *52. Mr. I. M. Moidu Sahib. |
| *24. " Bashir Ahmed Sayeed. | *53. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| *25. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. | *54. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| *26. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | *55. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| *27. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. | *56. The Zamindar of Mirsapuram. |
| *28. " H. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | |
| *29. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib. | |

[Note:—The names of elected Members who took part in the division are indicated by asterisks.]

[24th August 1927]

Noes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | *34. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | *35. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 36. " Ramanath Goenka. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 37. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 4. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 38. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| * 5. " Diwan Bahadur B. N. Arogya- | 39. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| swami Mudaliyar. | 40. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| * 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar | *41. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| * 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 42. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 8. Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | *43. " Chavadi K. Subramania Pillai. |
| 9. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri. | 44. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 10. " F. B. Evans. | *45. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 11. " J. F. Hall. | *46. " S. V. Vanavidaiya Goundar. |
| 12. " G. I. Boag. | 47. " S. Venkiah. |
| 13. " V. Pandrang Row. | *48. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 14. " S. H. Slater. | 49. " K. Krishnan. |
| 15. " C. B. Cotterell | 50. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 16. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai | 51. The Raja of Jeypore. |
| 17. " B. Foulkes. | 52. Mr. S. N. Durai Raja. |
| *18. The Zamindar of Seithur. | *53. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| *19. Mr. Munshi Abdul Wahab Sahib. | *54. " U. Ramaswami Ayya. |
| *20. " Abbas Ali Khan. | *55. " Abdul Hye. |
| *21. " C. D. Appavu Chettiyar. | *56. " S. Arpudawami Udayar. |
| *22. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | *57. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| *23. " A. B. Shetty. | *58. The Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 24. " J. Bheemayya. | *59. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| *25. " J. A. Davis. | 60. " G. R. Premayya. |
| 26. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. | 61. Swami A. S. Sahajananda. |
| *27. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 62. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| *28. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalapara. | *63. Mr. Syed Tajuddin. |
| *29. " J. Kuppuswami. | *64. " G. W. Chambers. |
| 30. " R. Nagin Gowda. | *65. " H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 31. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | *66. " J. Muckenzie Smith. |
| *32. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayana Chettiyar. | *67. " C. E. Wood. |
| 33. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayana Nambudripad. | |

Ayes 56. Noes 67.

The motion was lost.

4-45 p.m. Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I have the analysis of the votes on the basis of elected and non-elected members ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I shall ask the Secretary to show the names of elected members in the proceedings by asterisks."

IV

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will now take up Resolution No. 2 in the agenda."

COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE GRIEVANCES OF NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS.

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I beg to move—

' That this Council recommends to the Government that a committee consisting of two officers of Government, two members of the Legislative Council and two representatives of the non-gazetted services chosen by the Non-gazetted Government Officers' Association, Madras, be appointed to inquire into and report on the grievances and demands of the non-gazetted officers'."

" As we have only a few minutes to 5 o'clock, I am afraid I shall not be able to finish my speech within the time. Sir, this resolution has been the subject-matter of various interpellations on the floor of this House. On a

[Note :— The names of elected Members who took part in the division are indicated by asterisks.]

OFFICERS

24th August 1927] [Mr. K. Sitarama Reddi]

previous occasion, it was threshed out on a motion moved by my hon. Friend for South Arcot, Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. A reference to the proceedings of the Council of April 1925 will show the importance of this question from the arguments advanced on behalf of the Association. This Association has been officially recognized and I am told that it is 33,000 strong. Therefore the redress of grievances of such a large body is but the legitimate duty of the Government. I have been given a memorandum by the Association. Their grievances seem to be the following: Low starting pay, miserably low rates of increment, inadequate scales of pay, unnecessary distinction between appointment and appointment and office and office in the matter of scales of pay, the need for local allowances in places where living is very costly, etc. etc. I would not make a long speech at this time of the day, because the matter has been threshed out on the very same issues on a previous occasion. I therefore formally move my resolution for the acceptance of this House."

* Two hon. Members seconded the motion at the same time. On this, the PRESIDENT said:—"I need not again repeat the procedure to be followed by hon. Members. If any hon. Member wants to address the President, he has to get up and obtain the permission of the President by being called; then only he will have possession of the floor."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second the resolution moved by Mr. Sitarama Reddi. Sir, we have at least 33,000 non-gazetted officers, with pay ranging from Rs. 20 to a few hundreds and not thousands as the superior officers have. For efficient service we want contentment in the service. Now there are large surpluses. I think a portion may be set apart for them so that there may be contentment in the service."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT (after reading the motion to the House):—"Now the motion is for the consideration of the House."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I will support it with all my strength, but I hope this resolution includes the term 'unpassed men'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has tabled a motion and he has to wait for his turn."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I move that the question be now put."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am not going to put it."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"May I move that the consideration of this resolution be postponed to the next non-official day?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think I need put the motion of Mr. Krishnan Nayar to the vote of the House. Under the rules and standing orders, a motion not disposed of will stand over to the next non-official day whatever that day may be."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I made that motion, because we have only five minutes more."

[24th August 1927]

V

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE NOMINATION OF MEMBERS FOR
ELECTION TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I see the House is not in a mood to continue the discussion.

"I have to announce that the following candidates have been duly nominated for election to the House Committee:—

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 5. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu. |
| 2. „ C. E. Wood. | 6. „ C. S. Govindaraja |
| 3. „ M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | Mudaliyar. |
| 4. „ N. Siva Raj. | 7. „ B. Venkataratnam. |
| | 8. „ M. A. Manikkavelu |
| | Nayakar. |

"As the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies, viz. 6, there will be an election by means of the single transferable vote. Hon. Members may receive from the Secretary to the Council ballot papers containing a list of the nominated candidates between 1-30 and 2-30 p.m. on Friday the 26th. Hon. Members are at liberty to mark their preference and deposit the marked ballot papers in the ballot boxes placed in the Secretary's room before 2-30 p.m. on Friday the 26th."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I want to know in view of this no-confidence motion having taken two days whether Government will be prepared to arrange for one more non-official day this month, especially in view of the address which we have carried to His Excellency."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think intimation has been already sent to the hon. Members of this House as to the duration of the sitting. As to the non-official days, it is more a matter for bargain between the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition; and the wishes of the House as expressed through the Leader of the Opposition will certainly, I believe, be carried out by the Leader of the House. So far as the President is concerned, he is out of consideration in this matter.

"It being 5 o'clock the Council will now adjourn and re-assemble on Friday the 26th at 11 a.m."

The House accordingly adjourned.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

24th August 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 95 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th August 1927, page 187 supra.]

Up to the year 1921 the Government gave grants to local boards from time to time for the improvement of the water-supply in rural areas. In 1921 on the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee, the Government decided that grants should not be made thereafter for minor sanitary works, and that they should only contribute towards the cost of rural water-supply schemes in cases in which local boards put forward specific schemes which had been examined and approved by the Sanitary and Engineering authorities, and on condition that the place for which the water-supply scheme was intended was constituted a union, and rates were levied to cover a portion of the cost. In accordance with this decision no grants were given for the improvement of the rural water-supply between 1921 and 1925. Owing to the withdrawal of Government aid, local boards were not able to provide an adequate supply of water in their areas and this was a cause of considerable complaint among the rural population. The Government therefore decided in 1925 to allot a sum of Rs. 6.25 lakhs to local boards for the purpose out of the remission granted by the Government of India in that year. Out of this amount the boards were able to spend in that year only a sum of Rs. 3,53,667. The balance of Rs. 2,71,333 was re-allotted during 1926-27. Additional grants amounting to Rs. 43,000 were also sanctioned during that year. Out of the grants sanctioned during 1926-27, the boards were able to spend only a sum of Rs. 2,12,481-1-5 before the 31st March. The balance of Rs. 1,01,851-14-7 has been re-allotted to the boards during the current year out of the provision of Rs. 2.5 lakhs made in the current year's budget for the improvement of the water-supply in rural areas. Additional grants amounting to Rs. 48,025 have also been sanctioned during the current year. The balance available is being distributed among district boards. The question of obtaining the sanction of the Legislative Council to the provision of additional funds for the purpose is under consideration. A statement showing the amounts granted to the various local boards from 1925-26 onwards is attached (vide Statement I).

2. The grants referred to in paragraph 1 supra were sanctioned subject generally to the condition that the local boards provided from their funds a sum not less than the amount allotted to them, and they were made payable on the post-payment system.

3. Owing to the adverse nature of the season and the scarcity of water in certain rural areas during the previous year, the Government have sanctioned special grants to certain local boards, as shown in Statement II attached.

4. The balance of grants remaining unspent at the end of each year lapses. In view of the fact that these grants lapse in the middle of the season most suitable for the execution of well works, local boards have had to suspend operations on the works under construction until the unspent balance of the grant has been re-allotted or fresh funds provided. In order to prevent this interruption of work at the end of 1926-27 the Government permitted local boards to carry on from 1st April 1927 the execution of the works

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remaining incomplete, although the grant in respect of these works lapsed on 31st March 1927 payment being made from the grant for 1927-28. It is proposed to repeat the same expedient in future years.

5. The wish of the Government is to see that all rural villages where there is difficulty about water-supply, either on account of distance or insufficiency of present sources, should be provided with a good supply within convenient reach; and that further the water on which villages depend should in all cases be protected as far as possible from pollution. If funds are available they hope to be able to assist local boards to carry out in future years a definite programme to achieve this ideal in as short a time as is possible.

I

Statement showing grants sanctioned to local boards for the improvement of the water-supply in rural areas.

Name of the district board.	Amount of grant sanctioned during 1925-26.	Unspent balance re-allotted during 1926-27.	Additional grants sanctioned during 1926-27.	Unspent balance re-allotted during 1927-28.	Additional grants sanctioned during 1927-28.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.
Anantapur	20,000	13,421	3,000	4,979 9 0	11,126 (a)
Arcoot, North	20,945	17,420	..	13,819 6 0	3,000*
Arcoot, South	25,000	18,667	2,000	2,174 0 0	..
Bellary	20,000	4,631	3,000	2,689 4 0	..
Chingleput	12,900	8,734	500	1,502 3 0	..
Chittoor	6,000	5,697	..	1,184 0 0	..
Coimbatore	30,000	13,438	..	5,891 14 6	..
Cuddapah	30,000	14,740	..	120 0 0	3,395†
Ganjam	20,000	9,399	3,000	6,712 2 0	20,000
Godavari	28,350	11,218	2,000	7,160 3 0	..
Guntur	25,000	3,597	2,000	3,782 3 0	..
Kanara, South	30,000	8,792	3,000	2,844 15 0	..
Kistna	69,290	24,023	3,000	19,181 7 0	..
Kurnool	32,370	18,480	3,500	8,142 13 0	505‡
Madura	33,970	13,703	2,000	..	..
Malabar	14,000	10,641	2,750	4,207 0 1	..
Nellore	29,000	21,669	..	3,988 4 0	..
Nilgiris	30,000	4,927	..	..	..
Ramnad	14,000	2,295	2,750	510 8 0	..
Salem	20,000	3,884	1,750	..	..
Tanjore	45,000	18,325	2,000	2,419 5 0	..
Tinnevely	10,563	7,512	1,750	4,668 7 0	..
Trichinopoly	7,062	6,018	..	2,067 4 0	..
Vizagapatam	20,000	10,102	2,000	3,812 3 0	10,000
Rayadrug Union Board.	14,660	..	..	..	..
Guntakal Union Board.	26,600	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,25,000	2,71,333	43,000	1,01,851 14 7	48,025

(a) Rs. 10,000 to the Anantapur District Board and Rs. 1,125 to the Urvakonda Union Board.

* Grant made to Tiruppattur Taluk Board.

† Grant made to the Rayachoti Taluk Board.

‡ Grant made to the Markapur Taluk Board.

24th August 1927]

II

Statement showing special grants given to local boards during 1926-27 and 1927-28 for rural water-supply.

Name of local board.	Grant sanctioned during 1926-27.	Grant sanctioned during 1927-28.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Ongole Taluk Board	(a) 20,000	* 30,225	* (1) Rs. 25,000 for expenditure up to 30th September 1927. (2) Out of this Rs. 5,225 is a half grant for expenditure up to 31st March 1928. (3) Excludes Rs. 1,000 in 1926-27 for a tank work to provide work for unskilled labour. † Excludes Rs. 3,500 sanctioned during 1926-27 for well works to provide for work for unskilled labour. For expenditure up to 30th June 1927.
Ellore Taluk Board .. ..	..	† 15,150
Kurnool District Board (for well works in Dhona taluk).	..	5,000	
Kurnool District Board (for well works in Koilkuntla taluk).	..	5,200	
Markapur Taluk Board .. ..	..	1,100
Cuddapah District Board .. ..	..	3,500
Total ..	(a) 20,000	60,175	

(a) Out of this amount no portion was drawn during 1926-27 though it was expected that about Rs. 5,000 would be spent in that year. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was re-allotted in 1927-28 and is included in Rs. 30,225.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 106 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th August 1927, page 144 supra.]

Memorandum No. 11233-1 A (ii), L. & M., dated 2nd May 1927.

The Government observe that the Cochin Municipal Council in its resolutions Nos. 1 and II, dated 20th October 1926, decided by a majority of 13 votes to 2, to take civil and criminal proceedings against Mr. Jacob, the then Chairman, in respect of certain irregularities in the matter of contracts relating to the Pathayathode and Calvetty Canal improvement schemes and in the execution of the works. Four months later at its meeting, dated 19th February 1927, it elected the same councillor as its chairman by a majority of 10 votes to 7 thus bringing about the ridiculous position that the chairman has not only to sue himself in a civil suit but has also to prosecute himself criminally. The election of Mr. Jacob as the chairman in such circumstances indicates a want of sense of responsibility and a weakness of mind such as to render the council incompetent to perform its duties or else a perverse determination to bring the municipal administration into contempt. The Municipal Council is accordingly requested to show cause why it should not be dissolved or superseded under section 41 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920. The reply to this memorandum should be submitted to the Government through the Collector within a month from the date of its receipt.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cochin.
 „ Collector of Malabar.

[24th August 1927]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 127 asked by Mr. G. Harisarovtama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th August 1927, page 158 *supra*.]

G.O. No. 749, Development, dated 23rd May 1927.

The Kurnool Forest Committee recommended, among other things, that the fee for local cattle owned by ryots or by Sugalis should be reduced from 8 to 3 annas per cow unit, provided permits were taken within the first three months of the grazing season commencing from 1st April. While issuing orders on the other resolutions passed by the Committee, no orders were issued on this recommendation as the Government had at that time under their consideration certain general questions connected with the levy of grazing fees. They have since very carefully examined the recommendation. They understand that the Nallamalais which form the greater portion of the forest area in the district afford good grazing and that a fee of 8 annas per cow unit for a whole year in such an area cannot be regarded as excessive especially in view of the fact that the recent abolition of the block system of grazing will enable a permit-holder to graze his cattle throughout an entire range.

The Forest Administration of the district is at present carried on at a loss and the proposed reduction in grazing fees will increase it still further. A similar reduction in grazing fees in the Chittoor district showed a decrease of revenue from this source by 50 per cent. The Government do not consider that such a large sacrifice of revenue in the interest of a particular class is justified. Moreover there are about 446 square miles of 'ryots forests' in the districts which will ultimately be transferred to panchayat management. The Government understand that the panchayats will not be able to pay their way with a grazing fee of less than 8 annas and that, if the fee charged in departmental reserves is fixed at 3 annas, there will be great difficulty in inducing the panchayats to take over the management of reserves. The Government are anxious to avoid taking any step which will tend to hamper the development of forest panchayats. In the circumstances the Government, while sympathizing with the desire of the ryots to graze their cattle as cheaply as possible, regret that they are unable to accept the Committee's recommendation that the grazing fee in the Kurnool district should be reduced.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. PANDRANG ROW,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 26th August 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.
 Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
 Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.R.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
 Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.
 Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. N.
 Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur.
 Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
 Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
 Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
 Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
 Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
 Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
 Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
 Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
 Bheemayya, Mr. J.
 Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
 Boag, I.C.S., Mr. G. I.
 Chambers, Mr. G. W.
 Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
 Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.
 Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
 Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
 Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
 Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
 Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.
 Foulkes, Mr. R.
 Gungadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
 Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
 Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
 Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
 Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
 Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
 Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
 Hawley, Mr. H., M.Sc., F.I.C.
 Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
 John, Mr. V. Ch.
 Karant, Mr. K. B.
 Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
 Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
 Krishnan, Mr. K.
 Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
 Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).

Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
 Kuppaswami, Mr. J.
 Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
 Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
 Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
 Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
 Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
 Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
 Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
 Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
 Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
 Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
 Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
 Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
 Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
 Narayana Reddi, Mr. C. B.
 Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
 Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
 Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
 Pandrang Rao, I.C.S., Mr. V.
 Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
 Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
 Patro, Mr., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
 Premayya, Mr. G. R.
 Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).
 Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayanagar).
 Rajan, Mr. P. T.
 Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
 Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
 Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
 Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
 Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
 Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
 Russell, Major A. J. H., C.B.E., I.M.S.
 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
 Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
 Sani Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
 Saratha Reddi, Mr. K.
 Satyamurti, Mr. S.
 Sathuramnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Siva Raj, Mr. N.
 Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
 Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
 Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.

[26th August 1927]

PRESENT—*cont.*

Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
 Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
 Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
 Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
 Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash
 Kadir Sahib
 Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
 Uppi Sahib, Mr. K.
 Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
 Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.

Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
 Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
 Venkiah, Mr. S.
 Wood, Mr. C. E.
 Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa
 Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja
 Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao
 Bahadur Garu).
 Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvannatha
 Sevuga Pandiya Nivar Avargal).

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under
 Standing Order No. 15.*]

1 Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplementary questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Assignment of Lands

Assignment of pasture lands allotted for grazing in South Kanara.

* 141 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have adopted or propose to adopt any definite policy in regard to the setting apart of pasture lands in the villages of South Kanara for the purpose of cattle grazing, especially in the coastal villages;

(b) whether it is a fact that lands so set apart by ancient rulers and even by this Government are being assigned to the public and very little land fit for grazing is now left; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to stop such assignments?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 3034, Revenue, dated 24th August 1918 (copy attached a), in which the Government have laid down the policy to be followed generally with reference to the reservation of land for grazing in the Presidency.

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(b) & (c) It is possible that in accordance with the policy in G.O. No. 3034, Revenue, dated 24th August 1918, land previously used for grazing has in certain cases been assigned for cultivation. The Government do not propose to stop such assignments. According to the season and crop report for 1925-26 there is an extent of 710,393 acres of cultivable waste other than fallows in the district and this represents 28 per cent of the total area. The Collector has reported that in most villages of the South Kanara district there are large areas of waste land available for grazing.

MR. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member under what paragraph of this Government Order, South Kanara has been dealt with ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The order is a general one applicable to all the districts.”

MR. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I ask the hon. Member whether clause (2) applies to South Kanara ? I am asking this question because the Government say that the districts have to be dealt with under the rules they have laid down.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The hon. Member will please refer to clause (2) of the Government Order.”

MR. K. R. KARANT :—“ Yes, Sir. May I ask whether any recent report has been received from the Collector in regard to the assignment of grazing grounds in that district ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The concluding portion of the answers to clauses (b) and (c) is based on a recent report and the figures which are given in the answer to those clauses refer to the latest season and crop report.”

MR. K. R. KARANT :—“ The last sentence in the answer to clause (c) is this : ‘ The Collector has reported that in most villages of the South Kanara district there are large areas of waste land available for grazing.’ I wish to know whether that is a recent report ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS : “ Yes, Sir.”

Assignment of grazing grounds in South Kanara.

* 142 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state as to what steps he has taken or intends taking to prevent the few grazing grounds left in South Kanara being further assigned away ?

A.—The hon. Member’s attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 141.

MR. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I ask whether the Government will be pleased to discuss this matter with the Agricultural department and see whether there is not a need to revise this Government Order ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The hon. Member if he will refer to the Government Order will see that it is passed in consultation

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with the Agricultural department. If, however, the Agricultural department as now constituted has any modification to suggest, of course the Government will be glad to consider the matter."

Assignment of lands to depressed classes in Ichalampadi.

* 143 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any, and if so, what extent of land was assigned in Ichalampadi of Kasaragod taluk (South Kanara) to the depressed classes;

(b) to how many persons the same was assigned and when;

(c) how many of these assignees are actually living on these plots; and

(d) how far away are these plots from the grazing land in Koipadi now proposed to be assigned to the Labour department?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The Government have not the information.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask whether the Government will be pleased to get the information? My object in putting the question was to obtain the information. If the information had been furnished it would go a long way towards improving the question which I have asked previously."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I will only be too happy to get the information. But I do not understand how it can improve the question."

Application of Mr. Doddappa for assignment of certain lands.

* 144 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether karnam Doddappa of Vancnur village, Bellary taluk, Bellary district, applied in 1902, 1904 and 1907 for transfer to ayan and assignment on patta of a portion of the Hagari poramboke S. No. 190 adjoining his patta land S. No. 68 and whether the only reason assigned for non-compliance with the petitioner's request was that the portion applied for had not yet been subdivided and transferred to assessed waste;

(b) whether the Tahsildar of Bellary inspected the darkhasted land in fasli 1329, found its assignment on patta unobjectable and promised that he would recommend it for transfer and assignment;

(c) whether the portion was subsequently subdivided in fasli 1333 and transferred to assessed waste as S. No. 191-C;

(d) whether Doddappa applied for the subdivided land in faslis 1333 and 1334 and whether no orders were communicated to him and if so, why;

(e) whether Doddappa's continuous occupation of the land from fasli 1329 to 1334 was ever objected to by the Revenue Department and if so, when and whether the objection was communicated to Doddappa;

(f) whether the Collector of Bellary and Board of Revenue have declined to assign the land on patta to Doddappa and if so, why; and

(g) whether Doddappa has appealed against the above order to the Government, and if so, the orders passed by the Government thereon?

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A.—(a) to (g) A memorial was received from Doddappa regarding the assignment of S. No. 191 C (not S. No. 190). It was returned to him on 16th July 1927 for copies of the orders of the subordinate authorities against which he appealed. It has not yet been received back. The Government have no other knowledge or information about the case.

Collectorates

Alleged use of disrespectful language by taluk authorities.

* 145 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in common correspondence with the village officers the language used by the taluk authorities is disrespectful and undignified; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to order that respectful language should be used towards them by the higher authorities?

A.—The Government have no reason to suppose that the fact is as alleged.

The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1630 given in the Legislative Council on 18th March 1926, copy of which was communicated to the Board of Revenue.

Land Revenue

Legislation to replace the Irrigation Bill.

* 146 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether Government have in view any, and if so, what legislation to replace the Irrigation Bill passed by this Council?

A.—The question is under examination.

Alleged memorial regarding the damages to lands by the opening of the Kavyayi river bank.

* 147 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorial from the landholders of the South Thrikaripore, etc., villages in the Kasaragod taluk regarding the damage caused to their lands by the opening of the bank of the Kavyayi river near Katucherry in August 1909;

(b) whether the statement made in that memorial, that in 1916 the then Collector of South Kanara has expressed himself against the action taken in August 1909, is correct; and

(c) if so, whether after the lapse of more than ten years, the Government propose to redress the grievances of the memorialists?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have perused reports written by the Collector of South Kanara in 1916. He did not refer to the action taken in August 1909.

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- (c) The memorialists appear to have complained against the action of the Collector under a misapprehension of the facts. In August 1909 the Collector gave permission to certain ryots to make an experiment for one year only, by cutting open a new bar at Nileshtar. An opening was cut in 1910 but it soon closed up. In July 1911 another opening was cut by some villagers without permission. This opening travelled southwards and is now known as the Padne Bar. Complaints have been made about the damage caused by the existence of the Padne Bar. As the Kavoy Bar has closed and as the Padne Bar is the only other outlet for the Nileshtar river, it is not practicable to close it.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I should like to know, Sir, whether it is not possible to re-open that natural bar, the Kavoy Bar? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Physically possible it may be. But, as the other bar is above it, I do not quite see how the opening of the bar below will close the upper one ”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ The upper one is an unnatural one and is therefore causing damage to the agriculturists. If the upper unnatural one is closed, the lower one may open, or the Government may open the lower one in the interests of the ryots? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I am afraid that is a matter of opinion.”

Alleged prohibition of the ryots of Virapuram and other villages from cultivating tank-beds.

* 148 Q.—MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the ryots of the Virapuram village and the villages surrounding the Chembarambakkam tank in the Chingleput district have been allowed to cultivate in the foreshore of tank-beds of the Virapuram and Chembarambakkam tanks, when the tanks are dry ;

(b) whether they have been prohibited from cultivating the foreshore for the last two or three years ;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, the reasons for such prohibition ; and

(d) whether the Government will consider the desirability of allowing the ryots to cultivate in future?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have not the information, but have called for a report.

Notice of lands brought to sale in mitta villages of Salem district.

* 149 Q.—MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state --

(a) whether, when lands are brought to sale in mitta villages of Salem district, the fact is published in the district gazette and on the notice boards of the Collector's and Taluk Board offices and if not, why not ;

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(b) whether the fact of the intended sales are communicated to the defaulters by registered post or otherwise and if not, why not; and

(c) whether, in the case of lands brought to sale by Government in mitta villages, there is any rule that village officers or their relations should not bid at the sales and if not, why not?

A.—(a) No. The Government do not consider it necessary to adopt the suggestion of the hon. Member in view of the provisions of section 117 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the provisions of section 112 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

(c) The Government understand that section 107 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, has not hitherto been held to debar village officers from bidding at sales held for the recovery of arrears of rent. The matter is being further examined.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (c) of this question, may I know whether the Government have come to any decision since ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I would ask the hon. Member to kindly put a question down, because I cannot remember what the conclusion arrived at was.”

Publication of the new Land Revenue Bill.

* 150 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding the new Land Revenue Bill; and

(b) if so, on what lines and when the Bill is likely to be published?

A.—The questions are not understood. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* for public criticism on the 22nd February last.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Is it not a fact that in view of public opinion strongly expressed against it, the Bill published in February last was dropped and the Government are drafting another Bill ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Not that I am aware of, Sir.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Is it the intention of the Government to go on with the Bill published in February and, if so, when is it likely to be taken up ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ That I cannot say, Sir.”

Minor Irrigation

Transfer of the tank in Owk to a Panchayat.

* 151 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the first application was made by the people of Owk in the Kurnool district requesting that their tank may be placed under a Panchayat;

(b) whether that application has been renewed from time to time; and

(c) when the Panchayat is likely to be formed?

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A.—(a) to (c) The Government have not received any application from the people of Owk for the constitution of a panchayat tank at that place.

Mr G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ I am afraid the Government does not seem to have understood what I wanted in this question.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is requested to put his question more clearly if that can be done.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ I know that the application mentioned in clause (b) of this question cannot be sent to the Government direct. But I am really asking whether the Government are prepared to get the information necessary and furnish it to us.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ If the hon. Member means, whether the Government will enquire whether these people have applied to anybody for the purpose, and if so, on what date”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Yes, whether these people applied to any Government authorities in the matter.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I do not think it will take the matter any further.”

Public Service

Payment of “ Graduate allowance ” to Government servants.

* 152 Q.—Mr. K R KARANT : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what are the conditions on which “ graduate allowance ” is being paid to the Government servants ;

(b) what are the rules governing the same ; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to remove the anomaly which now seems to exist, namely, that one appearing for the B.A. examination and joining service before the result is announced is treated on the same footing as a School Final candidate and does not get the graduate allowance, and also suffers in promotion, whilst another joining after passing is treated as a graduate and receives a favoured treatment, and treat all graduates equally from the date of their passing the examination and thereby encourage those in service to get the degree and obtain higher qualifications ?

A.—(a) & (b) Heads of departments and offices are permitted to give at their discretion a starting pay of Rs. 45 in the mufassal and Rs. 50 in the Madras City to graduates appointed to clerical posts. Where conditions and prospects ensure a sufficiency of graduate applicants for appointment on the ordinary scale, the concession is not given, nor is it granted to a clerk simply because he has taken a degree without regard to his efficiency. The concession is given generally after a graduate's efficiency has been tested for a year.

(c) The Government see no anomaly in the present practice.

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Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (c) of the answer, I wish to know whether people who join the service and then pass their B.A. are not entitled to get extra allowance or whether people who enter the service after passing B.A. are alone entitled to it ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ If the hon. Member will read the last sentence in the answer to clauses (a) and (b), he will find that the practice is not as he put it.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ I wish to know whether after joining, if a man passed his B.A. examination, he is given any concession at all ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ If the concession is given in the year after his joining, it would not make any difference when he passed.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ Is it necessary that he should be a B.A. when he joins if he were to get this concession ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ No, Sir. The concession is given generally after a graduate's efficiency has been tested for a year.”

Alleged memorial from Mr. K. Lingappa.

* 153 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received a memorial from the late acting clerk, Taluk Office, Mangalore, K. Lingappa, belonging to the fisherman community ;

(b) whether he acted as clerk off and on in various offices in South Kanara from 1918 to 1926 and whether he was ousted from the service by retrospective effect being given to G O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926 ;

(c) whether he had been declared by the Collector of South Kanara as a passed candidate, as he had obtained an S.S.L. Certificate ;

(d) whether Government intended the aforesaid Government Order should apply retrospectively to such a person especially when he belonged to a backward community as in this case ; and

(e) what orders Government have passed or propose to pass in this and other such cases ?

A. —(a) Yes.

(b) He ceased to act as he had not the qualification prescribed in the Government Order referred to and had not been acting for one year.

(c) The Collector of South Kanara allowed him to act in a clerk's post in 1918 and at intervals subsequently.

(d) & (e) Where heads of departments, having in view the efficient discharge of duties, recommend the retention of unpassed men belonging to the backward communities, the Government will be prepared to consider the question of their exemption from the operation of G O. No. 137, Public, dated 14th February 1927. The memorial referred to by the hon. Member was rejected, as no recommendation was made on behalf of the petitioner by the Board of Revenue or the Collector.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Under this clause (c), what I want to know is whether he was treated as a passed candidate and therefore qualified to obtain a permanent appointment ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" That is a matter for inference."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" My question is whether he was treated as a passed candidate and exempted from the rule. I want to know whether he was not treated as a candidate qualified for the post according to the rules prevailing at the time."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" We are not aware of anything beyond the fact that he was allowed to act."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask whether enquiries would be made because I am aware that he was considered as qualified ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to put a question. He is not permitted to communicate his knowledge to the House."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to know whether my knowledge is correct or not." (Laughter.)

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Whether correct or not, there is no intention of exempting this man."

Indianization of the superior services.

* 154 Q—Mr J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 255 answered on 14th March 1927, regarding Indianization of the superior services, will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the percentage of Indians in the several departments of the superior services before the Lee Commission's recommendations were accepted and in the present year ; and

(b) whether any and if so, what orders have been received as to the recruitment to the Indian Forest Service from the Secretary of State ?

A.— (a)—

Service.	Percentage of Indians	
	Before the Lee Commission's recommendations were accepted.	On the 1st March 1927.
Indian Civil Service	20·2	23·5
Indian Police Service	11·3	13·6
Indian Service of Engineers	45·3	45
Indian Agricultural Service	52·9	56·2
Indian Veterinary Service	20	20
Indian Educational Service	56·4	56·4

(b) Orders have not yet been received.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" This is an important question. I will first take the Indian Civil Service. In this Service there is an acceleration of Indianization from 20·2 to 23·5. There is a decrease in the Indian Service of Engineers from 45·3 to 45. I want to know why there is this decrease."

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I must ask for notice of that. I am not acquainted with the details."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" In regard to the Veterinary Service, instead of an increase we have the same ratio maintained. It is 20 and 20."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I presume there was neither decrease by casualty nor increase by recruitment "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" As regards the Indian Educational Service which is considered to be the most progressive service for Indians and which is considered to provide ample scope for rising higher and higher, we have not improved at all We are still left at 56·4."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" There again, new recruits have not been entertained."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Am I to understand that recruitment to this service has been stopped against the recommendation of the department? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The Indian Educational Service is to be replaced by a Provincial Service as the service is working under the Transferred half."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Referring to the Forest Service, I was told a year ago that orders had not yet issued and that the matter was under consideration."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not find forests mentioned in the question. The hon. Member will have to give notice of a fresh question for that."

Action taken on the recommendations of the Reforms Enquiry Committee.

* 155 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Local Government ever moved of its own accord or was ever consulted with a view to action being taken on the recommendations of the Reforms Enquiry Committee?

A.—The Committee in question was appointed by the Government of India and reported to that Government. The Local Government had no power to take any action on the report of the Committee and cannot answer questions regarding action taken thereon by the Government of India.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" My question is one and the answer is quite a different one."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to take the answer as given."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to have an answer to my question. My question is . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to resume his seat."

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Settlement*Preparation of settlement registers.*

* 156 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the recent settlement registers of the Anantapur district all the details that were given in the 1892 registers have been given up and whether therefore such details do not occur now in the pattas ;

(b) whether representations have been made to the Government that such a procedure is calculated to keep the ryot in ignorance as to the extent of his possession, and his liability for taxation and to place him at the mercy of the karnam ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to remedy this state of affairs ?

A.—(a) The only item of information given in the settlement registers of 1892 but omitted in the resettlement registers of 1925 is that relating to the name of the pattadar or inamdar. The names of pattadars are given in the No. 10 account.

(b) & (c) No such representation has been made to the Government.

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know whether Account No. 10 is available to the ryots as a matter of right free of cost ?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—I believe so, Sir. I should like to have notice if the hon. Member wants a perfectly definite answer. If he asks a definite question, I will look the matter up and give him an authoritative answer.”

Survey*Cost of re-survey in South Malabar.*

* 157 Q.—MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total amount that the Government has to realize from the land-owners of the re-surveyed areas in South Malabar for such charges ;

(b) whether the Government have issued orders that the amount might be collected in four annual instalments ;

(c) when was such order issued ;

(d) what was the amount collected by the time that such an order was issued ; and

(e) whether the Government propose to exempt persons from whom more than a quarter has been collected this year from paying the balance due from them until the time when such amount will be legitimately due from them under the present rules of payment ?

A.—(a) The amount to be recovered from the ryots on account of the cost of the labour employed and of the survey marks used in the survey is—

				RS.
Ernad	4,00,000
Walluvanad	50,000
Ponnani	2,42,000 (approximately).

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- (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clauses (c) and (d) of question No. 139.
- (c) The latest orders were issued about the beginning of June 1927.
- (d) The Government have not the exact information required. The total amount collected from December 1926 to April 1927 was about Rs. 98,609.
- (e) Presumably the hon. Member refers to persons who have to pay amounts exceeding Rs. 100. The suggestion will be forwarded to the Board of Revenue.

Village Establishments

Increase of the salaries of village officers.

* 158 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the additional cost that will have to be incurred by the Government to give effect to the resolution passed by the Council during its last session to enhance the salaries of the village officers;

(i) if the resolution is to be carried into effect in respect of the ryotwari tracts alone,

(ii) if it is to be fully carried out,

(iii) if it is to be carried out only in respect of the village accountants and peons of only the ryotwari areas; and

(b) whether the Government propose to give effect to it with respect to the village accountants and peons of ryotwari areas at least; if so, from what date?

A.—(a) (i) Rs. 19,60,452.

(ii) Rs. 41,34,900.

(iii) Rs. 15,65,808.

(b) The Government do not propose to enhance the salaries of any class of village officers or menials.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“ May I ask whether, apart from giving effect to the resolution of this Council, the Government intends taking any action in regard to the salaries of any class of these officers in any district? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“ Not at the present moment, Sir.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“ May I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of at least raising their pay to what it was before additional hands were appointed? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“ They have considered it, Sir.”

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ Will the Government be pleased to consider whether the pay of the village officers in the zamindari areas cannot be raised to what is now obtaining for similar officers in ryotwari areas? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“ That has been considered and the Government decided that they cannot do so at present.”

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ My question was not that the zamindari servants should be given a higher pay, but that they should get what the ryotwari men are now getting? ”

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Supply of stationery to village accountants.

* 159 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the stationery articles supplied by the authorities to the Amsam Menons in Malabar (village accountants) are inadequate for their purposes;

(b) whether the Government have any intention of ordering the grant of a sufficient supply of these articles to these Menons; and

(c) whether the Government have any intention of reconsidering the question of giving these Menons allowances on the occasions on which they are directed to be present in the taluk offices on duty?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have recently examined the question of the supply of stationery to village accountants and are satisfied that the existing rules are adequate.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

Discontinuance of the payment of jamabandi allowance to village officers.

* 160 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: With reference to the resolution of this Council recommending increase of pay to the village officers and menials, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have taken any action thereon;

(b) whether it is a fact that the payment of jamabandi allowance to village officers other than menials was ordered to be discontinued; and

(c) if so, for what reasons and from what date the discontinuance was ordered?

A.—(a) The Government have considered the resolution and decided that they are unable to accept it.

(b) Yes.

(c) The payment of jamabandi allowance to village officers other than menials was discontinued with effect from fasli 1336 to cover the cost of the restoration of village officers.

11-15
a.m.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know what was the amount of Jamabandi allowance that was estimated to be saved?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I am sorry I cannot give the information off-hand. If the hon. Member puts down a question formally, I shall be able to give the information."

Depressed Classes*Elevation of the depressed classes.*

* 161 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) which are the various non-official agencies—including Indian and Foreign depressed class missions—engaged in elevating the condition of the depressed classes in the districts of South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Salem;

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(b) what is the number of people that are engaged in the work and what are the ways and means adopted by them for ameliorating their condition ;

(c) what aid by way of grants of money, out and out or annual, and of lands have these agencies received from Government during the last six years and will receive this year ;

(d) what is the area of lands reserved for depressed classes and what area has actually been granted to them in each of the districts during the last six years ;

(e) (i) what is the number of wells dug at Government cost for them in each of those districts, and (ii) at what cost during the last six years ; and

(f) what other measures Government have taken for the improvement of their lot and have decided to take in future ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Up-to-date information of all the non-official agencies is not available. The results of an enquiry made by the Commissioner of Labour in 1920-21 are embodied in the appended statement.^a The financial help given by Government from time to time is indicated in the last column of the statement.

(d), (e) & (f) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the annual administration reports of the Labour department placed on the Editors' Table.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether the figures up to date can be placed before this House, at least at the next meeting of the Council ? Figures up to the year 1921 have been given to us. But as to the figures up to date, may I ask the hon. the Home Member where we may find them or when they will be placed before the House ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall consider the suggestion."

Emigration

Maintenance of lepers repatriated from South Africa and Ceylon.

* 162 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to ask the Union Government of South Africa and the Government of Ceylon, for maintenance of lepers (emigrant labourers) repatriated from their countries, where they have become affected by leprosy ;

(b) if the answer be in the negative, whether the Government propose to stop the repatriation of leper emigrants into India ; and

(c) what arrangement the Government have made to isolate the leper emigrants repatriated from South Africa and Ceylon ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A copy of the rules framed by the Government of India regarding the repatriation of lepers is placed on the table.^b

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 327-329 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on pages 329-330 infra.

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ I find that the answer to clauses (a), (b) and (c) is ‘ A copy of the rules framed by the Government of India regarding the repatriation of lepers is placed on the table.’ May I know from the hon. Member whether he is prepared to give an answer to clauses (a), (b) and (c) of this question either in the affirmative or negative ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ This matter is regulated by the rules framed by the Government of India and we cannot do anything in it.”

Latrine and other accommodations in steamers bringing back repatriates from South Africa.

* 163 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what steps the Government propose to take to improve the conditions regarding latrine, hospital arrangements, accommodation and bathing on board the steamers—generally old cargo boats—that bring back the repatriates from South Africa ?

A.—The rules framed under section 53 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, and section 191 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, are being amended. So far as ships specially chartered for this purpose are concerned, the Government of India have addressed the Agent to the Government of India in South Africa inviting his attention to the assurance given by the Union Government that their survey would be specially supervised.

Forests

Recruitment of supernumerary Forest officers.

* 164 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the debate on Demand No. IV—Forests on the budget estimates for 1927–28, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of supernumerary Forest officers recruited and the year in which and the purpose for which they were recruited ;

(b) to what extent they were absorbed in the ordinary cadre and when ;

(c) how many of them remain to be absorbed ;

(d) what has been the number of officers recruited independently of the supernumerary officers ;

(e) whether there was any reduction in the recruitment of the officers required for the ordinary cadre and if so, to what extent ;

(f) what reduction has been effected in the Superior Forest Service on account of the handing over of certain forests to panchayats ; and

(g) what other economies have been effected and are proposed to be effected in the service on that account ?

A.—(a) to (e) A statement furnishing the information is annexed.* Recruitments were originally made in consideration of the sanctioned strength of the cadre and the probable vacancies that might occur at the time the probationers would be eligible for confirmation. But the sanctioned strength was reduced by seven consequent on the transfer of Extra Deputy Conservators who were borne on the Provincial Service cadre to the

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Imperial Service. The strength was further reduced by two as a result of the abolition of divisions owing to the transfer of ryots' forests. This reduction in the sanctioned strength necessitated the creation of supernumerary posts to provide for candidates who are selected and trained on the assumption that the sanctioned strength would not be reduced.

(f) Two posts of Extra Assistant Conservators have been abolished and five posts in the Indian Forest Service have been held in abeyance.

(g) The question is under consideration.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire, Sir, when we may expect the cadre of the various Forest Services brought to its normal strength ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is impossible for me to say that."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether the Government have not framed any approximate estimate with a view to bring the cadre of the Forest Service to its normal conditions ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The question is under consideration."

Reduction in the number of Conservators of Forests.

* 165 Q.--Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the remarks of Mr. Tireman during the Budget debates on 17th March 1927 that, in comparison with other provinces, Madras Forest Department was not overstaffed in the matter of Conservators of Forests, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have enquired and ascertained whether those other provinces are justified in having so many Conservators of Forests ;

(b) by what steps the number of Conservators of Forests has been increased in this Presidency within the last twenty years ;

(c) what are their functions and why so many Conservators are considered to be necessary while a large number of District Forest Officers also exist ; and

(d) whether owing to the change in the Forest Conservancy policy the number of Conservators is going to be reduced and, if so, by what gradual process ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) There were three Conservators in 1891. The number was raised to four in 1911 and to six in 1921. One of the territorial charges was abolished in 1925 and the Conservator sanctioned for the circle was placed on working plans duty with the result that there are only five Conservators at present in charge of territorial circles.

(c) Their functions are the control and supervision of the work of district officers and their establishment. The duties of the Conservator and the District Forest Officer are so different that the existence of one class of officers does not reduce the work of the other.

(d) The matter will be examined.

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ In view of the large forest area that has been brought under cultivation and consequent diminution in the work of the Conservators, will the Government be pleased to consider the reduction of the number of officers ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The question will be examined at the proper time.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Has not the question been considered ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The matter is under consideration.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know whether the matter is under consideration, or it will be newly considered, or whether it has not been considered at all ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The matter will be examined. It is under consideration.”

Levy of grazing fees in forests of the Kurnool district.

* 166 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to the answer to my question No. 358 answered on 17th March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is prepared to extend the meaning of the phrase ‘ local cattle ’ to cattle of the whole district ;

(b) (i) whether it is now an established custom in the Kurnool district to allow cattle for half a mile into other ranges than the range for which a permit has been taken ;

(ii) whether such half a mile distances have been marked ; and

(iii) how many cases of trespass in view of this rule have been discovered since the rule was made in all the forest divisions of Kurnool ;

(c) whether he is prepared to take the question of supplying timber for agricultural implements from out of the hands of the contractors and to set apart in selected areas suitable blocks of forest wherefrom the ryot may get, from out of the marked trees, his supplies ;

(d) whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table of this House the report of the Chief Conservator referred to in clause (g) of the question ;

(e) whether in the forest districts of Kurnool East, Kurnool South and Kurnool West reserve boundaries have been set back within the years 1925 and 1926, and if so where and how far ;

(f) (i) whether standardization of compounding fees has been arrived at ; and

(ii) if it has not yet been arrived at, why there has been such delay in the matter ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) (i) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 244, Development, dated 13th February 1925.

(ii) & (iii) A report has been called for.

(c) No, a copy of a report from the Conservator is appended.^a

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(d) The policy of Government is described in clause (g) of the answer to the hon. Member's question No. 358 answered on the 17th March 1927. In view of that policy the Chief Conservator reported that he proposed to take no further action in the matter. As this report contains no information the Government do not think it necessary to place it on the table.

(e) A report has been called for

(f) (i) & (ii) Two Government Orders are appended for the information of the hon. Member.*

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Home Member, with reference to paragraph 3 on page 41 of the appendix to question No. 166 in which he says ‘ they have no reason to think that the present arrangements involve any hardship on the ryots and they consider that the suggested modification will not only entail great difficulties in administration but in many cases may even result in actual hardship to the ryots ’, what are the reasons by which they conclude that the present arrangements do not involve hardship to the ryots? Have they enquired into the matter? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ They have enquired into the matter.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ What was the kind of enquiry? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Official enquiries.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Did they examine any witnesses as to whether there were hardships in the present arrangements? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ No, Sir, it was not necessary.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Was it merely on the report of the Forest officer that this conclusion was come to? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Yes, those who knew the matter best advised us.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ I fully realize the meaning . . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is requested to put his supplementary questions.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Have any persons other than Government servants been examined before the Government came to this conclusion? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ No, Sir. I said it was an official enquiry.”

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Jails*Diet and health of Mr. P. Narayana Menon.*

* 166-A Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how much Mr. P. Narayana Menon, a prisoner in the Madras Penitentiary, weighed when he was first admitted to the prison at Coimbatore;

(b) what his present weight is;

(c) how much he weighed when he was admitted to the Penitentiary at Madras;

(d) whether the jail or medical authorities recommended any special diet being given to him; if so, when;

(e) for what periods such special diet was given and what was his highest and lowest weight during the period when such diet was given;

(f) during what period such special diet was denied to him, and what was the highest and lowest weight during such period;

(g) what the special diet prescribed for him was;

(h) whether such special diet is being given now; if so, from what date and if not, when was it last stopped; and

(i) how much did Narayana Menon weigh when it was last stopped and how much does he weigh now; or, if special diet is being given now, how much did he weigh on the day it was renewed last?

A.—(a) to (i) The information has been called for.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—“ Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to call for the information as to the weight of Mr. Narayana Menon when he was first admitted into the prison and also his present weight and place it before the House to-morrow ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ As I have stated, the information has been called for ”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—“ Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to find out even to-day what the present weight of Mr. Narayana Menon is ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.—“ Now that the hon. Member has made that suggestion, I shall do so.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ Pursuing the question of my hon. Friend Mr. Madhavan Nayar, not only on points referred to in clauses (a) and (b), namely, the weight of Mr. Narayana Menon, but also on the various other points referred to in the question, I beg to ask the hon. the Home Member whether he will be pleased, by telephone or by messenger, to get information on all these points ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ I have already sent this question to the Inspector-General of Prisons and I am expecting a reply to it.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ No doubt my hon. Friend, the Home Member, has sent the question to the Inspector-General of Prisons, but by a special messenger or by telephone he can get the information desired in the course of the day and place it before the House.”

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The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ As a matter of fact my hon. Friend, Mr. Madhavan Nayar, saw me yesterday about this and I promised him that I would speak to the Superintendent of the Penitentiary. With regard to other points on which information is sought for, I must await the report from the Inspector-General of Prisons.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ What is there to prevent him from getting the information since Mr. Narayana Menon is said to be in a precarious condition, his health having become worse during the last two or three months ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I don't think he is in a precarious condition.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ If the hon. the Home Member has not got the information, but has called for it, I wish to know why then this question was taken as answered and included in the agenda of to-day ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question does not arise.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ May I ask when the information was called for in view of the fact that this question was before him so early as the 9th instant ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ My hon. Friend Mr. Madhavan Nayar raised this question last March and I then learnt from the Inspector-General of Prisons that Mr. Narayana Menon was refusing to take all the food that was given to him and hence was going down in weight. If I remember aright, I think he was not taking the dhall that was given to him.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Therefore the Government are in possession of these facts evidently.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is debating on the point.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ I beg the hon. the President's pardon.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ When the question had been tabled so early as 12th July 1927, was it not possible for the hon. Member to have called for the information ? The Penitentiary is only a few furlongs off, and he could have easily called for the information.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ As I have said already, I have called for a report and I will hurry up the matter.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ In the light of the information which the hon. the Home Member has condescended to give us, may I ask him whether Mr. Narayana Menon is being given the food which he wants and to which he has been accustomed ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ He is given the food which he is entitled to under the Jail rules.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Did the hon. the Home Member see him personally ? Did he advise him to take Virol since he refused to take dhall (laughter) ? ”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ When was the dhall prescribed to him and by whom ? ”

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The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" By the Superintendent, I suppose."

Dr. B. S. MALIAYYA :—" May I know whether dhall is the only article that makes a man fat and fit ? "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" If a man refuses to take a certain kind of food, can he not be given some other food ? "

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Is dhall one of the ordinary ingredients of food that is given to prisoners ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I think so."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Has the hon. the Home Member any written information from the Superintendent that Mr. Narayana Menon refused dhall that was prescribed to him ? If not, will he call for that information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I said I shall go into the question when I get information from the Inspector-General."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I am not concerned with the reasons as to why Mr. Narayana Menon was refused a certain kind of food. But what I ask is, if a man out of self-infliction or other causes becomes unfit to take the diet that is ordinarily given in jails, is it not the duty of the jail authorities or the officers concerned to recommend the diet that suits the man in the particular circumstances ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As far as I know, I do not think any officer has neglected or is neglecting his duties."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to refer the matter to the concerned officer and find out if any special diet is required under the circumstances for Mr. Narayana Menon and not merely satisfy himself with the blank statement that Mr. Narayana Menon is refusing to take food ? "

Labour

Condition of labourers in the plantations in Malabar, Mysore and Coorg.

* 167 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of labourers recruited in South Kanara and sent to the plantations in Malabar, Mysore and Coorg in the years 1924, 1925 and 1926 by the United Planters' Association of Southern India showing the various communities to which they belong ;

(b) the number of labourers that have returned from the several plantations in the same years ; and

(c) whether any District Magistrate or Subordinate Magistrate or Labour Officer visited any of the plantations to inspect the condition of the labourers therein and if so, what their reports on the subject are ?

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A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) In December 1926, the Subdivisional Magistrate, Tellicherry, visited certain tea, coffee and pepper estates in Wynad and submitted a report specifying the defects which should be remedied in regard to accommodation, water-supply and medical aid to the labourers therein. A copy of the report is placed on the table of the House.* Under the provisions of section 17 (1) of the Madras Planters Labour Act I of 1903, the Government have called upon the superintendents or managers of the estates concerned to remedy the defects or supply the deficiencies within a period of four months.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether Government will call for a report on the points referred to in clauses (a) and (b) ? I asked for information as early as June 1927. Will the Government be pleased to call for the information ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I shall examine the question and if it is possible to get the information I shall do so.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I find that some of these plantations were visited by a District Magistrate and a report was submitted to the Government. Therefore I ask whether it is necessary to send more Magistrates to other plantations to report the conditions thereof, more especially when you have so many things reported about the conditions of labour in certain plantations ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ An officer has pointed out certain defects and we are trying to remedy them.”

Local Fund Audit

Work done by the special Local Fund Audit Department.

* 168 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to my supplementary question to question No. 124 answered on 1st March 1927, what the exact work-value of the special Local Fund Audit Department is for its continued existence, more especially with reference to the work it has done during its existence for the last three years in practical detection of grave defects and frauds compared with the work of the system of auditing in vogue before the formation of this special department over a similar number of years ?

A.—The Government are unable to undertake the task of scrutinizing and tabulating the defects pointed out or objections raised in respect of the audit of all local bodies in the Presidency for six years, more especially as the value of audit cannot be judged with reference to the actual number of frauds detected.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Finance Member whether the Government is not prepared to give sufficient information to this House as to what the new Local Fund Audit Department is doing and whether it has justified its continued existence for three years ? ”

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The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Under instructions laid down for its guidance by Government, the audit of local bodies and other similar institutions is entrusted to the charge of the Local Fund Audit Department."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"That is not an answer to my question. That it is doing its duties is no answer at all to my question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to put his supplementary questions."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I ask whether the hon. the Finance Member is prepared to give this House the details of the work of the department so that we may exactly understand what its claim is to its existence as a department?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"As I have already stated in my answer I do not propose to undertake the elaborate task of scrutinizing and of tabulating the defects pointed out or objections raised in respect of the audit of all local bodies in the Presidency for the last six years."

Post Offices

Delivery of postal mails in Mangalore.

* 169 Q. —Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the postal mail which arrives at Mangalore at 4-20 p.m. is distributed only the next day after about 10 a.m. ;

(b) whether there were any and if so, what representations were made to the postal authorities to distribute the articles the same evening and with what result ;

(c) what additional hands and expense would be required to distribute the mails the same evening ;

(d) whether the mails which arrived at almost the same hour at Cannanore some time ago were not distributed the same evening ; and

(e) what steps the Government propose to take to redress the grievances of the Mangalore public in this matter ?

A.—The matters in question are within the province of the Government of India.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to make representations to the Government of India?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I should have no objection to sending representations to the Postmaster-General or whoever the authority acting for the Government of India is and getting an answer to this question. But might I suggest to the hon. Member that as these matters are beyond the control of the local Government, and as there are well recognized channels in this Presidency through which representations affecting the Postal Department can be made to the Government of India it would be more expeditious to use them. In this Presidency the authority who can receive representations concerning the Postal Department is the Postmaster-General."

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Advisory Committees

Election of standing advisory committees for Reserved subjects.

* 170 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the Budget debates on 19th March 1927 on the motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,800 for Provincial Legislative Council brought by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether steps have been taken or are going to be taken to have standing advisory committees of the House elected other than the Finance and Public Accounts Committees for Reserved subjects ; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for Government's refusal to comply with the motion passed ?

A.—Government have duly considered the budget debates of the Council and have constituted as many Standing Advisory Committees as, in their opinion, are necessary.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether Standing Advisory Committees have been formed for Reserve Subjects such as Jails, Civil Justice, etc. ?

" May I enquire why it has not been considered necessary to appoint such advisory committees ? " 11-30 a.m.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" The question should be addressed to the hon. Members in charge of the various departments."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" If I am to ask each hon. Member separately, may I ask the hon. the Home Member why he has not appointed a Forest Advisory Committee ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to frame questions separately for each department and give notice of them."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" The suggestion was that these standing committees should be elective and not non-elective as at present May I know whether the Government have considered that suggestion ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" They have considered the suggestion and decided to continue the old practice of appointing such committees as and when they consider necessary."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether any advisory committees have been appointed for the Reserved subjects ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" An advisory committee has been appointed for advising on questions concerning the depressed classes."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Are we to conclude that the Government do not consider it necessary to throw these committees open to election ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Government considered the suggestion and decided to continue the existing practice of appointing the committees."

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Criminal Justice*The Divisional Magistrate of Khond division.*

* 171 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have called for the files in which the Divisional Magistrate of Khond division (Ganjam Agency) converted in appeal a sentence of fine into a sentence of imprisonment in 1926;

(b) whether the same officer is at present invested with first-class powers; and

(c) whether the officer concerned received any judicial training?

A.—(a) Yes, In 1926, the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam in the course of an inspection of the records of criminal cases in the court of the Officiating Sub-Magistrate, G. Udayagiri, detected certain abkari cases in which the Sub-Magistrate awarded imprisonment in default of payment of fines in excess of his powers. Some of the persons illegally sentenced were in Russellkonda Jail, and had not appealed. The Agent to the Governor directed the Special Assistant Agent, Balliguda division, to go to the jail at once and obtain appeals, and correct the illegal sentences. In the meanwhile, in some cases a part of the period of imprisonment had already been suffered. The Special Assistant Agent, seeing no other way out of the difficulty, converted the fines into imprisonments already suffered. The Sub-Magistrate guilty of the irregularity has been reverted.

(b) & (c) Yes. The Special Assistant Agent, Balliguda division, has been invested with first-class powers and had exercised such powers for ten years.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (a) of the question stating that in the case of some of the persons illegally sentenced the fines were converted into imprisonments already suffered, may I know whether such powers are conferred on magistrates under any provision of the Indian Penal Code ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That is asking for an opinion.”

Alleged issue of a non-bailable warrant against one Purushotham Lal.

* 172 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on 11th April 1927 the Third Presidency Magistrate issued a non-bailable warrant against one Purushotham Lal; and

(b) whether the offence for which warrant was issued is a cognizable one?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The warrant was issued for an offence punishable under section 357 of the City Municipal Act, which is cognizable. The warrant was issued after the service of a summons and because of the failure of the accused to attend court in obedience to the summons.

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the non-bailable warrant, was taken out by the Corporation of Madras or by the Police ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I want notice, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" The man is living opposite to the place, Sri not even a hundred yards off. The warrant was taken on the 11th and the man was arrested only on the 12th—a Sunday. I should like to know why Sunday was preferred for arresting this person ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I must ask for notice of this question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Did not that man produce before the magistrate a certificate from a respectable medical practitioner, a graduate of the Madras University practising in Sowcarpet for the last ten years, saying that he was ill, and why, in spite of that, did the magistrate issue a non-bailable warrant against that old man ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" At the time the magistrate issued the warrant he had not seen the certificate."

Alleged arrest of one Purushotham Lal.

* 173 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 19th April 1927, which was a holiday, a constable belonging to the Flower Bazaar Police station armed with a non-bailable warrant issued by the Third Presidency Magistrate arrested one Purushotham Lal, a respectable man, for an offence under section 368 of the City Municipal Act ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this Purushotham Lal was compelled to remove his clothing and jewellery and lodged in the station lock-up ;

(c) what the state of health of this man was when he was in police custody, and, if he was ill, what arrangement had been made to give him medical help and food ; and

(d) how far his place of business is from the police station ?

A.—(a) Yes. A sweetmeat seller named Purushotham Lal was charged for an offence under section 357 of the City Municipal Act.

(b) The accused was in the Police lock-up from 11-15 a.m. to 3-15 p.m. and under Police Orders, paragraph 321, his person was searched and all property, except the necessary wearing apparel, was removed and kept in the station.

(c) There was nothing wrong with the man to necessitate the calling in of medical help. Before any arrangement could be made for his food, he was released on bail.

(d) Half a furlong.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" At what time was this man taken to the thana and when was he released ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" The answer to clause (b) says that this man was taken there at 11-15 and released at 3-15."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" It gives the time when the man was put into the lock-up. The lock-up is inside the thana. I say, Sir, that this man was

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taken to the thana at 8 a.m. and 11-15 was perhaps the time when this old man was stripped of all his clothing and shoved into the cage and it was 3-15 when he was brought out of the cage. May I know what was the necessity for that ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The hon. Member is giving me information.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I presume the hon. the Law Member has not seen the lock-ups ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question does not arise.”

Alleged arrest of fruit-sellers on non-bailable warrants.

* 174 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of fruit-sellers that were arrested on non-bailable warrants issued by the Third Presidency Magistrate on 7th April 1927 ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that they were arrested on Sunday—a holiday—when there was no chance of getting them released ;
- (c) how many of them were women and how many of them had breast-feeding babies ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that they were stripped of their clothings and jewels and locked up in the strong room ;
- (e) what the crime was for which they were arrested ; and
- (f) what arrangements had been made to feed them in the thana and their babies at home ?

A.—(a) Six fruit-sellers were arrested on 8th May 1927 under non-bailable warrants issued by the Second Presidency Magistrate.

(b) Yes. The warrants were non-bailable warrants and were issued on Saturday so that the accused persons may be produced for trial on Monday.

(c) (i) Three.

(ii) None.

(d) The extra articles found with the persons were removed and kept in the station under paragraph 321 of the Police Orders.

(e) The charge against the persons was that they caused obstructions in the public road by exposing their goods for sale. Warrants were issued because they failed to attend the Court on 7th May 1927 in accordance with the bonds taken from them.

(f) No feeding arrangement became necessary as they were released soon after their arrest.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I ask why these men were left with their *lungotis* on and why they were not stripped naked of all the clothes they had on ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I understand, Sir, that the rules were carried out.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Do the rules require that these persons should be stripped naked before they are put into the lock-up ? Are they all murderers ? ”

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ If the hon. Member wants me to quote the rules, I should like to have notice.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Did the police consider this old man suffering from diabetes and Bright's disease such a dangerous person that they should worry him like that ? ”

Estates Land Act

Preparation of the record of rights under the Estates Land Act.

* 175 Q.—SRIMAN BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of villages in the Kallikota and Atagada estates in the Ganjam district that have paid deposits from June 1926 to the end of 20th June 1927 for the preparation of the Record of Rights and settlement of money rents under Chapter XI of the Estates Land Act ; and

(b) when Government propose to begin these operations?

A.—(a) 71.

(b) The operations were sanctioned for one village in 1926 and the work has already been started in this village. Operations in respect of 42 villages have been sanctioned in 1927 and their actual commencement is pending receipt of the survey records.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ May I know, Sir, whether necessary notification has been issued in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and, if so, when ?

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I shall send the dates of the Gazette to the hon. Member.”

Ferries

Alleged capsizing of the Palampuzu ferry boat.

* 176 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 671, dated 30th March 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the facts connected with the alleged capsizing of the Palampuzu ferry boat ;

(b) what steps have been taken to punish the persons responsible for the catastrophe ; and

(c) whether ferry boats elsewhere in the Ponnani taluk are in a fit condition ?

A.—(a) It is reported that 30 or 40 school children on their way from school in the Cochin State crowded into the boat, with the result that it capsized. The boat sank in Cochin waters at a distance of 12 yards from the Cochin bank. On inspection, the boat was found to be old and unfit to carry passengers, and it is stated that, even if made quite fit for the purpose, it cannot safely accommodate more than 10 adults or 20 children.

(b) It is understood that the Cochin State Police are taking action against the renter.

(c) It is so reported.

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Irrigation

Relative merits of the several Tungabhadra projects.

* 177 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place on the Council table the opinions which have been expressed by the Board of Revenue, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and the Director of Agriculture on the relative merits of the several Tungabhadra projects mentioned in the Arogiawami Committee's report ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1973 L., dated 16th December 1926, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. He will see that the Government have decided to investigate further the revised Tungabhadra project advocated by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee. The question whether the opinions of the various officers who will be consulted should be placed on the Table of the House will be considered when those opinions have been received.

MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know whether this Thungabhadra project will include Nellore also in its scope ? "

THE HON. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I invite the attention of the hon. Member to the Government Order quoted in the answer above which includes the report of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee in which the extent of this project is explained."

Report of the Chief Engineer on schemes suggested by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee.

* 178 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of the Chief Engineer has been received on five out of the eleven smaller schemes suggested by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee and referred back for his opinion by the Government; and

(b) if so, whether he will be pleased to lay on the Council table the said report and the opinions the Chief Engineer has given ?

A—(a) No.

(b) The suggestion will be considered when the reports are received.

Improvement of the water-supply of tanks in the Ceded districts.

* 179 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to the answer to my supplementary question to question No. 40 answered on 25th January 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the Council table the exact terms of advice given to the Government on the question of improving the water-supply of tanks in the Ceded districts as suggested by the Irrigation Committee ?

A.—No.

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Repairs to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

* 180 Q.—MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the main channel under sluice No. 31, Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, is being repaired by the Public Works Department at the cost of the Government ;

(b) whether the main channel under sluice No. 26, Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, also needs repairs ; and

(c) whether the Government will undertake to repair the main channel under sluice No. 26 also at the cost of the Government by the Public Works Department as in the case of the main channel under sluice No. 31 ?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ Have the Government received any report after the answer was given ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ No, Sir.”

Supervision of the distributaries in the Second Circle.

* 181 Q.—MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many sections were abolished in the Second Circle as a measure of retrenchment in the year 1922 ;

(b) how many of them were reinstated in subsequent years ;

(c) whether the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada, ever urged the need for reinstalling the remaining sections also ;

(d) whether Government are aware that the tail-end ryots are suffering for want of adequate supervision of the distributaries ;

(e) what is the extent of land newly included on payment of inclusion fee in West Godavari and Kistna districts ; and

(f) what steps, if any, are taken to ensure adequate supervision of the additional acreage included in the ayacut ?

A.—(a) Twenty-two.

(b) Twelve.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) Godavari Western delta—10,715 acres.

Kistna Eastern delta—32,925 acres.

(f) The Government are not aware that the present supervision is inadequate.

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (c) of the question, may I know what became of the proposal of the Superintending Engineer to instal the remaining sections ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I must ask for notice, Sir. I presume the proposal was not accepted by the Government.”

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know why it was not accepted ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I must ask for notice of the question.”

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Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know whether the Government have taken adequate steps to see that the extra acreage of about 43,000 acres referred to in answer to clause (e) gets sufficient water ? Have they provided adequate supervision ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The answer is given in clause (f) which says that the Government have no reason to believe that the present supervision is inadequate.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ What steps have the Government taken to see whether the supervision is adequate or not ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Government do not contemplate any immediate steps.”

Drag line excavator on the Yenamadurru drain.

* 182 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : With reference to the answer to clauses (c), (d), (e) and (f) of question No. 435 answered on 21st March 1927 regarding the drag line excavator on the Yenamadurru drain, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the information called for has been received and whether he will be pleased to place it on the table of the House ?

A.—Yes. The reports^a of the Executive Engineer and the Chief Engineer are placed on the table.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ Referring to the appendix at page 45, I want to know whether the Government have taken note of the fact that during thirteen months the work turned out by the excavator is only 670 units at a cost of Rs. 16-4-0 per unit, whereas the work turned out by manual labour will be six to seven thousand units per year, i.e., ten times as much, and the cost would be as low as Rs. 10-12-0 per unit or two-thirds of the cost by machinery . . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Will the hon. Member be pleased to put his question ? ”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ I want to know whether the Government have taken note of these facts and if so, why they continue the machinery ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Government have taken note of these facts and are continuing the manual labour.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ Have they ordered the discontinuance of the work of the excavator on the drain ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ At the present moment the excavator is not working on the drain ; it is still there as it is not wanted elsewhere.”

Revised estimates in connexion with the Mettur project.

* 183 Q.—Mr J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 659 answered on 29th March 1927 regarding the plans and estimates in connexion with the Mettur Irrigation Project, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the House the revised or the additional estimates necessitated by the change of site and other charges in connexion with the project and a report of the progress of the work done in 1926-27 ?

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A.—The estimate for the project is undergoing revision in certain particulars and the revised estimate is not yet ready.

The progress report for the calendar year 1926 was printed as Appendix II to the Budget Memorandum for 1927-28 which was placed on the Council table on the 1st March 1927. The report for the financial year 1926-27 is due with the Government in September next.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I inquire why there has been so much delay in giving this answer which gives no information at all ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to put supplementary questions on the answer given."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Having regard to the delay in the answer given, may I know what the loss to the Government will be on account of the change of site of the dam ? What will be the extra expenditure ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I do not think that any loss has been incurred by the Government by the change of site ; there will of course be an alteration in the estimates. Whether the new estimates for the dam will be more or less than the present estimates, it will be impossible to say before the preparation of the estimates is actually completed."

The Mettur Project.

* 184 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) (i) what the various areas will be which the Mettur Irrigation Project is to irrigate as a result of the latest decision of Government ;

(ii) by what means, dams or anicuts, main canals and branch canals ; and

(b) the various rates per unit at which the various branch canals and the main canals will be excavated by means of machinery or by giving the excavation work to contractors ?

A.—(a) (i) The areas to be irrigated are specified in the scheme report that has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and published. They are all in the Tanjore district. There has been no decision to alter them.

(ii) The reservoir water will go down the river to the Grand Anicut and thence to the irrigable areas by main canals and branch channels.

(b) Details cannot be given at present.

Establishment in connexion with the Mettur Irrigation Project.

* 185 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the Council a statement of the establishment that is maintained and that may be required for the Mettur Irrigation Project, including the canals with the pay and any local allowances of the several members of the establishment apart from those whose names are published in the latest Civil List ?

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4.—The hon. Member is referred to pages 34–35 of the Detailed Irrigation Budget, Final Edition, for the staff proposed for this year. The further programme is not yet settled in detail. The Government have called for revised estimates from the Engineer-in-Chief.

As to local allowances, the Engineer-in-Chief is given a special pay of Rs. 300, officers whose headquarters are at Mettur are at present given an allowance of 10 per cent, and subordinates an allowance of 20 per cent of their pay; but it is intended to stop this when electric light has been installed, and confine their extra remuneration to free quarters and electric current and the benefit of free transport from Erode. There are still a few persons stationed at Bhavani and Erode, and they get allowance for house-rent. No local allowances are drawn by men in the Canal section.

Irrigation of parts of Salem and Coimbatore with Mettur water.

* 186 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received memorials from the ryots of the Salem and Coimbatore districts asking that some portion of the water under the Mettur scheme be given to their districts and agreeing to pay any water-rate, however high, that may be fixed by the Government;

(b) whether any investigation has been made about the amount that will have to be spent in providing water under this scheme for about 48,000 acres in those two districts; and

(c) whether any attempt has been made to refer this question, of irrigating small areas in Salem and Coimbatore districts with Mettur water, to an expert committee consisting of the Chief Engineers for Irrigation for Bengal and Bombay Presidencies and others as suggested by the hon. the Law Member in March last and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b) of the question, may I know, without giving notice, the definite amount that has been arrived at?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I want notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether any attempt was made to keep up the promise made by the then Law Member to refer this question to the committee mentioned there?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Will the hon. Member refer me to the promise made by my predecessor?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I shall not call it a promise, Sir. Let me call it the statement of the hon. the Law Member to this effect. The answer here is 'No'."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I think this is not the kind of question that was intended to be referred to such a committee of Chief Engineers."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I have clearly stated that the predecessor of the present hon. Law Member made a statement in March last that he would refer this question to the expert committee referred to. The answer here is, ‘ No ’ and is there any suggestion that reference to the statement of the then Law Member is wrong ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I have not got the papers here.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I ask whether the information referred to will be furnished to us without waiting for a fresh question from any hon. Member of this House in view of the fact that Salem and Coimbatore are very much interested in the matter ? ”

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a.m.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ No. I have already stated that this is not the kind of question to be referred to a committee of Chief Engineers.”

Landlord and Tenant

Committee to enquire into the disabilities of Malabar tenants.

* 187 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the estimated expenditure which the new committee constituted to enquire into the disabilities of the Malabar tenants will involve ;

(b) whether the Government have no materials to solve the tenancy problem of Malabar without the aid of such a committee ;

(c) whether the Government have considered the objection mentioned by Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar to the personnel of the committee ;

(d) whether there are any members on the committee excepting Mr. Krishnan Nayar, who are either not landlords or have not expressed opinions adverse to the tenants’ cause ; and, if so, who they are ; and

(e) whether Mr. K. Krishnan, M.L.C., who has been appointed to serve on the committee in the place of Mr. Krishnan Nayar, had been subjected, before such appointment, to severe attack in the Press in Malabar for radical changes in his views regarding the tenancy question in Malabar after his nomination as a Member of this Council and whether that was one of his qualifications for serving on this committee ?

A.—(a) Rupees 30,000.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 2346, Law (General), dated 29th July 1927, which gives the reasons for the appointment of the committee.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government are not aware that any member of the committee has expressed “ opinions adverse to the tenants’ cause.” Criticism of any particular proposal dealing with the tenancy question is not, in the view of the Government, expressing an opinion adverse to the tenants’ cause as such. Mr. Pate is not a landlord in India in any sense. Mr. Raghaviah, Sir T. Desikachari, Mr. Kotieth Krishnan and K. B. Haji Abdulla are not ‘ landlords ’ in the sense in which that term is used in connexion with the Malabar tenancy question.

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- (e) The Government are not aware of any such attack as is referred to in the question. The answer to the last sentence of this clause is in the negative.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know whether the Government are aware that any of those members has expressed the opinion that no legislation even is necessary for the tenants of Malabar ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I am not personally aware of that.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ With reference to clause (c), has the Government made any enquiry about the truth of the allegations contained in the letter sent to the Government by Diwao Bahadur Krishnan Nayar and what was the result ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I must ask for notice of that question.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know whether the persons mentioned in the answer or any of them is a landlord in any sense of the term ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Some of them own lands in other parts of the Presidency.”

Legislative Council

Holding of a meeting of the Legislative Council between the months of April and August.

* 188 Q.—BASHEER AHMED SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ever considered what the cost would be of holding a session of the Legislative Council at Ootacamund or at Madras between the months of April and August ;

(b) whether complaints have been received protesting against the non-holding of a Legislative Council session during this interval ; and

(c) why a session of the Council has not been held during this period ever since the Reforms Act came into force ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) It has not been found necessary.

Privilege of Members of the Legislative Council sending letters under “service unpaid system.”

* 189 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 575, answered on 28th March 1927, regarding the privilege of Members of Legislative Council sending letters under “service unpaid system”, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Government have forwarded the debates of the Council on the subject to the Government of India for necessary action ; and

(b) what orders have been received from the Government of India ?

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A.—(a) & (b) The matter is under consideration. The Government of India and other Provincial Governments have been addressed.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether any orders have been passed by the Government of India since this answer was sent to the Council office ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ No, Sir.”

Political Detenues

Prosecutions in connexion with the Malabar rebellion.

* 190 Q.—MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the prosecutions of persons charged with offences connected with the rebellion in Malabar have ended ;

(b) if not, how many such prosecutions have yet to be conducted, against whom and for what offences ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to drop all such prosecutions in future ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have called for a report from the District Magistrate, Malabar.

(c) The question will be considered on receipt of the District Magistrate's report.

Alleged arrest of Mr. Pottayil Kunhammed and others

* 191 Q.—MR. K. UPPI SAHIB : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for arresting and imprisoning without trial Mr. Pottayil Kunhammed and three others of Tirurangadi amsam, Ernad taluk, who never dwelt in the rebellion area during or after the rebellion and were living peacefully at Cannanore ;

(b) whether these persons have been released and kept out of Malabar with allowance ; and

(c) whether the Government will permit them to go back to their homes under any conditions ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 655 (a) asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 26th March 1925.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—“ I am referred to the answer to question No. 655 given on 26th March 1925. The answer given on that day is :

‘ The four men were Khilafat leaders before the rebellion broke out, and on their release from jail to which they were committed for failure to furnish security they were still considered to be Khilafat leaders ; their near relatives were concerned in many rebellion cases. It was considered unsafe to allow them to be at large in Malabar.’

“ May I know, Sir, whether it is the policy of the Government to pursue the policy of the wolf and the lamb with regard to the Mappilla prisoners or to the people who were concerned in that rebellion ? Is it the policy of the Government that the sins of the father should be visited on the head of his son ? ”

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Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—“ In answer to a supplementary question to the question I am now referred to, the hon. the Home Member said that they would release them when the conditions in Malabar improve. Does the Government think that the condition in Malabar has not yet improved ? ”

The hon. **Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL** :—“ The conditions have not improved to such an extent that it would be safe to release these men.”

Railways

Proposed location of the Kurnool Railway station.

* 192 Q.—**Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO** : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kurnool Railway station is proposed to be located in the neighbourhood of the settling tanks of the town water-system ;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether medical and sanitary opinion has been taken as to whether or not the water in the settling tanks and filter beds will be affected by the nearness of railway activities ; and

(c) whether the Government will undertake to find a less objectionable place for railway activities ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No ; the Government have taken adequate steps to protect the water works from contamination.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Law Member, who were the medical men and sanitary experts who were consulted in this affair and what definite steps have been taken to protect the water-works from contamination ? ”

The hon. **Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL** :—“ I must ask for notice of that question.”

Village Courts Act

Working of the Madras Village Courts Act.

* 193 Q.—**Mr. A. B. SHETTY** : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether complaints have been received from the mufassal about difficulties in the working of the Madras Village Courts Act I of 1889 ; and

(b) if so, the nature of such complaints ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have from time to time received proposals from Collectors and private persons suggesting amendments to the Act or the rules framed thereunder and the Government have passed such orders as were deemed suitable in each case.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know whether the Government propose to amend the Village Courts Act ? ”

The hon. **Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL** :—“ I do not think there is any proposal by the Government to amend the Act.”

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Execution of decrees passed by Village Panchayat Courts.

* 194 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that there are a number of Village Panchayat Courts which are so constituted that, while the Court itself is subject to the jurisdiction of one District Munsif, the villages over which it has jurisdiction fall within the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of two District Munsif Courts ;

(b) whether one set of decrees, sent by such Panchayat Courts for execution, are returned by District Munsifs, on the ground that section 66 of the Act read with section 5 does not empower the Panchayat Courts to send decrees for execution to District Munsif Courts, to whose jurisdiction they are not subject ;

(c) how many decrees have been returned on such grounds during the last three years, by the several District Munsif Courts in the Presidency ;

(d) whether this question has been referred to the High Court and from which districts and with what result ;

(e) whether the Government propose to amend the Madras Village Courts Act I of 1889 so as to remove the difficulties set forth above ; and

(f) if so, when ?

A.—The Government are unaware of any cases of the nature described in clauses (a) and (b). If their attention is invited to any specific instances, enquiries will be made.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ Will the hon. Member be pleased to enquire and find out how many decrees were returned on the ground mentioned in clause (b) by District Munsif Courts in the South Kanara district ?

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Yes, Sir.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I know why clauses (c) to (f) of the question have not been answered ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Those questions do not arise in view of the answer given to clauses (a) and (b) that the Government are unaware of any cases.”

Education

Grants to Indian boarding houses.

* 195 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA . With reference to my question No. 208 answered on 3rd March 1927 and question No. 286 answered on 15th March 1927 regarding grants to Indian boarding houses, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) on what basis the sum of Rs. 10 per mensem per head of the grant for Indian boarding houses has been calculated ;

(b) what is the approximate average amount of expenditure per head in the boarding houses ;

(c) whether the grant is intended only for poor orphans or boarders in general without regard to the economic condition of the boarder and whether the grant is confined only to educational institutions ; and

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(d) whether Government have made any enquiries as to the number of Indian orphans being educated in the Presidency and capable of being educated, and the number of orphanages (of an educational character) in the Presidency, existing and capable of being established and deserving of aid, and if so, with what result?

- A.--(a) The Government have not laid down any rates of boarding grants to Indian orphanages. The usual procedure is to distribute the budget provision available each year *pro rata* among the eligible children, subject to a maximum of half the net cost to the management. The grants paid in 1926-27 worked out to Rs. 8-9-2 per head for a year.
- (b) The average expenditure per head in 1926-27 is reported to be about Rs. 68.
- (c) The hon. Member is referred to the rules in chapter XI of the Grant-in-Aid Code.
- (d) No such enquiries have been made. In 1926-27 there were 157 orphanages with 9,320 children.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know why the rate of boarding is Rs. 10 for a year in the case of Indian Boarding houses while it is Rs. 10 a month in the case of European Boarding houses? May I ask why the hon. Minister has not fought for reasonable rates so that fair treatment may be given to Indian boarding houses? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not think there is any necessity for increasing the rate at present."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Does the hon. Member think that an Indian orphan can be brought up on 9 pies a day, not the price of even a cigarette? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It does not represent the whole amount that is incurred to bring up an orphan."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" It is stated that Rs. 8-9-2 was the grant given per head for a year. It works up to 9 pies a day. Can an orphan be brought up on 9 pies a day? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have already answered that question."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Does not the hon. Member think that the rate for an Indian orphan is very meagre and that it requires revision? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I will keep that in mind."

Boarding grants to Indian orphanages.

* 196 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to refer to the proceedings of the Finance Committee, dated 3rd March 1927, in regard to Boarding grants to Indian orphanages; and to state—

(a) whether the grants are intended for only destitute orphans in Indian Boarding houses and also in European Boarding houses;

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(b) whether there is any rule against admission of non-orphan destitutes; and

(c) among which of the institutions and for how many children the grant of Rs. 43,700 referred to has to be distributed and has been distributed?

A.—(a) & (b) The grants are intended only for orphan as well as non-orphan destitutes in Indian orphanages and boarding houses.

(c) The grants for 1927-28 have not yet been distributed. As regards 1926-27 a statement is laid on the table.*

Policy of grant-in-aid to private schools in 1927-28.

* 197 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my questions Nos. 375 and 376 answered on 18th March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the policy and programme of Government as to grant-in-aid to private schools in 1927-28?

A.—A provision of Rs. 42.30 lakhs has been made in the budget estimate for the current year against Rs. 40.22 lakhs actually distributed in 1926-27.

The question of policy is under consideration in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Elementary Education Act.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether the Government have formed any idea regarding the policy since the answer was sent to the Council Office? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" At present, it is not possible to give the hon. Member any idea."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" When do the Government propose to introduce the Elementary Education Act (Amendment) Bill in the Council? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Perhaps at the next meeting of the Legislative Council."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Does the hon. Member think that he will be in office then? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The hon. Member seems to know more about it than I do."

Grants to local and public bodies for establishing agricultural schools.

* 198 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 372, answered on 18th March 1927, and the supplementary questions thereon, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what action Government have decided upon as to aiding with grants and advice local and public bodies and associations or private individuals who wish to establish or have established agricultural schools?

A.—Replies are due from the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Public Instruction who have been reminded in the matter. Until a decision is arrived at each case will be dealt with on its merits.

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Distance between local board and private schools in Malabar and South Kanara.

* 199 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to questions Nos. 422 and 477, answered on 21st and 23rd March 1927 respectively, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the draft addition to rule No. 1 under section 41 (2) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, published on pages 659–660 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th December 1926, has been confirmed, and if so, to what extent;

(b) the several elementary schools opened by the local taluk boards of Malabar as also South Kanara during the last five years at their own cost or taken over by them;

(c) the distance at which each of them lies from a corresponding private recognized school;

(d) why such a school was opened by the Board if the distance between it and the private school was within a short distance, say, a mile;

(e) whether there is any rule by which a distance-limit is fixed or allowed to be fixed between an older school and a new school to be established, and if so, what the rule is; and

(f) if not, whether Government are aware that a distance of one mile is enforced in case of lower elementary schools and of more in case of higher elementary schools, and that the District Educational Council, South Kanara, has recently ruled that generally no higher elementary school may be opened within a radius of three miles, and if so, for what reasons?

A.—(a) Yes. The hon. Member is referred to notification No. 180, dated 12th April 1927, published at page 256 of Part I B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th May 1927.

(b), (c) & (d) A report has been called for.

(e) No distance-limit has been prescribed by Government, but it is open to district educational councils to frame rules in this regard, if necessary, for their own guidance.

(f) The answer is in the negative.

Recognition of the higher elementary school at Nandalike for grant-in-aid.

* 200 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state --

(a) whether the taluk board of Karkal in South Kanara established a higher elementary school in the village of Nandalike in 1923–24, within half a mile from an existing Catholic higher elementary school in the village of Pelman, which was open to all classes of children and in which religious instruction was imposed only on Catholics;

(b) whether as a result the latter was crippled;

(c) whether at that time there were at least 50 villages in the Karkal taluk without a single school in them, and whether in the opinion of the District Educational Officer a higher elementary school was necessary in the Nandalike village close by;

(d) whether the District Educational Officer declined to recommend the recognition of that school;

(e) whether in spite of that the District Educational Council did recognize the school for grant-in-aid; and

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(f) how many elementary and higher elementary schools the Karkal Taluk Board has established in that taluk since 1923-24?

A.—(a) The facts of the case are reported to be as follows:—

“The ex-headmaster of Belmannu Church higher elementary school opened a school on 1st June 1922 in the village of Nandalike at a distance of about four furlongs from the Roman Catholic school. The taluk board of Karkal was petitioned to take over the school under its management and they did so with all its standards 1 to 8 on 1st September 1922.”

(b) It is reported that the Roman Catholic school was crippled to some extent.

(c) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The answer to the second part is in the negative.

(d) The District Educational Officer did not recommend recognition for standards 6, 7 and 8.

(e) Recognition was accorded by the District Educational Council but not for ‘grant-in-aid.’

(f) The Board converted one lower elementary school into a higher elementary school and opened and secured recognition for 23 new Board Elementary schools subsequent to the date of recognition of the Nandalike higher elementary school.

Local Boards

Alleged difficulties of ryots in presenting appeals against the levy of profession-tax.

* 201 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 377, answered on 18th March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what steps Government have decided to take for removing or lessening, either by amendment of the law or otherwise, the difficulties of poor villagers owing to the distance from the headquarters in presenting appeals against the levy of profession-tax?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 2365, L. & M., dated 23rd June 1927, a copy of which is appended. ^a

Observance of holidays in Ponnani Taluk Board schools.

* 202 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 750, answered on 31st March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received the report called for from the President of the District Board of Malabar as to whether Good-Friday is observed as a holiday in the local board schools in the Ponnani taluk;

(b) whether it is a fact that in local board schools in the Ponnani taluk, many of them with a large number of Indian Syrian Christian children, Good-Friday was not observed as a holiday in 1925-26, and if so, why, and under whose orders; and

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(c) what orders Government have passed or are going to pass in order to ensure that Good-Friday and other such gazetted public Christian holidays are observed in such schools?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The report received from the President, District Board, Malabar, on the subject is placed on the table.^a The Government have instructed the President, District Board, Malabar, to see that, if no general holiday is given on Good-Friday in the elementary schools under the Ponnani Taluk Board, all Christian children are exempted from attendance on that day.

Alleged memorial from the teachers of Ponnani Taluk Board schools.

* 203 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government received a memorial from certain teachers and mistresses in Local Board schools of Pavratty, Guruvayur, Chowghat and other places in Ponnani taluk about July 1925 regarding their salary and the delay in the payment thereof;

(b) what action has been taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that one Susana Verghese, acting Headmistress of the Girls' School at Pavratty, and certain other signatories to the memorial were fined by the President of the Taluk Board for their conduct in sending the memorial direct to Government, and if so, on what grounds;

(d) whether there were delays in the payment of salaries of teachers during the years 1924-25-26;

(e) what was the date of payment of salaries of the mistresses in question during the year 1926-27 and on what date did they draw their salary for the month of February 1927;

(f) whether the teachers held meetings and passed resolutions before sending their memorial to Government and whether they organized themselves into an association for sending representations in connexion with their salary and delay in the payment thereof;

(g) whether the President of the Taluk Board has held such meetings and associations to be disloyal and irregular and if so, what justification was there for such a view; and

(h) whether Government have prohibited such organizations and meetings among teachers in Government schools?

A.—(a) & (b) No such memorial was received.

(c) to (g) The report received from the President, Taluk Board, Ponnani, is laid on the table.^b

(h) No.

^a Printed as Appendix X on page 348 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XI on page 349 infra.

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Municipalities

Proposed constitution of Udipi into a municipality.

* 204 Q.—**MR. J. A. SALDANHA** : With reference to my question No 72 of 26th January 1927 and question No. 361 of 17th March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what action Government have taken or are going to take on the question of the proposed constitution of the town of Udipi in South Kanara into a municipality or union board ;

(b) whether there are other towns with a population of 10,000 or more in Malabar and South Kanara which are not constituted into a municipality or union board, and if not for what reasons ; and

(c) what is the policy laid down by Government as to their constitution ?

A.—(a) The Government have abandoned the idea of forming a municipality at Udipi owing chiefly to the almost unanimous opposition of local public opinion.

(b) No.

(c) Under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the District Board may, with the approval of the Local Government, declare by notification a revenue village or villages or any portion or portions thereof to be a union provided that the area has a population of not less than 5,000.

The Government have laid down no policy in respect of the constitution of municipalities. Each case is decided on the circumstances existing.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to know whether the Government have enquired about the opinion of the people in the mufassal apart from the people in the Udipi town itself ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is a matter, I should think, which concerns Udipi town and not round about Udipi."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether the money that is collected for expenditure in the Udipi town itself is actually derived from the villages ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot exactly understand what my hon. Friend is driving at "

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I wish to know whether the hon. Member is not aware that, when there is no municipality, the money that is spent on the Udipi town comes mostly from the villages outside the Udipi town. That is a very simple question."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not see the logic of it."

MR. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask whether the hon. Member is aware that the Taluk Board spends most of its income on the town itself to the detriment of the villages ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not sure."

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Roads and Communications*Improvement of roads and bridges in the Presidency.*

* 205 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether in view of the rapid progress of motor bus passenger service and motor lorry transport, Government have taken into consideration the necessity for larger construction, greater improvement and better maintenance of roads and bridges all over the Presidency, and whether schemes, plans and estimates have been prepared by the Public Works Department and local bodies ;

(b) whether any Road Committee has been appointed for making proposals towards such a purpose, and if so, what is the constitution of the committee, the scope of its functions and its personnel ;

(c) what is the extent and approximate cost of the schemes in view ;

(d) how the funds will be met, whether by means of ordinary revenue or by loans ;

(e) whether there is a proposal to ask the Government of India to provide the necessary funds from the central revenues ;

(f) whether Government are aware of an Indian Road and Transport Development Association having been formed at Bombay with a committee consisting of Major-General Sir Reginald Ford, Sir N. Wadia and others, with a branch at Madras for the purpose of propagating the development and improvement of roads in India ;

(g) whether Government have received any representations on the subject from this association ; and

(h) what action Government have taken on those representations ?

A.—(a), (c), (d) & (e) The Government are considering the possibility of financing an improvement of the road system of the Presidency.

(b) There is no such committee.

(f) The Government are aware that an Indian Industries and Road Development Committee has been formed in Bombay. They have no further information.

(g) & (h) No such representation has been received.

Agriculture*Experts employed in the Agricultural and Industrial departments.*

* 206 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place before the House a statement showing the several experts employed in the Agricultural and Industrial departments with their educational qualifications, special training and their previous services in connexion with the subjects bearing upon their present employment ?

A.—A statement is given below."

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know why the Live-stock Specialist is not included in the list ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" There is one on a 5 years' contract."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" In the appendix, it is stated that the Millets Specialist was Assistant to the Economic Botanist in charge of work on paddy. Does the hon. Minister for Agriculture think that he is qualified to be Millets Specialist ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" He has undergone the course required."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" The Paddy Specialist is said to have been an Economic Botanist. The Millets Specialist is said to have been Assistant to the Economic Botanist in charge of work on paddy. So, why should he not be employed as Paddy Specialist ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am not sure that, even then, the hon. Member would not have raised a similar question."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" What is the further question ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" In a different form."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Does the hon. Minister recognize that there is a difference between a Millets expert and a Paddy expert ? Does the hon. Minister think that all grains are the same and one expert will do for all things ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have nothing further to add to the answer given."

Civil Veterinary Department

Temporary peons in certain offices of the Agricultural, Veterinary and other departments.

* 207 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 719 answered on 31st March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a report on the question of temporary peons in certain offices in the agricultural, veterinary and other departments under his control ;

(b) what the recommendations in the report are ; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government thereon ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The reports contain no recommendations, but it may be stated that, with effect from 1st April 1927, Government have sanctioned a peon to each of 21 touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons who were without them.

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Industries*Loans under the State Aid to Industries Act.*

* 208 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the loans to be given under the State Aid to Industries Act have ever been advertised in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the newspapers ; and

(b) whether any suggestion has been received in that direction and what action is being taken thereon ?

A.—(a) The Act and the rules framed thereunder were published in the *Gazette*. No other advertisements were issued.

(b) None.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether the Director of Industries has published any advertisements in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the daily newspapers since the answer was sent ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The hon. Member knows what has been done and is not in need of any information from the Government in this matter.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I want to know whether the practice will be repeated in future with the approval of the Government ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ If any useful purpose will be served, it might be.”

Development of the ceramic industry in this Presidency.

* 209 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(i) to place before the House a statement showing the names of Government technical scholars who have completed their courses of studies at the cost of Government partially or wholly and how they are employed at present ; and

(ii) to state—

(a) whether Mr. Sundarala Pillai has completed his studies in ceramics ;

(b) whether an appointment has been found for him by Government or by any private body ;

(c) whether Government have included ceramics among the courses of studies in any of their trade schools or industrial schools or whether they propose to do so ;

(d) if not, why Government have excluded this subject for training students in ; and

(e) whether Government have in view the possibilities of the development of the ceramic industry in this Presidency ?

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A.—(i) A statement * is laid on the table of the House.

(ii) (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) There does not appear to be sufficient demand for such training from the public to justify its inclusion in the course of studies in the schools.

(e) The question of initiating experiments with a view to finding out the possibility of manufacturing containers of inks for the use of the Government Ink Factory is engaging the attention of Government.

Publication of a handbook of industrial resources.

* 210 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 727 of 31st March 1925, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken or contemplated for the publication of a handbook of industrial resources and progress in the Madras Presidency; and

(b) whether the handbook will embody the results of the experiments and enquiries made by the department of Industries of various industrial possibilities and the machinery and plant required such as extraction of vegetable oils?

A.—(a) & (b) There is no proposal to publish any handbook such as that suggested by the hon. Member. Attention is however invited to the publication issued by the Department of Industries entitled “An account of the work and activities of the Department of Industries, Madras.” One chapter in it specially deals with experiments and enquiries conducted by the department in connexion with the establishment either by private owners or by Government of new industries or new processes in existing ones. Results of experiments and trials are also embodied in departmental bulletins.

Development of the safety-match industry.

* 211 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the remarks on page 26 of the “An account of the work and activities of the department of Industries, Madras,” will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the possibility of establishing the safety-match industry as a cottage industry side by side with a central factory has been explored and if so, with what results; and

(b) (i) what the number of match-making factories in this Presidency is, (ii) which they are, (iii) what the capital invested in each is, and (iv) what aid Government have given to the industry?

* Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 351–352 infra.

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A.—(a) The scheme of a central factory for the manufacture of boxes and splints and their distribution to cottage workers for 'finishing' the matches as a home industry referred to in paragraph 33 of the Administration Report of the Department of Industries for the year ended 31st March 1925 did not materialize as the promoter subsequently dropped it.

(b) (i) Twenty-one.

(ii) A statement ^a is appended.

(iii) No information is available.

(iv) Inquirers have been furnished with information as to the availability of timbers likely to prove suitable, their quality and distribution and the price at which they could be made available at various centres and they have been brought into touch with manufacturers of up-to-date machinery and chemicals. It is open to match concerns to apply for aid under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act. The match concern at Bellary (proprietor Mr. Muthyala Seenappa Ramanna) and the match factory at Tholampalayam have applied for such aid.

Public Works

Statement of works in progress in South Kanara and Malabar.

* 212 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 129 answered on 1st March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the works in progress and the works contemplated in South Kanara and Malabar respectively with the estimates of the cost of each work in each subdivision ?

A.—The statement ^b asked for is laid on the table.

Shifting of the headquarters of the Public Works subdivisions in South Kanara and Malabar districts.

* 213 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the headquarters of any of the Public Works subdivisions in South Kanara and Malabar districts have been shifted ;

(b) if so, which and whereto ;

(c) under whose orders and when ; and

(d) whether orders of Government have been obtained prior to the shifting of the headquarters, and if not, why not ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The headquarters of the North subdivision were moved from Mangalore to Tellicherry.

(c) Under the Superintending Engineer's orders ; with effect from the 19th February 1927.

^a Printed as Appendix XIV on page 353 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XV on pages 354-356 infra.

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- (d) The orders of the Government were not obtained. Government since ordered that the old state of things should be reverted to until the matter is considered and decided by Government. Proposals to transfer the headquarters of the North subdivision to Tellicherry have since been received by the Government and are under consideration.

Registration

Reduction of registration fees.

* 214 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the Budget debates in regard to Registration on 17th March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have considered the question of reduction of fees on various kinds of documents ;

(b) if so, on what documents and to what amount Government have decided to reduce the fees ;

(c) whether Government have decided to reduce the fees for the private attendance of Registrars and, if so, to what extent and in what cases ;

(d) whether Government have decided to fix such fees according to the distance, and the condition of the person to be attended upon ; and

(e) what steps have been taken to increase the number of Registration offices and, if so, in what places ?

A.—(a) to (e) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Veterinary

Increase in the number of veterinary assistant surgeons.

* 215 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the debate on 1st March 1927 and my question No. 312 of 15th March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what steps are being taken to adopt more extensively the use of the ' serum-simultaneous ' and for the increase in the number of the veterinary assistant surgeons in charge of hospitals and their establishments ?

A.—Proposals for extending serum-simultaneous inoculation and for strengthening the Veterinary department are under the consideration of Government.

Extension of the course at the Veterinary College.

* 216 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 718, answered on 31st March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of the Veterinary Adviser on the question of extending the course at the Veterinary College has been received ; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations and what action has been taken thereon ?

A.—The report is not expected before October 1927.

[26th August 1927]

Fisheries*Reduction of the rate at which salt is issued for fish-curing purposes.*

* 217 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what action has been taken on the proposal for **reducing the rate at which salt is issued for fish-curing purposes at fish-curing yards?**

A.—The question is under the consideration of Government.

Public Health*Building of a church for Roman Catholics at Tirumani.*

* 218 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 663, answered on 29th March 1927, regarding the rate of expenditure in the Tirumani Leper Settlement, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) why a church for Roman Catholics has not been built, though they numbered 62 on 31st December 1926, while a separate mosque has been built for Muhammadans numbering 32 on the same date and a temple for the Hindus ;

(b) what facilities are provided for the priest to visit for his ministrations the patients of the Catholic Church ; and

(c) what shelter is provided for patients awaiting admission ?

A.—(a) Services for patients professing Christianity are at present held in the recreation hall. Different times are arranged for the services of the different sects of Christians. A mosque and a Hindu temple had to be built because an ordinary room such as the recreation hall could not be used by Muhammadans and Hindus for purposes of worship.

(b) Roman Catholic priests are permitted to visit patients in hospital without any restriction. They are also permitted to visit the settlement and to hold services provided that they first apply to the Superintendent for permission. Permission when applied for has never been refused. The Superintendent has offered to give the priest a general permission to hold services on fixed days, but the priest has expressed his inability to make such an arrangement.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer given to clause (a) of the question No. 663 asked in the Legislative Council on 29th March 1927. No need for a waiting shelter has been felt.

Exodus of patients from the Tirumani settlement.

* 219 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have had under consideration any proposal for applying the Lepers Act to any particular area, the Madras City and the Chingleput taluk or the premises of the Tirumani settlement and the neighbouring area so as to control the movements of lepers within or beyond those areas ;

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(b) what steps Government propose to take to prevent the exodus of the patients from the Tirumani settlement before they are cured or kept for a reasonable time under observation and treatment; and

(c) what shelter and food are being provided or contemplated to be provided for patients discharged or not admitted into the settlements and not required, or willing to undergo the treatment and discipline within the settlement but prepared to avail themselves of the accommodation provided outside or in the neighbourhood of the settlement?

A.—(a) The Government have considered the question, but have decided that the extension to this Presidency of Act III of 1898 would serve no useful purpose, as recent investigations made regarding the degree of infection of leprosy in its various stages have shown that the provisions of the Act are out of date.

(b) Under the terms of the agreement with the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, the Government cannot compel persons admitted to the settlement to remain there for observation and treatment for any definite period, or until they are cured. The patients are discharged at their own request. The question raised by the hon. Member will be considered in connexion with a proposal recently made for the construction of an 'asylum' near the settlement for the accommodation of 'burnt out' cases.

(c) No shelter or food is provided for patients, who have been discharged from the settlement. All persons known or certified to be suffering from leprosy are admitted to the settlement when they apply, in so far as accommodation is available. The Government have not hitherto made any provision for the maintenance of persons, who are not admitted to the settlement, or who are unwilling to undergo the treatment and to submit to the discipline within the settlement. They have now under consideration the question of constructing in the neighbourhood of the settlement an 'asylum' for the accommodation of the 'burnt out' cases for which no treatment is of any use, and of restricting admission to the Tirumani settlement to those persons who are likely to benefit by the treatment and who are willing to undergo it.

Free distribution of quinine in malarial areas.

* 220 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken on the proposal to distribute quinine free in malarial areas; and

(b) if no action has been taken why there has been so much delay and when orders will be issued?

A.—(a) & (b) No funds have been provided in the Civil Budget Estimate for the current year for the free distribution of quinine. The Director of Public Health has been requested to submit in consultation with the Deputy Director of Agriculture detailed proposals for the consideration of the Government in connexion with new schemes of expenditure for 1928-29.

[26th August 1927]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Assignment of Lands***Application of Mr. Basappa for certain lands.*

221 Q.—**MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA** : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state —

(a) whether the Vadde Basappa of Bellary village, Bellary district, has been in possession of S. No. 701 (later subdivided as S. Nos. 701/A and 701/C) of Bellary village for the last 12 years and has been doing sivajama cultivation of the same and paying assessment levied on it all these years ;

(b) whether the village officers have more than once recommended the assignment of this land to him ;

(c) whether he applied to the Revenue Settlement Officers in July 1921 for assigning to him S. Nos. 701/A and 701/C on patta and whether he has put forth a darkhast petition for the same to the Tahsildar of Bellary in 1922 ;

(d) whether any orders were passed on this darkhast and, if not, why not ;

(e) whether S. Nos. 701/A and 701/C were assigned to Madiga Mallappa on 26th June 1925 against the provision of G.O. No. 674, Press, dated 12th June 1925, which lays down that no person who has been in enjoyment of waste lands under sivajama cultivation for more than three years should be deprived of the land in favour of depressed classes ;

(f) whether any A-1 notice was issued before this date on the application of Annaswami Pillai, a member of the depressed classes ;

(g) whether the assignment was made to Mallappa on his application or on the recommendation of the village officers ;

(h) whether a second A-1 notice including Mallappa's name was ordered to be issued in the village on 17th July 1925, i.e., 20 days after the assignment order ;

(i) whether the assignment order was confirmed again on 24th July 1925 ;

(j) (1) whether this land was granted on patta in 1921 to one Vadde Hulugappa of Bellary ;

(2) whether this assignment was subsequently cancelled by the Collector ;

(3) whether the present assignee Mallappa was and still is a servant of Hulugappa ;

(k) whether the land is now treated as patta land or assessed waste and if as the latter why the heavy penalty of Rs. 35 was levied on 14th October 1926 from Vadde Basappa ; and

(l) whether Vadde Basappa has petitioned to the Board of Revenue for cancellation of the order assigning the land in favour of Madiga Mallappa and, if so, what orders have been passed thereon ?

A.—(a) to (k) The Government do not know whether or no the facts are as stated.

(l) The Government received a copy of a petition addressed by Vadde Basappa to the Board of Revenue but are not aware of the orders passed by that authority.

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Land Revenue

Alleged levy of penal assessment by the Tahsildar of Bhimavaram.

222 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Tahsildar of Bhimavaram, West Godavari district, has levied penal assessment for raising seedlings for the second crop outside the second crop area for the year;

(b) if so, what is the amount of the penal assessment collected in faslis 1335 and 1336; and

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that only some particular fields will be fit for raising seedlings, that except in the absence of proper seed-beds in the second crop area, the ryot will not rear seedlings at a distance and that at the time when these second crop seedlings are raised, water is abundant in the canals and is not required for any other agricultural operations in the delta?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have no information and have received no complaints. A report has been called for.

Alleged havoc caused by the sand- bank near Kalukacherry.

223 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received a memorial from several agriculturists of Kasaragod taluk as to the havoc caused by the opening of a sand-bank near Kalukacherry; and

(b) what action Government have taken or propose to take thereon?

A.—(a) If the hon. Member refers to the opening known as the Padne bar, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 147.

Minor Irrigation

Report on the additional sources of irrigation to lands in Kalavapudi village.

224 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: With reference to the answer to question No. 152 answered on 1st March 1927 regarding the additional sources of irrigation to lands in Kalavapudi village, will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report called for has been received; and

(b) whether he will be pleased to place it on the table of the House.

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the report is attached * and also the report of the Chief Engineer, dated 7th June 1927. Orders have been issued for the construction of the aqueduct referred to in the report.

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Labour*Imposition of fines in factories.*

225 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government or the Commissioner of Labour issued a questionnaire on the subject of imposition of fines in factories and obtained information before the Government communicated their views to the Government of India ;

(b) if not, what is the source of information on which they based their views ;

(c) whether the Government are aware that such an inquiry was conducted by the Labour office in Bombay ; and

(d) whether the Government propose to carry out such inquiry before they communicate their views to the Government of India ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The views of this Government were based upon the opinions of the Board of Revenue, the Director of Industries and the Commissioner of Labour and representatives of employers and employees who were consulted on the subject.

(c) Yes.

(d) No. The Government have already communicated their views to the Government of India.

Workmen's Compensation Act*Amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act.*

226 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government of India have been addressed on the subject of amending the Workmen's Compensation Act in regard to the points raised by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner in his report on the working of the Act for 1926-27 ?

A.—Yes.

Finance*Revenue from Bellary and other districts for 1926-27.*

227 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to supply the following information for 1926-27 about the districts of Bellary, South Kanara, Nilgiris and Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district—

(a) the total revenue from all sources of the said districts and taluks ;

(b) the total expenditure on the administration of those districts and taluks ; and

(c) how much of the total revenue collected in the said districts and taluks was credited to the Imperial treasury ?

A.—The information has not been compiled and is not readily available.

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Irrigation

Repairs to some drains in West Godavari district.

228 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state when and at what expense were any repairs done to each of the following drains in West Godavari district, viz., Nakkala drain and its feeders Taderu, Kodamanchili and Kandaravalli drains ?

A.—The Government have no information but will enquire if the hon. Member will specify the period to which he refers.

Widening of the Yeleru bridge.

229 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the large volumes of drainage water consisting of rain, canal and Yeleru waters, accumulate in the fields above the Yeleru bridge at Cocanada during the north-east monsoon every year and that crops ripe for a good harvest are being damaged by an otherwise avoidable submersion ;

(b) whether the accumulation is due mainly to the insufficient width of the Yeleru bridge near Simpson's lock at Cocanada through which the water has to be discharged into the Cocanada salt creek ; and

(c) whether the Government would be pleased to call for a report on the matter at an early date and direct the reconstruction of the bridge providing sufficient width for the discharge of water ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) They will call for a report.

Fisheries

Fishing operations conducted by the fishing trawler " Lady Goschen ".

230 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 84 answered on 27th January 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the fishing trawler " Lady Goschen " which was got down in April last year conducted fishing operations on the West Coast about the beginning of this year ; and

(b) what were the financial results of those operations, the amount of expenditure incurred during the fishing operations on account of (a) the running charges and (b) maintenance charges of this vessel ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The experiment lasted only three hours. The proportionate running charges were Rs. 31-10-0, while maintenance charges amounted to about Rs. 40. The total expenditure on this experiment is approximately Rs. 71, while the sale of the catches fetched Rs. 82.

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II

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

12 noon. The Secretary laid on the table copies of the Preliminary Report * on the Survey of Cottage Industries in the Cuddapah district.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* WATER FAMINE IN THE CITY OF MADRAS.

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, with your permission, under Standing Order No. 20 of the Legislative Council, I beg to move

'For the adjournment of the business of this House to consider a matter of urgent public importance, namely, "the alarming situation that has arisen in the City of Madras on account of water famine and the consequent outbreak of an epidemic of cholera in a virulent form.'"

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"I second it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Before I come to any conclusion as to whether this motion is in order or not, I wish to know from the hon. Member how this is a matter concerning the Local Government. Is it not a matter concerning the Corporation of Madras?"

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, the question of water-supply to the City is a concern of the Madras Corporation, but the source from which the water is derived for the use of the City is a concern of the Public Works Department of Government. In fact, the Red Hills lake is under a diarchical system of management. Three-fourths of its water go to irrigate the lands and the other fourth only is made available to the City. We are absolutely at the mercy of the Government for good water-supply, and without Government permission we cannot do anything in the matter."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The wording of the motion is: 'the alarming situation that has arisen in the City of Madras on account of water famine, etc.'"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"May I say a word, Sir? We are of opinion that the present alarming situation on account of cholera is due to the paucity of water. The source of water is in the hands of the Government. We have been asking the Government to give us greater supply of water; but the Government have been delaying it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"You mean the Corporation of Madras has been requesting the Government?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Yes, Sir. The Corporation of Madras has been requesting the Government for a greater quantity of water-supply; but the Government have been delaying the matter for one reason or another. Now, there is a possibility of a large sum of money being spent on water-supply schemes, and we are afraid that unless we impress on the Government the necessity of giving us some help by way of loans, or of grants for the acquisition of irrigation rights under that lake, it may not be possible for the Government to come to our succour later on. We therefore think that

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it is an urgent necessity to impress on the Government the urgency for the appropriation of a large sum of money for this purpose from the remission of the provincial contributions which we have had recently."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT.—"If I understand the hon. the Leader of the Opposition aright, he means to say that the Government have got a large sum of money in their hands, that the Corporation wants an allotment from that amount for the improvement of the Red Hills tank, and that therefore it is a concern of the Local Government. Hence also the urgency of the motion."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI.—"Yes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I want to hear on these points from the hon. the Leader of the House or from the hon. Member, to whom the subject belongs."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I cannot say anything on the merits of the question, Sir. I only wish to bring to your notice the provisions of rule 12 (ii) which says that the 'motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence'."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI.--"It is a specific matter of recent occurrence, Sir, in this sense, that the Local Self-Government Department have issued a temporary order to the Corporation of Madras that they would alienate certain water rights in the Cortalliar river to the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in case a satisfactory reply was not received by the Government from the Corporation. We fear that by the time the time-limit imposed in that Government Order expires, we may not have any practical proposition before the Local Government in the matter of providing additional facilities for water-supply to the city of Madras."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT.—"I am afraid the question of the supply of water to the Buckingham Mills has been already discussed in this Council or at least referred to in this Council during the budget debate."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI.—"But another thing has happened since then, Sir. The matter is one of 'recent occurrence' in the sense that the Local Self-Government Department have issued a Government Order to the Corporation of Madras about two months ago that unless the Corporation gave a satisfactory answer within a period of three months, they would be obliged to give water rights to the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. Unless we are assured that an adequate supply of water from the Red Hills would be given to the City, it may not be possible for us to give a satisfactory answer to the Local Self-Government Department."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am not able to understand how it is connected with 'and the consequent outbreak of an epidemic of cholera'."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The paucity of the water is the reason for the outbreak of the epidemic."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I understand that the Government have issued a Government Order saying that unless a satisfactory answer from the Corporation was received, they were going to give water-supply from a certain source to the Buckingham Mills, but I do not think the wording of this motion

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has anything to do with the Government Order or the spirit of it. Here, what the motion says is that there is water famine and that it has something to do with the recent outbreak of an epidemic of cholera."

* **MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI** :—"The water famine will get accentuated by the taking away of any possible additional source of water-supply which will result in an outbreak of epidemics like cholera."

* **DR. B. S. MALLAYYA** :—"I think it is a settled question, Sir, recognized even by the Sanitary authorities, and Government are also aware of the fact, that the present epidemic of cholera is due to the shortage of water-supply. It is the serious condition caused by the shortage of water-supply that is responsible for the outbreak of cholera in the City."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"I can see the connexion between the short supply of water and the outbreak of cholera ; but I am not able to see how it is a concern of the Local Government ?"

* **DR. B. S. MALLAYYA** :—"Because the Government are in charge of the Red Hills lake and it is only Government action that will give us right over the whole Lake and relieve the present acute condition. That is why we want to discuss the matter here."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"I wish to know from the Government whether they hold themselves responsible for the condition of the tank and the water-supply from the tank. Is it a concern of the Local Government ?"

The hon. **MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL** :—"No, Sir."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"Has not the Government got any control over the tank and its water-supply ?"

* **MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR** :—"Perhaps they take away a large quantity of water to the revenue villages."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"I wish to know whether the tank is under the control of the Government or of the Corporation of Madras."

The hon. **MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL** :—"It is under the control of the Government, Sir."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"I think the motion is in order. Does any hon. Member object ?"

* The hon. **DIWAN BAHADUR R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR** :—"May I, with your permission, make a few remarks, Sir ?"

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"Not now. [After a pause]. Since the motion is in order and as no hon. Member has objected, the hon. Member has the leave of the House to make his motion. I appoint 2-30 p.m. to-day as the time for its discussion."

IV

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1927-28

* **MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI** :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the consideration of the demands for supplementary grants for 1927-28 be adjourned till to-morrow. The reason is quite obvious, Sir ; some of us received the copies of the agenda as also the explanatory memoranda only last evening at about 3 or 4 o'clock while other hon. Members received them at 8 p.m. There was absolutely no time for us to go through these

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explanatory notes. I have consulted the hon. the Leader of the House on the points and he has very kindly agreed to the adjournment of the consideration of these demands till to-morrow."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I second the motion, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I point out, Sir . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member going to support or oppose the motion ?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I shan't oppose it" (Laughter).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the consideration of the supplementary demands be postponed to to-morrow."

The question was put to the House and adopted.

V

DRAFT RULE UNDER SECTION 201, SUB-SECTION (1) OF THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

* The hon. Dr. F. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the resolution standing in my name which is :—

A

That the following draft rule proposed to be made by the Local Government under sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, altering rule 4 of schedule V of the Act, be approved :—

Draft Rule.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government make the following rule altering rule 4 of schedule V of the Act :—

"The following shall be inserted as sub-rule (1), the existing sub-rules (1), (2) and (3) being re-numbered as (2), (3) and (4) respectively :—

'(1) Contribute to the funds of any other local board in the district, notwithstanding anything contained in these rules.'

B

That the following draft rule proposed to be made by the Local Government under sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, adding to rule 10 of schedule II to the Act, be approved :—

Draft Rule.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government make the following rule adding to rule 10 of schedule II to the Act :—

"The words ' and to the District Collector ' shall be added to clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 10."

"Occasions have often arisen when it was found desirable that one board should contribute funds to another board of the same district, either on account of the latter's poverty or for other reasons. For instance, in 1925-26, grants

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were sanctioned to local boards for the improvement of village roads and rural water-supply on the condition that the local boards should contribute a certain minimum from their funds. Several district boards had to pay from their funds contributions to taluk and union boards to enable them to utilize the grants. On other occasions, district boards have had to make a contribution, either recurring or not, to the general funds of a taluk board to enable it to balance its budget. The Government have now been advised by their legal advisers that such contributions by a district board to the funds of a taluk or union board within its area are not in accordance with the provisions of the present Act, and that the Government cannot sanction such contributions under sub-rule (3) of rule 4 of schedule V of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. So, it is proposed to amend this rule so as to take power by Government to sanction contributions from one local board to another in the same district. I hope hon. Members will have no objection to the passing of this resolution."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I second the motion, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think it is necessary that Members should be alert in seconding motions. Otherwise, according to the practice, I will have to say that the motion falls to the ground."

12-15
p.m.

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I sympathize with the Government in their attempt to legalize and regularize contributions by one board to another board in the same district; but may I, at the same time, ask the Government why it is that such contributions should receive the previous sanction of the Government? In a district we have got various boards, and if there are contributions between the boards in the same district, why should they come to the Government for sanction for adjustments of that sort?"

"On the other hand, may I ask the hon. the Chief Minister why he would not think of amending the previous rules regarding the charges debitable to the funds of the district boards and other local bodies. Why not you add to the items of charges debitable to each, any contributions made by one board to another within the same district? That will prevent the necessity of coming to the Government for sanction. May I refer to schedule V of the Local Boards Act? Rule 1-A relating to the district fund provides in item 10, for 'contributions in aid of purposes similar to the above, to other local boards, municipal councils and private persons' as one of the purposes for which the local funds may be applied. Item (9) of the purposes for which taluk board funds may be applied contain an exactly similar provision. But we do not find any such provision in section (c) relating to union funds. May I suggest that instead of this method of having to ask each board to come to the Government beforehand to get their sanction for helping another board in the same district, the Government may well authorize the boards as an arrangement between themselves to sanction such contribution without the necessity of Government sanction? It would be a right procedure quite in keeping with the principles of the democratic constitution of an elective body, that if a body unanimously or by a majority thinks of helping another local body within the district there should be no sanction of an outside authority like the Government. Sir, a power of this sort, we particularly think, is

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not to be vested in the Government at present because it should not be open, if a board is willing to sanction a contribution, that some other people should come to Government and influence them to overrule the resolution of that local body, and secondly, especially when we are governed by parties and whether rightly or wrongly, consciously or unconsciously, bias and prejudices have been shown by the Government with regard to certain boards and not with regard to others. On the other hand, it should be left to the good sense of each board when it is willing to help its sister board in the same district to do so without the necessity of a sanction from Government. I would be glad if the hon. Minister takes power, if necessary, to compel, if a board is reconstituted and that reconstituted board is not willing to help its sister board, that reconstituted board to give such help. But to say that 'I will not allow a board to help unless I give my sanction' is going quite the other way about. The effect of this resolution will be practically an amendment of the Local Boards Act; and may I suggest to the hon. Minister that instead of rushing through this at present, he would do well to consult the members of the boards concerned or at least the Advisory Committee in what form it should be recast? And I would suggest that instead of taking power in this form, the hon. Minister should amend the rule vesting the power to give contribution in the boards themselves without the necessity for sanction of the local Government. For these reasons, I think, the resolution in the form in which it is moved, cannot be accepted."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU — "Mr. President, in spite of the concern showed by the hon. Chief Minister to facilitate the working of the local boards in making contributions, I am of opinion that he is taking away a power vested in the boards already. In schedule V of the Local Boards Act, there is a provision enabling 'contributions in aid of purposes similar to the above' (that is, the purposes mentioned in the various items of the schedule), 'to other local boards, municipal councils and private persons.' At present, therefore, local boards have got power to make contributions not only to other local boards in the district but to local boards and municipalities in general. What the hon. the Chief Minister now wants to do is not only to curtail the powers that at present exist but also to make the sanction of Government a necessary condition precedent. Under the rules as they stand at present, no such sanction is necessary. Moreover, it is a matter of great relief for the boards to contribute because these moneys are spent for purposes for which the boards have solely to incur the expenditure. Suppose a district board wants to lay a road. It will have to spend the whole amount from its own finances. Instead of that, by contributing to another board for the purpose, say, a taluk board, the district board will be relieving itself of some of its own financial responsibility. And when the boards are willing to share the responsibility, there should be no restriction placed in the way. Of course, we do not find a provision similarly enabling unions to make contributions because generally their finances do not permit them to make such contributions. What really the effect of this rule will be is to curtail the powers at present vested in the boards and to unnecessarily put them to a great difficulty by way of obtaining the sanction of Government before they could take up any scheme for execution. Though the real intentions of the hon. Minister are to facilitate the working of the boards, I am afraid that the rule, far from facilitating, will hamper the working of the boards. I join in

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the request of my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu that the Chief Minister should consider more about the matter before he rushes this motion through the House."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am in entire agreement with my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatapati Raju. The absence of a provision for Government sanction in schedule V is due to the fact that power is already vested in the local boards to make such contributions. So far as my experience goes, no difficulty was felt in making such contributions. District boards have been making contributions to taluk boards and taluk boards to other taluk boards in the district. I do not know for what reason and in what form the question went before the Law officers of the Crown. Perhaps the question was referred if under the provisions of the existing schedule V, the consent of the Government was really necessary for such contributions, whether section 4 of the Schedule which speaks of sanction of the local Government would give powers of sanction to the Government for these contributions also. But under the provision relating to the purposes for which the funds may be applied district and taluk boards can make such contributions without any outside sanction. In view of such a provision in an earlier rule there is no provision in section 4 under which Government sanction could be given for such contributions."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" May I ask the hon. Member to refer me to the earlier rule saying that no sanction is necessary ? "

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I am sorry, Sir. I was only referring to the existing rules; earlier or later rules it does not matter under which the local boards have got powers to contribute without any sanction from Government (i.e.), the rules dealing with the purposes for which the local funds may be applied. I do not want to import any political considerations into the question. But, according to the correct interpretation of the rules, the power is conferred on the local boards. It seems to me therefore that the real effect of this motion is to curtail the powers of the local boards. If the Government are so inclined and the House as well, union boards may also be empowered to make similar contributions as district and taluk boards. If any amendment is to be brought, that will be the proper one and the amendment in the form in which it is brought before us in this motion is not one which should be supported."

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL :—" Sir, I may point out that the question arose whether under item 10 of section A and item (9) of section B of schedule V, contributions by one local board to another may be made without the sanction of the local Government. It was to enable such contributions that the Government have framed this present rule. We do want that these contributions should be made but unfortunately the Advocate-General has expressed the opinion that there were legal complications in the way. The present rule is brought with a view to make the point clear and place it beyond doubt."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, in view of the speech of the hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell, may I suggest that unless the Advocate-General explains to the House what the legal complications are which necessitate this rule and asks the members to vote thereon, it may be difficult for us to make up our minds. We may therefore take this matter up at some other meeting."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I hope the House is ready for the question."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have no objection to have this matter considered when the Advocate-General is present."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Then there must be a motion for adjournment of this item."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I formally move, Sir, that this item be adjourned till to-morrow."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has been moved and seconded that this motion be adjourned till to-morrow."

The motion was adopted.

VI

MOTION REGARDING THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ON THE AUDIT AND APPROPRIATION REPORTS FOR 1924-25.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, I move—

'That the supplemental report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Reports on the accounts of the Government of Madras for 1924-25 be taken into consideration.'"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I fail to understand why copies of the report are circulated only just now. I am afraid it is getting more and more clear that these things are considered a mere formality and that we are not here to intelligently vote or follow what is going on here."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. Copies of the report have been circulated in March when a similar motion was brought before the House but was postponed for the convenience of the House to this meeting. I do not think the hon. Member is justified in passing these remarks."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I should be very sorry if my memory failed me. But copies of the report are being circulated just now."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" They are supplemental copies."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Supplemental report forms part of the original and I submit that my remarks are good as far as supplemental copies are concerned."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I think I am right in saying that this report was placed on the table of the House sometime last March and copies have again been placed on the table in case any Member was no longer in possession of the copy originally provided for his information."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The rule which governs the control of this Committee on Public Accounts says : 12-30 p.m.

(1) In scrutinising the audit and appropriation accounts of the province, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself that the money voted by the Council has been spent within the scope of the demand granted by the Council.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the Council—
(i) every reappropriation from one grant to another grant.

* Placed on the Council table on the 26th March 1927,

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- (ii) every reappropriation within a grant which is not made in accordance with the rules regulating the functions of the Finance Department, or which has the effect of increasing the expenditure on an item the provision for which has been specifically reduced by a vote of the Council; and
- (iii) all expenditure which the Finance Department has requested should be brought to the notice of the Council.

"I should like to know, Sir, from the hon. the Finance Member in connexion with the consideration of this report if his department has framed any detailed rules under rule 34 in order to facilitate the work of this Committee, so that as a matter of course this department may bring to their notice for reappropriation from one grant to the other, of items of expenditure which are not met in accordance with the rules or which have the effect of increasing the expenditure on an item or if it simply depends upon the inclination of the particular Finance Member or the particular Finance Secretary or particular members of the Finance Committee for the time being. I speak subject to correction. There can be rules which may make these things automatic so that these things may come before the Public Accounts Committee, as a matter of course. I should like to know whether the Finance Department has got any set of rules with regard to expenditure which according to them should be brought to the notice of the Council or whether they merely proceed upon it from year to year, merely looking at such things as may be brought to their notice, which they in their turn bring to the notice of the Finance Committee. This seems to me a very important function of the Committee if really our votes at budget time are to be effective continuously. There is no point in the Public Accounts Committee being ready to do this work with such help as it can get. It should go into the details with meticulous attention which rule 34 imposes upon the Committee. With regard to revenue, on page 3, paragraph 5 of the report says. 'The Committee desired that full information should be given showing the measure of control exercised over the progress of expenditure relating to the heads "Medical" and "Public Works."' And in regard to the Medical, Sir, the Committee was supplied with a copy of a note prepared by the Surgeon-General in which he explained that the Appropriation Report for 1924-25 related to a period in which the scheme of departmental control of expenditure had not been introduced, and that with the new scheme of control of expenditure introduced from 1925-26, all possible steps were being taken to keep a close watch over the progress of expenditure. The Committee proposed to postpone consideration of this subject, till the report of the Accountant-General on the working of the scheme of departmental control of expenditure during 1925-26 was received. May I say that this seems to me with all respect a very dilatory method of going about the business? The last meeting did not wish to come to any decision and wanted full information to be given. The Committee again proposed to postpone consideration till the report is received. When it will be received, we have no means of ascertaining. Then, Sir, under Chapter III, paragraph 9 is an old item. This is at least as old as my life in this Council. That is the loss to the Government owing to the non-occupation of completed residential buildings and consequent non-recovery of rents. It looks like a remissness on the part of some. In these modern days, this should be impossible. Two residential buildings as originally designed and sanctioned by Government were practically completed and ready for occupation in April 1924. These words 'ready for occupation' are important in the light of the sequel. The officers concerned, however, would

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not occupy them on the ground that certain additional outhouses and other improvements were required. The Executive Engineer explained that the quarters were not fit for occupation, as there was no water-supply and no approach roads and that, though the original sanctioned estimates provided for the construction of a common well, the item was omitted owing to the probably heavy outlay as well as owing to the brackish nature of the water. I go to the last paragraph. The standard rent for both the quarters is Rs. 460 per mensem and if timely action had been taken to provide water-supply and such other additions as would have made the buildings habitable the recurring loss of Rs. 395 per mensem could perhaps have been avoided. That is, Sir, from the report for 1924-25. Then the Government informed the Accountant-General that the quarters were not fit for occupation until April 1925. I desire to point out to this House that the Finance Member, I believe, is the ex-officio President of this Public Accounts Committee. He was a member of the previous Public Accounts Committee. Therefore, the previous Public Accounts Committee had said that these buildings were ready for occupation in April 1924. But the Government informed the Accountant-General this year that the quarters were not fit for occupation till April 1925. But I am glad that the Committee have said: 'This Committee considers it most unsatisfactory that personal or departmental differences should have been allowed to delay the issue of definite orders as to occupation and liability for rent and trusts that orders will be issued rendering impossible in future loss of revenue such as has occurred in this case.' I should like to know whether such orders have been issued, if not, when they will be issued, and whether it will be placed on the table of the House so that we may have an idea of these orders.

"Sir, then I go to page 9, that famous joke at Ootacamund called the 'Willington House'. It is one of those cases of gubernatorial vanity for which the poor tax-payer has to pay. In view of the shortage of residential accommodation at Ootacamund, the Madras Government purchased in July 1920, the building known as the Centre Hotel including furniture, fittings, etc., for Rs. 90,000. It was expected to accommodate 15 to 20 officers. The project was sanctioned by the Government of India, subject to the condition that the Madras Government should accept no financial liability for the catering arrangements and that the rents realized should not fall short of Rs. 8,000 per year. That was the condition under which the Government of India permitted the Government of Madras to undertake this project. And what has been the sad story of this house? Sir, a continuous loss from 1920-25 every year of Rs. 1,567, 3,657, 3,522, 7,327. In response to a suggestion made by the Audit Office, the rates were revised from 1st August 1924 and provision made for additional accommodation. In spite of this, however, the house has been working at a loss, and it has been suggested for the consideration of the Government whether the rates should not still further be increased. The accounts were received in December and are still under consideration. It is understood that the matter is under correspondence between the Auditors and the Accountant-General. They end by saying:

'The material available is, however, sufficient to demonstrate that the concern is working at a loss and steps are being taken to close it down and dispose of the property with furniture, etc., either by sale or by lease. A further report will be made to the Public Accounts Committee when the matter is finally decided.'

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"The Committee has no comments to make and proposes to await the further report. My suggestion to the hon. the Finance Member and the Public Accounts Committee is that since the material is sufficient to demonstrate that the concern is working at a loss, no avoidable time should be lost in disposing of this concern, and preventing the future loss of revenues to this province.

"Sir, I take it that items under section 3, page 11, are items which come under sub-rule 3 of rule 34 by which all expenditure which the Finance Department has requested should be brought to the notice of the Council. If I am wrong, I should like to be corrected. If I am right, I am thankful to the Finance Department for having brought these items before the notice of the Council. I trust they are exhaustive and not illustrative.

"With regard to the purchase of an ice-making machine for the General Hospital, I am afraid it has become a fatal fascination for Government servants to purchase ice-making machines; with regard to the Mettur Project the other day, a similar incident was brought to the notice of the Government. Evidently the Surgeon-General had ordered the machine without the previous consent of the Government department concerned, in spite of the fact that the Government were unable to consider the proposal in the absence of information as to the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved and in January 1926 the Surgeon-General forwarded for the sanction of the Government a bill for Rs. 4,000 from Messrs. Massey & Co., Madras, for installing an ice-plant in the General Hospital, remarking at the same time that as a suitable opportunity had presented itself, the plant had been installed in anticipation of the sanction of the Government. I should like to know what disciplinary action the Government have taken or propose to take in respect of their insubordinate subordinate. You go and tell them 'you do not do it' and they simply do it and coolly report. Is this the way in which you administer the revenue of the province by simply bringing it to our notice? Moreover, Government also pointed out that Government considered that the proposal should have been placed before the Finance Committee, and sanctioned by the Government before any steps were taken to purchase the machine. As the machine was not manufactured in India, the previous sanction of the Government should have been obtained under the Stores Rules for its purchase locally. The Surgeon-General was therefore asked to explain why the rules on the subject had not been observed. His answer is that the results justify his action. He said that whereas you would have to spend Rs. 292 a month for ice, you have got to spend only Rs. 40 now. Is that a justification which the Government will take from a subordinate of theirs? Although the Government do not want that, do they want him to substitute his judgment for the judgment of the Government? Then the Government have therefore expressed their emphatic disapproval of his action, which has placed the Government in a position in which they had no option but to sanction the purchase of the machine. Therefore, it simply comes to this that if every Government servant would place the Government in a position in which it has no option, the Government will say: 'we express our emphatic disapproval but since what you have done is *fait accompli* we shall sanction it.' It seems to me, Sir, inconsistent with the dignity of the Government and with the duties they owe to the tax-payer. They should have debited the loss to the account of Surgeon-General and asked him to take the ice machine to his

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house. I am sorry, I speak with respect, that the Committee should have no comments to make upon this. The Finance Department brought it to the notice of the Committee; perhaps the eloquence of the hon. the Finance Member convinced the Committee.

"Then we have the our perpetual friend Mettur. The present reference is to the recreation club in connexion with the Cauvery-Mettur project. A sum of Rs. 3,950 was spent on it. I thought their only recreation would be to consider and work the great project. Evidently they want something else. I am not able to see what the irregularity is which compelled the Public Accounts Committee to bring it here. I should like to know what is the purpose for which this matter is placed before the Council, after having been placed before the Public Accounts Committee, unless it be that this money was spent without the sanction of the Committee or the Government. Because as I read it 'in view of the special conditions at Mettur and the fact that the gazetted officers employed there have not been given any special allowances for the locality the Government are pleased to recognize that a recreation club should be provided.' I suppose according to them the non-gazetted officers do not deserve the amenities of a club."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"May I call the hon. Member's attention to paragraph 3 of the note?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am sorry; I acknowledge the mistake. But there is no need to get into a temper on these trivialities. (The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir rose in his seat.) I refuse to yield, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order, the hon. Mr. Moir."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"It seems to me a direct insinuation; otherwise I would not have interrupted my hon. Friend."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"There was no insinuation at all. This report was placed in my hands this morning and I have read . . ."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"It was placed in his hands in the month of March."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have just referred to the agenda of the 28th March 1927, and I find that this report was placed on the table on the 28th March and a motion similar to the present motion had been set down for that date." 12-46 p.m.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am not saying that this was not placed on the table of the House. It was placed in my hands only this morning. That it came into my hands only this morning is a fact on which I am the only authority, and nobody can dispute it. I may therefore say that, when I suggested that the non-gazetted officers did not have these amenities, this righteous indignation is wholly out of place, if not histrionic, because they have sanctioned the money for the gazetted officers, and the non-gazetted officers are to wait. It is said, 'The Chief Engineer for Irrigation will be requested to arrange for similar amenities, but on a suitable scale for the non-gazetted establishment also.' If the hon. Friend the Finance Member should tear passion to tatters on a thing like that and say that I have insinuated, may I ask why he did not stop the work for the gazetted officers till the non-gazetted officers also had similar amenities? At least in point of time, the hon. the Finance Member thinks that the gazetted officers should come first and the

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non-gazetted officers next. As to when they will come, I do not know. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao. 'Labourers last'.) They will never come. The report says, 'the annual maintenance charges, however, should be met by subscriptions from the members.' Now, I should like to know from the hon. the Finance Member as to why a copy of these proceedings of Government was placed before the Public Accounts Committee and before us. Is it a case of expenditure of an irregular kind or an expenditure not previously sanctioned by the Finance Committee or by this House? Otherwise, I do not see what the place of these proceedings is in this book. The Committee does not help us, because the Committee simply says it has no observations to make. And we would further like to know whether this club is just now working and the annual maintenance charges are met by subscriptions from the members, or whether the Government are asking this House to commit itself to any further expenditure on this account. These are the main items, Sir, on which I should like to draw the attention of this House, and may I suggest before I close that the hon. the Finance Member, in placing the report of this Committee for being taken into consideration, may make a statement explaining to the House the general features of the report, so that discussion might concentrate itself on the main points, instead of leaving it to private members merely to do their best in order to draw the attention of the House to the various important items in the report? I submit it is part of the duty of the hon. the Finance Member to enlighten the House on the main features of this report and not merely place it on the table and say, 'I move that it be taken into consideration.'"

MR. P. ANJANEYULU.—“A word of personal regret, Sir. I really did not know whether this report was placed on the table in March last, and therefore the circulation of this supplemental report caused some confusion that it might be different from what was placed on the table in March. I now see there was a motion already with regard to this report, and I owe it my duty to express my sincere regret for what I said already.”

* MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO.—“Mr. President, Sir, I associate myself with my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, when he said that the hon. the Finance Member would have done well to have given us a statement in the matter before he asked us to consider the whole report as it was presented to us. As a matter of fact, these reports relate to years past. This report relates to 1924-25. There is a supplementary report in addition, and this was circulated to us in the month of March, and it is being placed before us for consideration to-day in August. There are certain observations made by the Committee within the report itself. At page 4, we find, 'The Committee, while appreciating the value of this note observes that it does not give any real explanation of the defective control exercised and proposes to deal with the matter while considering the accounts for 1925-26.' Between that date and this, there must have been some measures taken by Government, and the hon. the Finance Member should be in a position to tell us what measures have been taken in the matter. Again, at page 5, 'the Committee considers it most unsatisfactory that personal or departmental differences should have been allowed to delay the issue of definite orders as to occupation, liability for rent . . .', etc. How does the hon. the Finance Member defend the position of the departments or of the persons concerned? What punishments have been meted out to persons who created

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these troubles? If on all these matters we have been informed, a great deal of discussion that has taken place unnecessarily might have been avoided.

"Well, Sir, with reference to the report itself, I see that it relates to years past. The duration of this Council is three years, and we are discussing to-day the public accounts of 1924-25, so that every Council has to review two years of administration of the previous Council. Therefore, when actually we are discussing these questions, the details are not easily to be expected to be borne in mind by us. It will also save unnecessary discussion if the hon. the Finance Member will give all necessary help to private members.

"I desire, Sir, to discuss only certain principles that should be observed in regard to the subject-matter of this report. I am talking of the whole report as such of 1924-25. Though this is a supplementary report, this report is a continuation of a report that was previously made to us. As the whole is now under our review, I want to suggest some modifications in the matter of the way in which these appropriations are being dealt with. I refer the hon. the Finance Member, through you, Sir, to the 'Science of Public Finance' by Findlay Shirras, page 610. Speaking of the duties of auditors, he sets out two essentials, viz., sanction by the competent authority and appropriation of necessary funds granted by the Legislature. Now, Sir, these are the two essentials. According to the rules of this Legislature, you will find under section 72-D of the Government of India Act—

- '(1) The provisions contained in this section shall have effect with respect to business and procedure in Governors' legislative councils.
- (2) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the Council in each year, and the proposals of the Local Government for the appropriation of provincial revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants.'

And then, there is a provision for supplementary and additional demands, and there are two provisos, and the second of the provisos refers to authorization. Now, appropriations, as a matter of fact, can be possible only by the Governor recommending them to the Council and the Council taking such appropriations into consideration. Till these two things are done, under the present constitution of this Council, no appropriation can be valid, though they may have the sanction of administrative powers. I concede, Sir, that the Governor has power of authorizing certain expenditure even for the carrying on of departments. But that can only be exceptional. It cannot be an appropriation, and you will observe that in clause (b) there is a provision that such an authorization shall be communicated to this Council. The communication to this Council is for the purpose of appropriation. If you look at the rules that govern this question—I refer to rule 32 of the Legislative Council Rules—the rules are also clear and sub-rule (2) that has been newly made states exactly that even grants which have been refused by the Council may again be brought up for the vote of the Council, when once they have been certified. That indicates how appropriation has been definitely insisted upon all through. And in rule 32 (1), it is stated that—

'an estimate shall be presented to the Council for a supplementary or additional grant when (i) the amount voted in the budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or (ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.'

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No exception is made here of an authorized expenditure at all. As for exceptions to appropriations, I want the hon. Members, through you, Sir, to refer to section 72-D of the Government of India Act, sub-clause 3. They will not find authorized expenditure included in the exceptions. Therefore, no appropriation without communication to the Council and without consideration by the Council can be made of authorized expenditure. I know, Sir, in the previous report, that is in the main report relating to 1924-25, it has been held by certain authorities that it is necessary under certain circumstances to come to the Council for the vote. But the discussion centred round the excess over expenditure that is authorized, and they did not take into consideration evidently the very question of asking for an appropriation of 'authorized expenditure.' With regard to the authorized expenditure, therefore, I feel that under the constitution under which we are working there is no escape except to bring all authorized expenditure to the vote of the Council in the form of proposals for appropriation either in the budget or through supplementary and excess grants.

"My hon. Friend, the Member for the University, has dealt with the details of this report, and I do not propose to take your time over them. I have merely to draw your attention to the fact that there is a great deal of vacillation in the policy of the Government departments concerned with regard to some of these items mentioned here, especially to the Ootacamund business which my hon. Friend referred to, viz., the Willingdon House, and then to the Medical Department. If you read the previous appropriation report, you would find that there have been a number of steps taken, going forward and backward and thus there is a great deal of vacillation. I am sure if the hon. the Finance Member would look into it and make proper rules and also make them available to us, it would be easier to discuss these matters than at present."

1 p.m.) * The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Perhaps, I may first say that when I formally moved that this report be taken into consideration, I was following the established procedure, the reason presumably being that the reports of the Public Accounts Committee are self-contained. In them will be found everything substantial that the various authorities concerned have to say on the matters referred to them. That, I think, is the reason why in moving that such a report be taken into consideration, it has not been usual for the Finance Member to repeat the matter, possibly in much less lucid terms, which is already contained in the report. And may I point out that the actual scope of the present supplemental report was very clearly laid down in the introductory Chapter I of the matter which the Committee has considered related to some of the outstanding points noticed in the Appropriation and Audit Reports on the accounts of 1924-25, which had not been disposed of finally by the Committee of the previous year? This is not a complete appropriation report for 1925. Most of the matter contained in it was discussed and debated and disposed of in this House in March 1926; and it is for that reason that I do not propose to follow the hon. Member from the Kurnool district in his disquisition on questions of appropriation and similar financial points. All such questions, so far as they relate to the accounts of 1924-25, were, as I have stated, debated and disposed of in March last year. This is solely, what it purports to be, a supplemental report dealing with certain matters which enable us to clear the ordinary appropriation accounts of 1924-25 finally out of

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the way. It is stated in paragraph 4 of the introductory chapter that the appropriation report for the following year (1925-26) had only just been received from the Accountant-General; and may I say for the information of the House that the Audit accounts dealt with in the Appropriation Report on the accounts of 1925-26 are now from time to time under the discussion and consideration of the Public Accounts Committee of the current year? I shall merely therefore deal with the few points which were referred to by the hon. Members who have spoken on this motion.

“I do not think anything further need be said as to the first item referred to, namely, the control of expenditure in the Medical Department. This particular question was under the consideration of the Committee when the new system of departmental control was introduced and they felt that after experience of its working for a year they would be able to inform us how this new system worked and so they have decided to wait for the report of the Accountant-General on that point. Then, similarly, with regard to another item at page 4, the Committee also decided that the note which was placed before them did not fully explain certain laxity of control observed therein and they have proposed to deal further with the question in considering the accounts of 1925-26. When the Audit and Appropriation accounts of the year are placed before the Committee, the House will then be informed as to the final decision which the Public Accounts Committee has arrived at.

“The next point to which attention was drawn was with reference to the Willingdon House at Ootacamund. There again, of course, this report deals only with facts as shown under the heads of account as available up to the end of the financial year 1924-25. As a result, it was noted that steps were being taken to close down the concern, and that the actual steps taken would be reported to the House. These again are under the consideration of the Committee dealing with the accounts of 1925-26. When the Audit and Appropriation accounts of that year are before us, information will be given as to the final view taken by the Committee which is now in existence.

“Then, the next matter which the hon. the Member for the University referred to was the question of the purchase of ice-making plant. The Government will be glad to know that the Member for the University agrees as to the irregularity. There is one small point, on which I must differ from the hon. Member for the University, and that is, that the action taken was inadequate. In a matter of this kind, may I say, that in any country it is a grave censure for the head of any department to be informed that his action has been emphatically disapproved of? That is no light matter. The Committee says it has no comments to make. May I inform the House that that implies that the whole question was before the Public Accounts Committee, and discussed by them and they agreed in the action taken by the Government?

“The last point to which attention was drawn was the question of a recreation club for the officers employed at Mettur. The Government considered that it was desirable to make some provision of this kind for the gazetted and non-gazetted officers at Mettur. Mettur will exist as a station in which an organized community lives together only actually for such period as the works are under construction. And we considered that it was

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not unreasonable to make some provision for the recreation of the employees there in those circumstances. It is a thing which any enlightened and progressive firm, in similar conditions would do for their employees. We are in fact doing no more than what a private firm would do for its employees, if the construction work had been given out on contract. The Public Accounts Committee is the authority to which the Government would refer the point for decision as to whether they would be justified in the special circumstances of the case in incurring a small expenditure which normally they would not incur or feel justified in incurring, and the Public Accounts Committee has taken the view that such expenditure was in this case justified. I think it was only proper for us to refer the point to the Committee which exists to advise us and I may inform the House that the Committee considered that no breaches of financial canons or rules of financial propriety had taken place."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask one question, how this money was found, was it by reappropriation, and if so, from what head to what head?"

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I am not able to say off-hand. But I think it would be by reappropriation under the head to which such expenditure would be debited in the accounts."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the House is ready for the question."

The question that the Supplemental Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Reports on the accounts of the Government of Madras for 1924-25 be taken into consideration was put and adopted.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"What happens then? We have taken the report into consideration, and may I know, on a point of order, what happens then?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Nothing. The motion is passed but if the Opposition wanted to table any resolution on the consideration of the report, they will be in order, but they have not done it. They simply wanted to speak, to express an opinion on the report. That is what has taken place.

VII

A BILL TO REPEAL THE MADRAS PLANTERS LABOUR ACT, 1903.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I beg to present the report^a of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to repeal the Madras Planters Labour Act, 1903, and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

"Sir, the only change that we made is to substitute 'January 1929' for 'April 1930.' In the report it is stated that the majority of the Committee is of opinion that the repeal should take effect from 1st January 1929. The reason why it is stated so is that Mr. Slater and myself did not express any opinion on that occasion since we wanted to ascertain the views of the Government as a whole. Therefore, the Government, after considering the opinion:

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of the non-official members, agreed with them, and I may say the Government have actually accepted the recommendation made by the Select Committee. I have nothing more to add."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I beg to second the motion that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I have great pleasure in supporting the motion. However I would have been glad and the House would have been glad if the hon. Member in charge of the Bill had stated as to what further action the Government intended to take in connection with this matter. The present Act has got a number of provisions under which the planters are bound to take some steps in favour of the labourers working under them such as on questions regarding housing, water-supply and other conveniences. If this Act ceases to exist there will be absolutely no control for the planters in their dealings with their labourers. I myself have studied this question very carefully and though I was very much satisfied with the way in which the planters were generally dealing with the labourers in Anamalais still in the memorandum that I submitted to the Anamalais Planters Association, I stated that certain reforms ought to be made as regards the conveniences and comforts to the labourers. If once this Act is taken away, there will be absolutely no control over the planters. The estates are generally situated far away from important places and on the hills to which access is difficult and unless Government provides some other measure to take steps to bring under control the owners of those estates, so far as the conveniences and comforts of the labourers are concerned, I think the Government will not be doing what I consider to be their most important duty. 1-15 p.m.

" There is one other point on which the Government may take action and that is for the purpose of recovering the advances made to the labourers. I am one of those who think that under the present conditions of labourers in villages, they are generally indebted to their local employees and unless some system is inaugurated by which these planters are enabled to make advances to labourers it would be very difficult for the latter to leave their original masters. There is no doubt that life in plantations from a financial point of view is somewhat better to the labourers than in villages. Unless some speedy method, a more easy method and a less costly method is provided for collecting the advances from the labourers, it will be very difficult for planters to recover the advances from them. If once the Planters Labour Act is repealed, the coolies will be at liberty to leave the estates at any time and the employers will not be in a position to collect their money from them and this in turn will induce the employers not to make advances to their labourers. I would therefore recommend to the Government that they may take into consideration some method by which, so far as the collection of the monies advanced to these coolies are concerned, they may speedily collect them, by empowering the tahsildars or other local authorities to deal with these cases as civil courts. There may in any case be some easy method of collection to which I do not think the labourers will have any reasonable objection. Therefore some rules ought to be made by which the comforts and convenience of the labourers may be attended to."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member propose to move any amendment to the motion of the hon. the Home Member ?"

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am only suggesting that we are prepared to vote for this motion provided the hon. the Home Member gives us some undertaking to provide for some amenities for the labourers which are provided under the present Act. I wish to know if the hon. the Home Member has got anything to say on that point. I wish to know whether he would appoint some committee or other or ask the Law Department to go into this matter and prepare a draft Bill so that the planters may be brought under some control. I am only saying that my support is qualified and will become an unqualified and hearty one if the hon. the Home Member makes a statement to the effect that the comforts and conveniences of the labourers will be looked into. If the Government express an idea of providing for the comforts and the conveniences of the labourers and if they will assure the House that they will look into the question of the housing condition, education, etc., of the labourers and if some provision is made to enable the planters and their agents to give advances to the labourers on easy terms, then we shall be satisfied. Of course, the Government are quite welcome to repeal the penal provisions of the present Act, but certainly it is also necessary and incumbent on them to introduce some new measure by which they can safeguard the interests of the planters and the labourers. We shall be very glad to know if Government have any idea in this matter."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready for the question. The question is that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

The question was put and adopted.

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I move that the Bill be passed into law."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I second it."

The question was put and adopted and the Bill was passed into law.

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION ACT, 1918.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I beg leave to present the report * of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

The question was put and adopted.

Clause 1 of the Bill was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 2.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha was not in his place when the hon. the President called upon him to move his amendment.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Hon. Members are expected to be present in their proper places at the proper time. I am sorry I cannot allow Mr. Saldanha to move his motion."

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* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ The motion that stands in my name runs as follows :—“ Substitute the following for the definition of milk :

‘ Milk means the normal clean secretion obtained by milking the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo after the first portion of the milk has been taken direct from the udder by a calf. ’

“ My object in omitting the words ‘ completely or to completion ’ is to avoid the milkman completely milking the cow at the first place. Instead of that, it should be done from house to house and thus avoid adulteration. Then by adding the words ‘ by calf ’ it is intended to promote a better breeding of the calf and also to avoid, as the Select Committee has said, any other means by which the cow may be milked.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ I second it.”

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL —“ Sir, it is not possible to accept the amendment proposed by the hon. Member opposite. If you omit the words ‘ completely or to completion ’ you will find that even foremilk and milk which does not contain cream will come under the definition of milk. Latterly, under section 20 of the Act, Government can take power to prescribe the various qualities and the standards of milk and what addition of extraneous matter would constitute a lower standard of milk unless the contrary is proved. But if foremilk comes under the definition of milk, you cannot prescribe the standard which the Government wish to prescribe under section 20.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I beg to differ from my hon. Friend, Mr. Cotterell. The common custom for milkmen in Madras is to milk in instalments as it were. My hon. Friend, Mr. Gopala Menon, insists upon his amendment as it will serve as a guarantee for the purity of such milk. With regard to the other contention of Mr. C. Gopala Menon, I agree there are other ways of bringing out the milk than by calf and in that case the milk may become adulterated and even such adulterated milk may pass for good milk. I do not think that argument can be applicable to cases where milk is milked as it is in Madras. I therefore suggest to the Secretary of the Local Self-Government Department to accept the first portion of my hon. Friend’s amendment so that he may have protection to what I call instalment milking by calf.”

IX

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It being 1-30 p.m., the consideration of this will have to be postponed.

“ Regarding the election of six members to the House Committee, I have to announce that Messrs. P. Anjaneyulu and C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar have withdrawn their candidature to the Committee. As the number of candidates for election is now equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, six, I hereby declare Messrs. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar, P. T. Rajan, M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar, B. Venkatarathnam, N. Siva Raj and C. E. Wood to be duly elected under Regulation II of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of a single transferable vote.

“ Under Standing Order 80, I have nominated Messrs. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar and P. Anjaneyulu to be the Members of the Committee.”

The House then adjourned for lunch.

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After Lunch—(2-30 p.m.)**ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* WATER FAMINE IN THE CITY OF MADRAS—*cont.***

* **Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA** :—“Mr. President, Sir, with your permission and with the permission of the House, I beg to move the adjournment of the business of the House under Standing Order 20 to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the alarming situation that has arisen in the city of Madras on account of water famine and the consequent outbreak of an epidemic of cholera in a virulent form.

“All of you are aware, Sir, that we are having at present a severe water famine in the city of Madras. It is the worst of a series of them we have had for the last thirty years. The distress is very acute. In June last, the daily supply to the city was cut down by 50 per cent. Now, the Commissioner thinks that he cannot continue even this restricted supply and has proposed to cut it down still further by another 50 per cent. This entails the closing down of all house service connexions in the city, and compelling the inhabitants to resort to street stand pipes for their water and then, even this is not going to be a continuous supply, but only for about three hours in the morning and for two hours in the evening. Already there are large crowds gathering round the street pipes waiting patiently for a turn for their pot of water. If this suggestion of the Commissioner is carried out, there will be a lot of disturbance, if not actual rioting, in the city.

“Sir, quite 90 per cent of the old wells in the city have been filled up by the Corporation authorities during their anti-malaria operations to get rid of the mosquito-breeding places, while the water in the remaining ones is contaminated by sub-soil pollution and is therefore not fit for domestic use. To add to the misery caused by this water scarcity, cholera of a very virulent type has broken out in the city. The hon. the Chief Minister came down to Madras and held a hurried meeting in the Secretariat to deal with the situation and appointed a Special Cholera Committee. The hon. the Minister for Public Health followed him a week later, presided over a public meeting in a boys' school in Vepery and assured us that cholera was not virulent, that there was no cause for panic and that he had ordered for large quantities of cholera vaccine from Guindy. He left us but the vaccine was not forthcoming and in the end, the Corporation had to wire to Kausoli for about 72,000 doses of vaccine. Sir, in spite of these ministerial efforts, cholera of a very virulent type still continues to rage in the city without any sign of abatement. And I am sure the epidemic will not subside even if the Ministers employ an army of preventive officers with tons of vaccine so long as nothing is done for relieving the water scarcity in the city.

“Sir, the Corporation has so far spent nearly a crore of rupees on water-works and a further sum of 2 crores on under-ground drainage system. It was anticipated that when both these works were completed the city will be clean and the death-rate will be considerably reduced. But what do we find? Our death-rate has doubled and the city is filthy beyond description. The main cause of all this is the precarious condition of the city water-supply. Colonel Russell, our distinguished Director of Public Health, was kind enough to attend a meeting of the City Council the other day. He told us that anti-cholera vaccination was only a palliative and that it was not proof against cholera. He further told us that the measures to be taken to keep down the high mortality rate were up-to-date sanitary arrangements, such as good

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water-supply, clean drains, and dust-free roads. Now, Sir, how can we have water for all these purposes when there is not enough water even for drinking purposes in the city?

"It will be a matter for surprise to you, Sir, to know that in Calcutta they are having 90 gallons per head per day. In Bombay they spent 4 crores of rupees for diverting a river from the Ghats and, with the completion of the Tansa project they are able to provide more than 160 million gallons of water per day, but we in Madras, though not so badly situated as Aden or Amritsar for natural water-supply, are having only 10 million gallons a day for a population of 550,000 and even these 10 million gallons are now proposed to be reduced in a week or two to 6 million gallons a day. Bombay had to go 57 miles inland for its water, but we in Madras have it at the seventh mile and there is plenty of it there for supplying the needs of the city even at the rate of 60 gallons per head per day. Unfortunately, however, three-fourths of it is being used for irrigation and the yield on these lands for the whole year is only 2 lakhs, while a fourth of this water supplied to the city yields at present 12 lakhs. So, if the whole of it, instead of a fourth as at present, is diverted to the city, it will bring in an annual income of 33 lakhs as worked out below: water and drainage tax, yielding 8 lakhs; water for non-domestic purposes, mills, trades, industries, shipping, etc., yielding 10 lakhs; flush-out latrines for all the 65,000 houses in the city at the rate of Rs. 2 per month would fetch an income of Rs. 15,60,000. Sir, these two rupees are at present given to the scavenger by every house-owner and the house-owners would only be too willing to pay it to the Corporation authorities if they are provided with flush-out latrines. Added to this is the saving to the Corporation of a sum of Rs. 1,80,000 which they are now spending on night-soil carts, bulls, scavengers and other paraphernalia as per the blessed conservancy system which we are now having. Sir, the present system is offensive alike to the nose as well as to the eye and is a positive danger to public health and therefore, at least for doing away with this system, were it not for anything else, flush-out latrines should be built. How dangerous this system is and how careless and irresponsible the scavengers are, were demonstrated to us the other day. In the midst of a cholera epidemic, they suddenly struck work and refused to sweep the streets or remove the night-soil. This state of affairs continued for four days with the result that there were at least 6,000 cart-loads of night-soil heaped about in the city. To add to this, the dust was flying in every quarter rendering the city filthy beyond description. Sir, to bring the scavengers round and end the strike, the Corporation was put to the necessity of incurring an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,30,000 annually. The Corporation had no other go. It was a question of life and death and the scavengers were obdurate. In the end, they were kind enough to limit their demands to Rs. 5 a month only. Even if they had demanded Rs. 10 or Rs. 15, we would have been compelled to pay. While they deserve it for the filthy work they do, it is disgraceful alike to them as well as to the Corporation which employs them on such kind of work.

"Sir, there can be no salvation to Madras until this dangerous system of removal of night-soil is replaced by the water-carriage system. It was with this idea that the under-ground drainage system was built at a cost of 2 crores of rupees. For the successful working of this system, 60 gallons per head per day is the minimum quantity that is required. We can easily manage this quantity if the whole of the Red Hills Lake is reserved for the exclusive use of the city's supply. For this purpose the irrigation rights of

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the landholders in the Red Hills area have to be acquired and this is estimated to cost Rs. 22 lakhs. If this is not done, our 3 crores spent on water-works and under-ground drainage system will be a waste, water famines and cholera epidemics will be of frequent occurrence and the death-rate will be very high. On the other hand, if we spend these 22 lakhs and acquire the rights of the landholders round the Red Hills area we will be doing away with all the cholera epidemic, the scavengers' strike, etc., and rendering the city clean, reducing the mortality rate and making life quite tolerable in the city. Sir, I must add that if we do not do this, the kuppams and cheris in the city will still continue to be disease-disseminating centres without good drinking water being supplied to them. Further, Mambalam will have to find its own water. Mills and industries will have to be starving and ships in the harbour will have to go to Calcutta or Colombo for their supply of fresh water.

"Sir, the 22 lakhs spent in acquiring this lake will not only remedy all these evils, but will also yield to the Corporation an annual income of 33 lakhs. Sir, where is Mettur and Pykara compared to this gold mine? The use of this precious water for irrigation purposes at present yields only 2 lakhs. What is this small sum compared to the sanitary improvements, reduced mortality rates, elimination of cholera epidemics and scavenger strikes and, on the top of all, a substantial return of 33 lakhs from water-sales and water-rates? This suggestion is not a new one. It has been before the authorities for a pretty long time this suggestion was made by our expert Mr. Madeley and eminent engineers such as Mr. Wilson and Mr. S. D. Pears. It is this suggestion that has been described by our hon. Excise Minister as a wild scheme. It may seem a wild scheme because the increased income derivable is 11 lakhs, from 22 lakhs to 33 lakhs. Sir, if this proposal is accepted and the supply from the lake earmarked for the city, we will be in a position to extend the supply from Mambalam to Saidapet for which I am told there is a proposal to spend 5 lakhs. If the hon. Minister is pleased to give us that amount also, it will be of considerable benefit to Saidapet and very soon Saidapet will be absorbed in the city of Madras. Similarly, Sir, the railway colonies at Perambur and Sembiam which are asking us to supply them with water can have water.

"All of you, Sir, must have read the sensational remark of Miss Mayo about the city supply. Ten million gallons filtered every day and mixed up to make up the daily supply with another 6 million gallons of sewage are supplied to the city (laughter). You may laugh, Sir, but it is substantially correct. We are filtering only 10 million gallons. Therefore, if she had substituted the word 'sewage' by 'crude water', she would have been technically correct. But as it is, there is very little to choose between this water tested microscopically and bacteriologically and the sewage water.

2-45
p.m.

"Sir, it is this scarcity of water that has been mainly responsible for preventing us from adopting the method of rapid or mechanical filtration. We sent for Colonel Clemesha and he told us that under the existing conditions the best method to be adopted was the rapid or mechanical filtration method. But that method would entail a loss of five to fifteen per cent of filtered water in its working. If we had sufficient water, we would not mind the loss. But under the existing conditions, water is money for us and so we could not adopt that system. The difficulty of supplying the city with a mixture of filtered and unfiltered water will also be obviated if the Government are pleased to spend Rs. 22 lakhs and buy up the irrigation rights of the ryots under the ayacut of the tank.

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"I am told that the hon. the Minister for Public Health has a scheme of his own for supplying the City for the next twenty years with 40 gallons of water per head per day without interfering with the usual supply for irrigation costing us only 6 lakhs of rupees. I am afraid he is trying to do the impossible. His scheme will not satisfy both parties and he will be only prolonging the suffering and misery caused by water shortage in the City of Madras. The scheme proposed by the Health Minister is based on the presumption that there is a lot of surplus water from the Courteliar going to waste at present for want of adequate storage facilities. Evidently, he is not aware that this water which flows over the Tamarapakam Anicut is collected lower down by the Vallur Anicut and used for irrigating some 6,500 acres round about here. He proposes improving the anicut by making more efficient scouring arrangements, improving the discharge of head sluices and the supply channels and raising full tank level of Sholavaram tank for the hot weather supply of the City of Madras, by building a pipe line to Jones Tower, costing 6 lakhs, which is, I think, rather an under-estimate. The pipe line alone will cost this amount. He says this arrangement will add a pressure of 20 feet to the town mains. Perhaps he is not aware that the Red Hills water after delivery on the filter beds is collected in underground filtered water tanks 13 feet below ground level and then lifted 60 feet by steam pumps and delivered into the supply mains. I should like to know from him how he proposes to add this 20 feet pressure to the mains. It is a physical impossibility so long as the water has to be filtered before delivery for supply to the City. Further if all Sholavaram water is to be earmarked for the supply of the City during the hot weather, how does he propose supplying water for irrigating the lands round Sholavaram lake with the unused water from the Red Hills lakes as the lands round Sholavaram are in a higher level than the surface of the Red Hills lakes by at least 12 feet? There are about 3,000 acres in this ayacut area. Will those pattadars consent to be deprived of their water? The Minister says that he will supply the City with 40 gallons of water per head per day and also meet all the demands of irrigation with the present available supply. This statement is not borne out by facts and figures. To supply the City with 40 gallons and at the same time to meet the demands of irrigation, 5,250 millions cubic feet of water are required for every year. This is made up of 1,500 million cubic feet for the City supply, 2,000 million cubic feet for irrigation and 1,750 million cubic feet for evaporation and percolation. The available storage capacity at present in Red Hills lakes is 2,750 and Sholavaram tank 766, the total being 3,516. If the full tank levels of both are raised by 18 inches, as suggested by Mr. Madeley, they together will hold about 4,000 cubic feet only. Whereas the storage required for the remaining 1,250, even presuming that additional arrangements are made for this additional storage, where is water to meet this demand to come from? The rainfall statistics in the catchment area of Courteliar, Sholavaram and Red Hills lakes show that the available yield for a series of 19 years is 70,000 million cubic feet or on an average 3,700 cubic feet per year. But to meet the demands of the City at 40 gallons per head per day and mamul supply to the cultivators the quantity required is 5,250 million gallons. In other words the demand exceeds the available yield by 1,500 million cubic feet. How does the Minister propose to make up this deficiency? Mr. Madeley himself has stated 'From the existing sources, the greatest quantity of water which could be supplied to

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the City of Madras if all irrigation were stopped would be about 50 gallons per head per day provided adequate storage were provided to catch and hold it.' In another place, he has stated 'for a population of 660,000 people, 35 gallons per head per day is approximately the greatest quantity which could be supplied continuously with the existing tanks, even if all issue of water for irrigation were stopped.' Our Minister tells us that he will supply us with 40 gallons without cutting off the supply to irrigation. This is not only impracticable but positively impossible. In the first place, according to Mr. Madeley's report there is no water available for both and even if water is there, the storage capacity of both lakes will have to be increased ten times to meet the demands of both the City and cultivators. Mr. Madeley and Mr. S. D. Pears, Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, after careful investigations have come to the conclusion that the question of restricting Red Hills lake to the supply of Madras City is one which will have to be considered before long. And this can be done only by acquiring the irrigation rights. Attempts to satisfy both parties will only lead to water famines and cholera epidemic in the City. We should make up our minds now and at once and proceed forthwith to adopt the only prudent course of acquiring the irrigation rights in the interests of the rate-payers of the City. The cultivators will get compensation now for their irrigation rights and later on we will be in a position to supply them with clarified water from our drainage works which will be of high manureal value for their crops."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It has been moved and seconded that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the alarming situation that has arisen in the City of Madras on account of water famine and the consequent outbreak of an epidemic of cholera in a virulent form. (After a pause) May I take it that the House is ready for the question?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. ARGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I am afraid that a good many of the reasons advanced by Dr. Mallayya in support of the motion are not relevant. In the first place, I cannot see any direct connexion between the epidemic of cholera that has broken out here and the scarcity of water. Of course there may be indirect connexion. It is stated that the people have been compelled to use well water and that the well water might possibly have been contaminated by people coming from outside and as a consequence the epidemic has spread. Anyhow it has not been the result of the water supplied through pipes in the City of Madras. Every day the water is being analysed and so far we have found it to be pure.

"I should like to mention another point. It has been taken for granted by those who have not studied the question deeply that so far as the quantity of water available is concerned, the water-supply system in Madras is in a precarious condition. While I am prepared to admit that the water-supply here in bad years like the present one is not anything like ample, I am not willing to admit that even at present the condition is not susceptible of improvement. The improvement can be effected by the Corporation itself at any moment without reference to the Government. From a study of the statistics for the past years, it is a matter of experience that not merely in the present year, but also in any of the previous years when the scarcity was like

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the present one, it has been found that just before the monsoon commences there is always water left in the tank which might be utilized. The off-take level for irrigation is 38 feet above the main sea level and below that, there is always a capacity of 600 million cubic feet. Even in the worst years, there is a quantity of 400 millions cubic feet of water left untouched. It could have been used by the Corporation if it chose by pumping the water below that level. Ordinarily that water will not flow into the town mains by the force of gravitation. If the Corporation wants to use that water it will represent two to three months supply for the City. So that in all bad years, when the monsoon has not been satisfactory and when we had conditions of scarcity like the present, there has been water left untouched. That is why I said that the conditions are not so bad as they are represented to be by some of our experts and others. I am willing to admit that the growing needs of a town of the size of the City of Madras certainly makes it desirable that we should look to securing an improvement of the present conditions. It is not unlikely that the demand of the City would grow up to 40 gallons per head per day. For instance, if you introduce the water closet system, if our industries develop further, it is certainly imaginable that the present rate of supply per head would go up. For that reason it behoves those on whom the duty of providing the City's water-supply falls to look ahead for all these improvements.

"In considering this question, it has been made to appear as if the whole neglect, if there was any, was that of the Government. A couple of years ago, an estimate for increasing the water level of the Red Hills tank was prepared and sent up to the Corporation of Madras. But that body simply turned it down and said it was not prepared to look at it, and that if the Government chose to carry out the scheme they might do so. The Government have got the interests of the City water-supply at heart; but I mention this to show that it is unfair to throw the whole blame for any shortage that may exist in the City's water-supply on the Government. Surely we have got a right to expect co-operation from those who are responsible for the management of the affairs of the Madras Corporation.

"Coming to recent times, we considered the question of improving the City's water-supply. I am aware of a proposal like the one made by Dr. Mallayya to acquire the irrigation rights under the Red Hills lake. But some people have gone further and recommended the acquisition of the rights under Sholavaram tank also. I am glad to see that my hon. Friend is not so very ambitious. It has been said that the estimated cost of the acquisition of these rights would be about Rs. 22 lakhs. I am not prepared to accept that estimate as it could easily be anything even double that. I wish to add that before Government could consent to the adoption of any of these rather—might I use the word—wild schemes, they have got a right to expect those who advocate these measures to prove that there is no cheaper method which would bring about the desired result, without taking the extreme measure of depriving those ryots of the irrigation rights which they have been enjoying for a long time, and some of them also from time immemorial. I think, Sir, that Government have got a right to expect them to prove whether they have tried any other cheaper and equally effective method. I have myself been interested in the question of the water-supply of the City of Madras and I have always been of the opinion that the acquisition of the irrigation rights of these people was one which could not be justified on any ground whatever. Besides

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considering the question of increasing the water-supply to the City, we have also to consider the well-being of the ryots of those places. They grow rice and send it to Madras. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: 'Question.') If we acquire their irrigation rights, their condition will be worse, and very likely, though it may be supplemented from other sources, the rice supply to the City will also be affected. Considering all these matters, it is only fair that before Government accept any such extreme measure as this they should be convinced that there is no cheaper method that could be thought of.

"In considering the above question and examining the possibilities of the increase of water-supply, I was struck by the fact that in the source of supply to the Red Hill tank, the Courteliar river, a large volume of water was allowed to run to waste. Just below the anicut where the Red Hills supply channel takes off, there is only one anicut which supplies a channel irrigating four or five thousand acres. If we look into the records of the amount of water discharged by the river, we will find that even in the worst of years there has been enough water to give the tank a supply of six to eight months. Under such conditions, we can hardly find any justification for taking such extreme measures as contemplated by Dr. Mallayya. In order to solve this problem of increasing the water-supply of the tank, I have had discussions with the Sanitary Engineer and also with some councillors of the Madras Corporation. The Corporation has agreed to contribute a sum of money for the investigation of this problem and we have asked the Sanitary Engineer to examine this question and prepare plans and estimates. At the present moment, I believe he is engaged in preparing the estimates and I do not think it necessary now for me to go into very great detail in explaining our proposals.

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"I might possibly sketch the proposals of the Government so that hon. Members might see that the proposals are reasonable. As I said, there is water available in the river. That is an established fact. It is only a question of turning the water into account. We propose to improve the anicut and improve the supply channel. One of the chief things we propose to do is to restore the water levels of the Sholavaram and Red Hills tanks to the original level designed. We expect, by carrying out these works, to be able to supply water at the rate of 40 gallons per head for the City of Madras; we expect that, if these works are carried out, no more improvements will be wanted for the next 20 or 25 years. There are many things in the air that may be called wild schemes. I am talking of the Tungabhadra-Kistna project; but, Sir, if the scheme I have suggested is carried out, it will provide for the requirements of the City for the next 25 years and there will be no water scarcity. The scheme will cost, as far as I can estimate, 6 lakhs of rupees and it seems to me that it would be unreasonable to ask the Government to go further when they would have provided all that is necessary for the City of Madras for the next 25 years.

"I do not know what other points I have to answer. I cannot see the logic of the adjournment motion. We are already engaged on an investigation of the matter. If the object of my hon. Friend is to elicit that information by this motion, I hope my friend will be satisfied. I do not think it is necessary that I should criticise the more or less wild statements about acquiring certain agricultural rights. I need not say anything about filtration, because that is not a concern of ours but of the Corporation. I hope

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that the hon. Mover will be satisfied when we are doing all that can reasonably be expected from us by the hon. Members of the House."

* MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, in further supporting the resolution, I wish to point out that the argument the hon. Minister for Public Health has put forward that the water available in the tank is sufficient for the purposes of the City, does not hold water. It has been proved by the hon. Mover of this resolution with facts and figures that during the last few years there has been a fear that water famine was impending and there has been famine for the last one year. Water famine is come, as a result of which the City of Madras has suffered from the acute epidemic of cholera. The hon. Minister said that there was no direct connection between insufficiency of water and the epidemic of cholera. I wish to submit that there is a direct relation between the insufficiency of water and the spread of the epidemic in the city. As the water supplied to the city has been, to a very large extent, limited, it has not been possible for many a family, to whom the supply of water in ordinary circumstances is not sufficient, to get enough water. As a result of it they could not clean their houses; they could not bathe, they could not clean their clothes and they could not even get wholesome water for drinking purposes. As a result of that, they had to resort to old wells where contaminated water alone could be available for the purpose even of drinking. It was also said that the entire responsibility of providing sufficient water to the City lay not with the Government but with the Corporation of Madras. In this connection, I might state that for the last 4 or 5 years there has been going on a correspondence, which seems to be unending, between the Corporation of Madras and the Government. The Corporation has been asking for an increase in the supply of water from the Government. The Corporation wanted to acquire the irrigation rights from the cultivators in the neighbourhood of Red Hills lake which request I must state, the Government were not prepared to grant. The latter always brought forward the claim of the cultivators. A comparison between the respective requirements of the city and the cultivators can very well be imagined. Certainly water is primarily required for drinking purposes to an ever-growing city. The Red Hills lake water might have been sufficient for the City of Madras ten years ago. But to-day the demand for water has increased and 20 gallons of water or so that is supplied per head in the City is not sufficient. Further, as it has been pointed out, for drainage purposes, for the purpose of doing away with scavenging by men and for bringing all such civilized methods of living, a larger quantity of water per head is necessary. I am afraid that, unless an addition is made to the supply of water in the Red Hills lake it will not be possible to give, as has been suggested by the hon. Minister, 40 gallons of water per head. The hon. Minister in his statement said that there was enough water in the Red Hills lake to be pumped. I do not know what would have been the condition of the health of the City if we had followed the advice of the hon. Minister for Public Health. There was a move on the part of the Councillors of the Corporation to resort to pumping and giving unlimited and unrestricted supply of water to the City. That was avoided because we knew that we could not have given wholesome and pure water to the City if we had resorted to the system of pumping. Only if we are not compelled to resort to pumping, we can give pure water to the City. Further, we have not been able to give pure water at the rate of more than 10 gallons per head. If we resorted to giving

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water more than that rate—and we have given—it was necessary for us to mix impure water along with pure water. That also was to a certain extent responsible for the spread of the epidemic in the city. It is therefore necessary that the Government should come forward with the help that is sought by the Corporation of the city by at least allotting a sum of Rs. 22 lakhs which has been asked for by the hon. Mover for the purpose of giving adequate supply of water to the city.

“Sir, in this connection, I might also make a statement with regard to the question of filtration. The Government have not thought it fit to accept the suggestion of the Corporation Council that slow sand filtration will be sufficient for the purpose of giving filtered water to the citizens. On the other hand, the Government have been insisting on the Corporation installing costly filters which would have caused an initial expenditure of Rs. 20 or 30 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs every year. These are the reasons why there has been difficulty with regard to the water-supply in the city. As a result of the Government not giving the required increase of water, there has been famine and as the result of famine there has been the epidemic of cholera which will recur year after year unless the supply of water to the city is increased by the allotment of Rs. 22 lakhs for the purpose of purchasing the irrigation rights.”

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED —“Sir, if I rise here to-day to speak on this motion it is purely to discharge my duty as a corporator and to place a few suggestions before the hon. Minister and the hon. Revenue Member with regard to the situation that has arisen in the city. It is true, Sir, as the hon. Minister has said that the spread of cholera is not due to scarcity of water-supply. But all the same he will admit, I believe, that the spread of cholera has been accelerated by scarcity of water available to the inhabitants of the city. I think that ought to be sufficient for a responsible Minister to come to the rescue of the Corporation which has repeatedly brought home to the Government that its funds do not permit it to look to the urgent needs of the city. Sir, the object of the motion, the hon. Minister said he did not realize. The one and only object is that the Government, being now possessed of large funds out of the remission of provincial contribution should do something towards bringing the city to the level of other cities in its water-supply and other amenities. The ideal state would be a free supply of sufficient water to every citizen in this big City of Madras. We want that the hon. Minister should do something in this direction.

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“It may be, Sir, that the Government will not find it possible or that the hon. the Finance Member will not yield to give a grant of Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 22 lakhs for acquiring the ayacut rights of the ryots round the Red Hills lake. But I would suggest, Sir, for their consideration, an easier thing. That is, the lands that are now being assessed at wet rates may, at a little loss to the Government be converted into dry lands, and the assessment may be made according to the dry rates. I think, Sir, that will not cost the Government much, except perhaps a loss of a certain amount, which will not come to Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 22 lakhs, but much less, by far less than this amount. If only the Government consider this proposal in a favourable light, I do not think the hon. the Revenue Member will raise any serious objection to give up a certain amount of the revenue income from these ayacut lands. Acquiring of the lands for the use of the Corporation or of the Government will no

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doubt cost a good deal ; but merely converting the wet lands into dry lands will not cost the Government any considerable sum.

“ Sir, owing to this insufficiency of water-supply in our city, we are not able to put down the insanitary conditions that are prevailing in the city. For instance, the drainage problem which has been facing us for the past two or three decades has not yet been solved to the satisfaction of either the Corporation or the inhabitants of the city. We have always been thinking and talking of the water carriage system of drainage ; but all the same, for want of sufficient water-supply, we have not been able to give this city that great amenity. We are not in a position, Sir, to introduce flush-out latrines in each and every private house in spite of the best efforts that we have been making through the Corporation executive and its members. All this requires a good and efficient supply of water. The supply of water to-day, Sir, is such that we are taxing several people for supply of water even for domestic purposes. The result is that in several places of public resort, mostly maintained by Indians, you do not have a free supply of water to the public that resorts to such places, and the premises are not consequently kept in a sanitary condition either. Metres are put before those premises where hotels or restaurants are run ; and since the bills run very high, the hotel-keepers are naturally reluctant and niggardly in giving a free supply to the people who resort to their premises. Such a thing does conduce not to the existence of sanitary conditions in the city, but only to ill-health, and increase of disease among the people living in the vicinity and among those who visit such premises. We have not been able, owing to the same difficulty, Sir, to open enough bathing ghats for the public, enough public latrines and enough public fountains. A good portion of the citizens of Madras consists of the working classes who do not have any homes of their own, much less, any taps for their use. They have always to depend upon public fountains of which we have very few in this city. Only the other day, Sir, when I suggested to the Engineer of the Madras Corporation to put up some more public fountains in my division, the prompt reply came to me that there is scarcity of water. What is the use of putting up more fountains when there is scarcity of water? The poor people who live not in their own homes but live in the pials of other people's houses, make those pials very dirty and insanitary, and that is another reason for the spread of diseases like cholera among the people. In these circumstances, Sir, a responsible Government, a Government at least one half of which calls itself responsible to the elected Members of this Council, ought to come to the rescue of a premier Corporation like that of Madras. After all, Sir, my scheme to convert the ayacut lands into dry lands will not cost the Government much. The experiment may be tried, and the Government, I should think, will be within its rights to convert the wet lands into dry lands. There is the Advocate-General who, I think, may be consulted, in the matter, and I hope he will confirm my opinion on this point. Therefore, Sir, while supporting this motion, I hope the Minister will not hereafter find any further excuse, but will take it into his head to do something for the Corporation. The only reason why we have come up to the Government for help is that our finances, i.e., the finances of the Corporation, do not permit such a huge scheme to be undertaken, in spite of our retrenchment, in spite of our best efforts to raise taxation and to collect all the arrears of revenue. If there is any real spirit to serve the people of this city, I hope the Minister will do something for them in regard to the improvement of their water-supply.”

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* **Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR** :—“ Mr. President, Sir, it seems to me that the reply of the hon. the Minister in charge of the department is very unsatisfactory. I listened to him carefully. One of the main arguments advanced by him was that even in the driest season, even in the worst year, there is a large quantity of water available in the Red Hills tank which can be made available for the use of the people living in this city, if only the Corporation takes the trouble of pumping out that water. He himself admitted that this quantity of water, though sufficiently large, was never so much as to make that water flow by the force of gravitation alone, into the pipes of the city. And he blamed the Corporation for not making that water available to the inhabitants of the city by pumping it out. I submit, Sir, that this is not the proper way of dealing with such an important question as the water-supply of an important city such as the City of Madras. This City of Madras contains the highest court in the land; it is the seat of the Government; it is also the seat of the Legislature; and it is the headquarters of most of the important commercial firms in the Presidency. So that, for the purpose of litigation, for the purpose of business connected with the Government, for the purpose of business connected with the Legislature and for the purpose of trade, people of all kinds and conditions from different parts of the Presidency flock to this city in all seasons of the year. If the health of the city is not satisfactory, the likelihood of the people coming here carrying away with them the germs of diseases to all nooks and corners of the Presidency is very great. And in the interests of the Presidency as a whole, it is necessary that the Government should come forward with special aid to the Corporation. Further, I believe, Sir, that it is the duty of this Government, as it is the duty of all Governments, to help important cities such as Madras with special subventions. I also believe that the Government of Madras, by reason of their residence in the city of Ootacamund for a period of six months in the year and for other reasons, assist the Ootacamund municipality with special subventions. So that, it seems to me that apart from the mere calculation of rupees, annas and pies, having regard to the general health conditions, primarily of the city and secondarily of the whole Presidency, it is the duty of the Government to come forward and assist the Corporation with liberal grants for the water-supply of the city.

“ I have listened carefully to the speech of the hon. Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar and tried to find out whether he had any special sympathy for the city in regard to its water-supply; but I found that he was dealing with it purely in the way in which a trader deals with his customer. It seems to me that it was wrong on his part, representing the Government, to have taken this attitude, and that there is very much to be said in support of the motion of my hon. Friend Dr. Mallayya.”

* **Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR** :—“ Mr. President, Sir, this motion has been necessitated by the extreme scarcity of water in the city consequent on the continued failure of the monsoon during the past two years. This scarcity was not caused by allowing the water of the lake for the use of the ryots this year. It is only the failure of the monsoon that has led to the scarcity of water in the tank and consequently in the city. My friend, Dr. Mallayya, seems to have said that the ryots under the tank in question are willing to get compensation in lieu of the water rights that they possess now, but I think the hon. Dr. Mallayya should have known only the feelings of the ryots of the villages who reside in Madras city and who are taking interest both on

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behalf of the inhabitants of the city and on behalf of the ryots of the district ; but in so far as they are residents of Madras, those gentlemen are absentees from their own lands, and consequently they care more for their amenities in the city than for their food. My feeling, however, is that the ryots who are wedded to the lands in the villages are more intent upon securing their water rights than getting a reasonable compensation. I think the suggestion of the hon. the Minister for Public Health that improvements can be made in the tank as well as in the supply channels, so as to get sufficient water both for the city and for the ryots, can be tried, and if that is not possible, then we can think of compensating the ryots by purchasing their water rights at a reasonable rate of compensation.

“ I have given notice of a motion with regard to this matter along with some other Members of this House, and it was on the advice of the ryots that I gave notice of that motion. It is stated there that the ryots feel the necessity for irrigation facilities more than for compensation. It is only when they could not get any water at all for irrigation purposes that they would, as a last resort, get a reasonable compensation. So, Sir, I feel that great care should be brought to bear on this question before we once for all decide upon giving compensation and taking away the water rights of the ryots.”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN.—“ Mr. President, I had no intention of intervening in this debate except for the speech which was delivered on the floor of this House by my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar. While speaking on the new scheme for the improvement of the General Hospital, my hon. Friend, the Diwan Bahadur, complained that the Government were paying far too much attention to the interests of the city and were neglecting the interests of the mufassal population. But to-day the Diwan Bahadur sang in a very different tune. He has now blossomed forth as a great supporter of the interests of the city and I am very glad to hear the arguments he put forward because I quite agree with him that Madras as the capital of the province does deserve better consideration than other areas. Besides other things, hospitals in Madras have also their own advantages compared with the institutions in mufassal parts. 3-30
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“ But that apart. I shall deal with the proposition brought forward by the hon. Member, Dr. Mallayya. Dr. Mallayya himself was one of those who attended the conference that was held some time ago with regard to this subject of the city water-supply. And there the scheme now presented by my hon. colleague, the Minister for Public Health, was put forward. That scheme was considered at the Conference along with the members of the Corporation and the representatives of Messrs. Binny & Co. It is now before the Sanitary Engineer to Government who is trying to see whether it will have the effect of supplying 40 gallons per head in the city, as my hon. colleague said that it would. If it is found that it is not possible to do so, the Government will certainly consider the possibility of giving a loan to the Corporation of Madras in order that the rights, if any, after consultation with the Government's legal advisers, may be purchased and sufficient water-supply may be ensured not only for domestic purposes but also for industrial purposes. For, it is quite necessary that industrial purposes should also be considered from the point of view of the Corporation itself, because if industrial concerns flourish in the city, it would be to the advantage of the Corporation. I quite agree with

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the hon. Member, Dr. Mallayya, that since the first of January this year, the supply in the Red Hills tank has each month been lower than at any corresponding period during the last four years. In 1924, the Commissioner addressed the Government about the investigation of fresh sources of supply in connexion with the Mambalam extension scheme. The views of the Sanitary Engineer were communicated to the Corporation and the Standing Committee of the Corporation agreed to a general investigation of fresh sources of supply. But the Council, I mean the Council of the Corporation, however, in April 1926 threw out the Committee's suggestion and refused to have anything to do at all with the schemes that were put forward. This attitude they have maintained ever since until this year they agreed, after a great deal of discussion which I referred to at the beginning, to an investigation as to the possibility of increasing the supply of the Red Hills tank by raising the full tank level, which is the proposal of my hon. colleague, the Minister for Public Health. The matter, I admit, is one of urgent public importance. But the position is not one which can be affected by any action on the part of the Government in the immediate future. The only thing that can improve the position is rain, which is not in the control of the Government. It is useless then to talk about this; but I can understand the motives that have impelled my hon. Friend, the Member for the City of Madras, to bring forward this motion. And, as I have said, if it is found that the proposal of my hon. colleague, the Minister for Public Health, will not be sufficient to ensure a satisfactory water-supply to the city, the Government will then consider the question of acquiring the irrigation rights of the ryots in consultation with their legal advisers, so that a proper and adequate supply of water to the city for needs both industrial and domestic may be guaranteed."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, at the time the motion was moved by my hon. Friend, Dr. Mallayya, I had not made up my mind to intervene in this debate, but during the course of the discussion certain observations were made by the hon. the Third Minister and later by the hon. the Chief Minister which make it necessary that I should offer a few remarks. Before I go into the merits of the question, Mr. President, I think it is necessary to refer to some remarks made by the hon. the Third Minister which I hope he will not repeat. He said that he was unable to see the connexion between cholera and water-supply in the city. I really do not know what he means thereby. And he said that water running in the pipes in Madras was pure and that cholera now spreading in the city was due to the fact that probably because of scarcity for water people were using well and other water. When he said so, he has himself answered the question. It is the opinion of all medical men and lay men that water plays a very great part in the prevention or spread of cholera and the statement of the hon. Minister I am not able to understand. Then the hon. Minister said that if cholera spread in the city, that if there was no good water-supply, it was the duty of the Corporation, that he was sitting here as the Minister for Public Health and that it was the concern of the members of the Corporation with whom he was not concerned but his Colleague, the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government. But to us the Government as a whole are responsible and are concerned with the health of the city. It may be that the health and welfare of the city are confided to the Corporation, but when the citizens of Madras and the people of the province say that they have no good water-supply it should be the concern of the Government."

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* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN.—“ Mr. President, on a point of personal explanation. I may point out that even though I am in charge of Local Self-Government, my hon. Colleague, the Third Minister, is responsible for public health in the city of Madras.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I be permitted to offer a personal explanation. I did not say that there was no connexion between water-supply and cholera. What I said was that cholera was not due to the pipe-supplied water.”

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. President, nobody was concerned with the question whether water that came through the pipes was pure or not. The hon. Mover, Dr. Mallayya, said that the supply was insufficient and that there was spread of cholera in the city. If the hon. Minister thinks that the water supplied through pipes is pure and that there is no connexion between that water and cholera, I entirely agree with him. But I really do not know what place it has in the discussion. The hon. Mover did not say that the pipe water was impure and there was no necessity for the hon. Minister making the statement that that was not so. The hon. the Chief Minister has recognized that the Government are responsible for the health of the city even though the hon. the Third Minister tried to get out of it by saying that the Corporation was responsible. We, as citizens of Madras, as people under this Government and administered by the Corporation which I do emphasize is under the control of the Government, feel that the Government have the supreme responsibility for the health of the city and, even if the Corporation did not look to it properly, it is the duty of the Government to see that it discharged its duties well.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I offer another word of explanation? I think I have been very much misunderstood. I said that the town pipe-supply was pure. Dr. Mallayya said that we were mixing up unfiltered with filtered water and that was the statement that I wanted to contradict. The water as it is being supplied is being analysed every day and it is found that it is pure.”

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. President, my hon. Friend, the Third Minister, has now explained the situation. He has said that the water that is being supplied is pure and there is my hon. Friend, Dr. Mallayya, who says that crude, unfiltered water is being mixed up with filtered water. The hon. Minister may be right or the hon. Member, Dr. Mallayya, may be right. I am not concerned with that. I will take it that the hon. Minister is right. The further question is whether the supply of water is adequate. It is because the supply is insufficient, people are obliged to take to well water which may be the cause of the epidemic. There is no use saying : ‘ I supply you with half an ounce of good water through the pipe ; be satisfied and do not use well water as it is not pure.’ The question, therefore, is whether sufficient quantity of water runs through the pipes for all the requirements of the people. And I am sure the hon. Minister cannot get out of the responsibility of Government by saying that the Corporation is primarily responsible, if the supply is insufficient. The Corporation is certainly responsible, but it is the duty of the hon. Minister to see that the Corporation does its duty and that we citizens do not suffer by the fault of either the Corporation or the Government.”

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar] [26th August 1927]

"The hon. Minister was then all sympathy with the ryots of the Red Hills tank. I entirely appreciate his feelings. But on a former occasion when this question was debated in this Council during the budget session on a motion for reduction by my hon. Friend, Dr. Mallayya, I said that water ought not to be taken away to the prejudice of the ryots without paying them compensation. The hon. the Law Member was then kind enough to say that the question of compensating the ryots would be considered, that compensation would be given if rights were taken away. I wish to repeat what I said on the last occasion. During a greater portion of the last year a good deal of irrigation water was taken away without any compensation in return to the ryots and I am perfectly sure that, if the condition of the monsoon continues to be what it is this year, or if there is any abnormal failure any year, the ryots will have to suffer without compensation. Even on that occasion, under instructions received from the ryots affected, I told the House that they were willing to take compensation and give up their rights if that was necessary in the interests of the city. That was what the hon. Member for Chingleput also said. Of course, the ryots will suffer for want of water for their lands, but if the interests of Madras required it, they said that they would be satisfied with compensation. And now, Dr. Mallayya with a more reasonable attitude comes before the House and says that compensation should be paid to the ryots and their water rights taken. The hon. the Third Minister says that this is a wild scheme. Where is the wildness about it, I ask? Dr. Mallayya says that the amount necessary would come to Rs. 23 lakhs and the hon. the Third Minister says that it will be double that amount. It may be that the one is right or the other. But assuming that the hon. Minister is right and putting it at Rs. 45 lakhs, Dr. Mallayya has said that the increase of revenue by supply of water for private consumption and to the several mills will be about 32 lakhs. The hon. the Third Minister says that it may be right or wrong. But what are the figures which he has arrived at? Has he made any computation? Has he told us what the basis of his calculation was? Why has he not placed us in possession of the figures which will disprove the calculations of Dr. Mallayya and which will make out his scheme to be a wild one? It is for the hon. Minister to prove and demonstrate with figures that the scheme of my hon. friend Dr. Mallayya is wild."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit of 15 minutes prescribed by Standing Order 23."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Then I resume my seat, Sir."

* Mr. G. W. CHAMBERS :—"Mr. President, Sir, the speeches of the hon. the Mover and the other hon. Members who followed him have shown the serious position which has arisen in regard to the water-supply in the city. It is a fact that if conditions continued thus, the position would be much worse. Technical questions have been mentioned in the House and the one side has put forward arguments from one point of view while the other side would not accept them. We however do not get any step further towards improving the situation. I may, with your leave, suggest a solution of the question for the acceptance of the hon. the Chief Minister and of the House and that is, that a suitable committee with the two hon. Ministers be appointed to take up the question and formulate some proposals in the matter. When the hon. the Ministers concerned get at some definite proposals between themselves and when the proposals are ready, they may be brought forward before a

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[Mr. G. W. Chambers]

committee, and I think that some good may be done that way. With these words, I would, with your permission, suggest to the hon. the Mover of the resolution to accept the amendment that a suitable committee with such members as may be necessary, be appointed to consider the question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. Does the hon. Member propose to move any amendment?"

* Mr. G. W. CHAMBERS.—"Yes, Sir; I suggest and move the amendment with your leave."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am sorry that an adjournment motion does not admit of an amendment at this stage."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, the adjournment motion may be taken to convey to the Government this suggestion, viz., that it should agree to place before a special committee and report to the committee the proposals which the hon. the Third Minister now elaborated before this House, so that that committee may have the advantage of examining those proposals and if the committee are satisfied with those proposals, provision may be adequately made to meet the admitted needs of Madras. Those proposals may then come before this hon. House, and if approved, may be admitted by Government. I desire to add one thing. Whatever the proposals they make, whatever the financial commitments may be, subject only to the sanction of this House, Government should undertake to carry out those proposals. I myself am a member of the Council of the Corporation of Madras. Wherever we turn to attempt to improve the sanitary conditions of the City, the precarious nature of water-supply is a stumbling block in the way, and unless the water-supply is guaranteed on an adequate scale, Madras can never cease to be the death trap of the province, which it was once described to be by a census commissioner. I recognise under the ruling given by you according to the Standing Orders we cannot move any amendment to this motion. But it is perfectly open to the Government to get up and say they accept the suggestion of my hon. Friend below the gangway that they will appoint a suitable committee with certain experts which will examine his proposals as well as the proposals of the Mover of the motion who by the way is an expert in this matter. Although he is only a doctor he has been in the Council for a very long time and certainly he has made a very full and deep study of this question. If you can get a few laymen on to your committee, and you undertake to give effect to its proposals as early as possible and commit yourselves to the financial commitments in that connexion and not try to play Chingleput against Madras and Madras against Chingleput and leave the whole thing hanging in the air, I would earnestly commend the acceptance of that suggestion to this House."

3-45
p.m.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am not one of those who are much in favour of the extension of big towns. But still the facts are there. There are some very big towns and the health of the big town ought to be taken into consideration. It is a fact that an adequate supply of water goes a good deal towards maintaining the health of the town and I believe this controversy on the supply to Madras of adequate water requires the immediate attention of the Corporation and the Government. No doubt one of the solutions to this problem will be that if this province is sooner divided into various provinces on linguistic basis the extension of this town will be stopped and probably many of the people of this City will migrate to other capitals. But this is a solution which I probably may not at present

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

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press. I would welcome it of course. There was a time really, Sir, when it was doubted whether the Government would really give compensation to the ryots under this tank if they proposed to deprive them of the water for which they have a right. Then we objected to the attitude of the Government regarding the supply of water to this town. Now that the Corporation is quite ready to give compensation, adequate compensation to the ryots under the Red Hills tank, I personally do not see any objection by the Government to acquire those rights in favour of the Corporation. One word more, Sir, and that is with reference to the speech of my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar, who seems to have entirely changed the tone which he previously maintained. I am one of those who have been often complaining that the rights of the villagers have been neglected in favour of the towns people. I have again to sound that note of warning if the Government are going to give all to Madras in the shape of free grants. Already the villagers are suffering very much and before the Government gives free grants to the towns they have first to look to the interests of the villagers who alone largely contribute to the revenues of the Province. As the Corporation of Madras is rich enough to pay the compensation that is necessary for buying the rights under the Red Hills tank, I do not see any objection on the part of the Government to help the Corporation, if they are prepared to pay a reasonable compensation for acquiring the right of water under that tank."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT.—"The exact scope of this discussion seems to be rather very difficult for one to understand. The question seems to be that there is a great scarcity of water-supply in the City and there is also cholera and that something should be done. It seems to me that this is eminently a question which is more fit for discussion in a committee where the interests of the Corporation and of the Government are represented than before the House with no definite proposals before us. I may say, Sir, that I find in some quarters and from the speech made by an hon. Member on this side that the Government is asked to give free grants for the water-supply from the surplus of the provincial contribution. As one coming from the mufassal, I oppose anything of this kind. Madras has had too much of its share. If for water we are going to spend the surplus funds and if the remission is to be frittered away like this, we certainly enter our emphatic protest. I may also observe in the course of this debate that the fault for cholera is not on the side of the Government alone. Even to-day the sanitary restrictions in the City are not enforced at all. I may say, as an instance, one may see if one were to walk from Triplicane to Mylapore along the beach from 5 to 7 in the mornings, a large number of persons answering calls of nature. I think you have got enough powers under the Madras City Municipal Act to take measures against this. I find the Corporation is not doing its duty. Something should be done by them also. The only fault that I find in the speech of the hon. the Third Minister is, I think, he said that scarcity of water has not anything to do with cholera. If this is what he means, there is some mistake. Except for that, I do not think there is anything very serious in the statement he made about other sources of supply or other ways in which this question can be met. If the Government is going to give free grants to the City, we on our part are going to protest emphatically against that."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Mr. President : I think, Sir, that if the hon. Member who moved the adjournment of the House had approached this

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[Mr. T. E. Moir]

question in a somewhat different spirit, the course of our debate would have taken a different turn. If I may say so, it seems to me that he was more anxious to attack my hon. Colleagues than to urge what might reasonably have been urged on behalf of this large and important City of Madras. But may I assure the House on behalf of the Government that we do not propose to answer the hon. Member according to his mood? We do realize that this is a very important question and that it is one in which this House might legitimately take a great interest. Because, after all, Madras is the capital of the province. It has a population of over half a million and the constant coming and going of people between Madras and mufassal does render the question of sanitation and health in the metropolis a matter of interest to others as well as those who live actually within its municipal boundaries. It will be clear—I do not pretend to any great knowledge of this question—but it is perfectly clear that it is a very complicated question. There are many responsibilities involved and Government have not the least desire to disown their share of that responsibility. Perhaps the one section of the community who I may say have no responsibility at all are the ryots who own lands under the tank. I think every one is agreed that if acquisition is necessary and involves any of the ryots being turned out of their lands, full compensation should be given to them, and that, may I add, is not a question within our discretion. It is a question where, if we deny them redress, they can enforce their rights through the courts.

“But there are a great number of interests involved in this matter, and I think Dr. Mallayya might have been well advised if he had somewhat more fully acknowledged the responsibility of the Corporation in this matter. They have to face a heavy responsibility; they have been entrusted with the duty of looking after the health and sanitary conditions under which the people in Madras live, and it seems perfectly clear that the House generally will insist upon the discharge of their responsibility. But, at the same time, we as Government do not wish to deny that we are concerned in the matter and that when it has been investigated, it may be perfectly justifiable on our part to approach this House and ask whether they are prepared to give any financial assistance for such measures as may be necessary. There are, of course, as my hon. Colleague the Third Minister pointed out, very technical and engineering problems involved; there are revenue questions. After all, assuming that all the irrigated lands under the tank were taken up, Government would lose the whole of the revenue which at present arises from irrigation. But there is the further question whether it is necessary to refuse all water for irrigation. That is entirely an assumption. We heard from some hon. Members to-day that the only way by which we can ensure an adequate and reasonable supply of water to the Madras municipality is by abolishing all irrigation under the tank, but from what my hon. Colleague said it seems perfectly clear that there may be an engineering solution of this question, which will enable all those who own lands under the tank still to have a supply of water. There are, of course, further questions, financial and other, with which the Government and the Corporation are equally concerned. And in view of the difficulty of the problems, we do propose to form a committee to examine them. That committee will, I may say, be so constituted as to be entirely competent to deal with the various problems to which my hon. Colleague, the Third Minister, referred, and I hope that this will sufficiently assure this House that the Government have no desire either to bark this question or to defer unnecessarily its settlement.

4 p.m.

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

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"There is only one other point to which I think I need refer. The hon. Member for the University made a demand that Government should at the same time undertake the full financial responsibility to which the recommendations of this committee might give rise. I am sorry that I am quite unable to give any undertaking of the kind. This financial responsibility is not so limited, nor can I ignore the fact that it affects the Corporation."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI.—"I am sorry I did not mention it. What I meant was that to the extent to which an adjustment between the Corporation and the Government was arrived at, the responsibility would be that of the Government. I did not want to deny the responsibility of the Corporation in the matter."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"To that I can say that Government which represent the interests of the general tax-payer will feel it their bounden duty to protect their interests, while at the same time be reasonable in their attitude as to what the Corporation may ask for from the general tax-payer. But I cannot give an assurance of any kind that the Government will undertake any responsibility until the question has been weighed and a decision arrived at one way or the other. After all, the question as to whether any financial assistance is to be given to the Corporation as a result of the deliberations of this committee is one which will devolve entirely upon this House. But we shall regard it as our duty to place definite proposals of a financial nature before this House. I cannot at present say or anticipate what their nature would be. There is the question of loans, there is the question of grants; there is the question of the Corporation being able adequately to finance such measures as may be necessary. I regret that it is quite impossible for me to commit either the Government or, may I say, this House in those respects in any way. But we shall attempt to approach these financial issues and other issues such as the engineering difficulties and problems in as fair a manner as we possibly can."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I want to reply, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has no right of reply. It is not a substantial motion."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Some personal explanation, Sir. I have been taken to task . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"But he has never risen for any personal explanation. The hon. Member will please resume his seat."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, to us in the mufassal, this question is not such an important one (laughter), and it is not a matter for laughter. I have been at a loss to see whether this motion is a vote of censure on Government, or on the Corporation, or on both. (Laughter.) We in the mufassal look for light and lead from the Municipal Corporation of Madras. But we find neither light nor lead nor good example (cries of 'order, order'). We find a state of things in Madras streets which cannot reflect credit on the municipal administration or on the efficiency of the municipality. Even a well-travelled gentleman like Mahatma Gandhi said that this was the dirtiest or filthiest city, or one of the dirtiest or filthiest cities he has seen, and it is also my experience of this City. If you look for any light or lead in the debates of the Corporation, you seldom find them. So

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

I really wonder why this motion is brought forward. I for one would have been opposed to this motion for adjournment at all, because this question has to be settled by the Corporation itself, and it ought to be settled by the Corporation itself without troubling this Legislative Council, unless it is that they want to give us a lecture as to how we should behave in the mufassal. But, Sir, having regard to the facts as they are, I think it is due to the inefficient administration of the municipality that all this trouble has been brought about, and not merely on account of scarcity of water-supply. The accumulation of filth in this city is not due merely to want of water-supply; it is due to many other causes, the bad sweeping arrangements, and want of dust bins. I do not know whether there is any dust bin at all in this city; I have not seen one, except the collection of refuse, paper, rags and other things everywhere in the streets. Is it due to want of water-supply? You visit any city in India; you visit Bombay; there, in spite of the overcrowdedness of the city and the rush of filth from all sides, you do not find such an unhealthy state of things. There the efficiency of municipal administration copes with the amount of filth that is accumulated and sweeps it away. In spite of the fact that in Bombay many parts are below the sea level, they manage by efficient administration to see that the filth of the city is expelled. But in Madras you have much better facilities, and yet you have not been able to have an efficient sanitary system at all. Why have you neglected for so many years the problem of water-supply? Why did you not tackle the question much earlier, and why did you wait until this year of grace to agitate about water-supply and raise this debate in this House? I think this debate ought to have been raised in this Council long ago. As the hon. the Finance Member has pointed out, we have a right to see that this city is kept clean, so that we may not be caught in the death-trap here and be swept away. But we, mufassal members, cannot but raise our protest against the utilization of any funds that are placed at our disposal to cover the sins of commission and omission of the Madras municipality. I am sure the hon. the Finance Member and the other Members of the Treasury Bench will see, that the municipality is punished (laughter) for its sins, which are purely due to the neglect of the corporators and Commissioners. The Commissioners are appointed by the Government. The Government ought to have selected the ablest and most efficient men to manage the affairs of the municipality. We have had so many able men in Bombay, and it is due to Commissioners like Mr. Crawford that you find Bombay a very highly sanitary city. But I am afraid whether you can have men of that type here. The Government have not so far placed the ablest men at the disposal of the Corporation. Therefore, the people in the mufassal ought not to be punished for the sins of those administrators in the Madras Corporation. I hope the city will provide its own means to pay for whatever is necessary, tax themselves a little more, or pay out of their own pocket, and make up whatever deficit there might be in settling this whole question. In any case, I think it necessary to point out the irregularity that has been committed in asking this House to give financial assistance and the injustice that would be committed in making this Council sanction any amount out of the remission of provincial contribution or any other amount for the sins of the corporators and the Corporation of Madras."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"I never thought, Mr. President, of having to take part in this debate. But the peculiar turn that the discussion has taken has set one thinking and has necessitated the very robust sort of opposition that my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha has put on against spending moneys

[Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu]

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on the metropolis and that is my reason for interference in the debate which has been further strengthened by reason of the over-bold statements made by the hon. the Chief Minister that Madras being the capital of the province comes in for greater attention. I fail to see any basis for this dogmatic assertion. I do not see any reason why Madras should demand greater attention at the hands of the Government than the mufassal. I may inform him that whenever occasion arises we will certainly make it a point to oppose him in this sort of attitude of his towards Madras in preference to the mufassal. Villages and towns there are many where cholera has been rampant, where there have been no relief measures undertaken, where there has been absolute scarcity of water. When the country is in that condition, I cannot understand the equanimity which the Chief Minister has gathered about himself to say that Madras being the capital of the Government needs greater attention and that if necessity arises any amount of money might be voted for this purpose. So much so, it is only with a view to invite the attention of the Government to the attitude of the mufassal with reference to spending up more moneys for the metropolis that I wanted to speak on this motion and launch my protest."

4-16

p.m.

MR. SYED TAJ-UD-DIN :—"Mr. President, Sir, it has been said that the mufassal interests are jeopardized by this motion. In my humble opinion, these members have failed to understand the identity of interests. If a scorpion stings in the finger, the poison spreads through the whole body. So also with infectious diseases. If there is an epidemic raging in the metropolis it soon spreads to the mufassal. Scarcity of water and bad water produce not only cholera but a host of other diseases, diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid and the like. Not only that. Water is a great cleanser. As we know, cleanliness is next to godliness, and it follows that uncleanness is next to sickness. Without a sufficient quantity of water, man becomes very unclean and is more like a beast. Just as blood is the vital fluid in the body, so also water is the vital fluid for a town like Madras. A number of coolies are working from morning till night, and if they do not get sufficient water what would be their condition? There is no clash of interests between the mufassal and the city people. Therefore I strongly support the motion of Dr. Mallayya."

* MR. RAMANATH GOENKA :—"Mr. President, Sir, though I had no idea of intervening in this debate, the remarks of Mr. Ramasomayajulu have necessitated it. He tried to put forward the question of city versus mufassal. Sir, if I understand him correctly he said that the city should not be given a more favoured treatment than the mufassal. If my friend representing the city of Cocanda would go to Sowcarpet and see for himself the conditions there, he will really understand how insanitary Madras is. I think the only way in which the mufassal is concerned is that we are going to buy the water rights of the ryots of that part of Chingleput. If we give them full compensation and buy up their rights, what do they lose? Mortality is everyday increasing in Madras; for this the Corporation alone cannot be held responsible; the Government also is to blame (Hear, hear from opposition benches), because the chief executive officer of the Corporation is appointed by Government. The conditions in Bombay or Calcutta are quite different. I am tempted to say a few words against what has been said by the hon. the Third Minister. He said that by buying the rights of the ryots of the district of Chingleput, there will be possibly a scarcity of rice in the city. I fail to understand the logical conclusion of this argument. As a business man I know

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[Mr. Ramanath Goenka]

that 5 per cent of the rice comes from Rangoon, Cocanada and other places to Madras. The rice produced by the land the water rights of which we are going to buy, will simply come to nearly a $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the consumption of rice in the City of Madras. I do not understand what he means by saying that there will be scarcity of rice.

"The next thing is, the hon. the Chief Minister said that they were consulting with the engineer and devising means for increasing the city's water-supply. If no immediate steps are taken for increasing the supply, a great disaster will overtake the city. We are dying for want of water. There are many flush out latrines which have no water; thousands of applications are pending before the Corporation, and they say they have no water to give. They have spent two crores on the underground drainage, what is the use of it if they do not allow water to the flush out latrines?"

"As to the roads, they are very bad and full of dust. If you go to Bombay, Calcutta or Karachi, you will see that the roads are very clean. In Madras I have never seen the roads being watered. When we sit in our shops the dust from the roads enters our mouths and nostrils. For a premier city like Madras, it is rather disgraceful, if I may say so. I had some people from Calcutta as my guests. When they woke up at 2 o'clock in the day and went to the pipe for water, there was no water in it. I had to get water for them from a well. In these circumstances, I think the Government should lose no time in the matter of buying up the rights of the landowners in the Chingleput district. Otherwise, Madras will suffer very much."

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to speak on this motion for the reason that there are lots of people coming here from the mufassal to share the fortune or misfortune of the metropolis. Now my complaint is that there is not sufficient water in the metropolis and that is the reason for the present epidemic of cholera and other diseases. No doubt, Sir, I would say the Corporation officers are not taking sufficient care about the economy of water. They are allowing a lot of water to go to waste, for watering gardens and in other ways. If they really employ a large army of officers to detect this waste, I am sure there would not be so much scarcity felt. There are 65,000 houses in the city of Madras with a population of 6½ lakhs. I understand that even to-day, when we are speaking of the scarcity of water, they are pumping more than ten millions per day. If it was an English city like London or Edinburgh or Glasgow, that water would be more than sufficient. But we are living in the tropics and our demands are greater. We are a nation of people who are to have baths every day, not like the Englishman or other people who would have baths once a fortnight. The Englishman need not change his shirt for a week or longer but we have to change our shirts at least twice a week. Our conditions are quite different.

"There is a lot of surplus water from the Courtelliar going to waste at present for want of adequate storage facilities. Evidently the Health Minister is not aware that this water which flows over the Tamarapakam anicut is collected lower down by the Vallur anicut and used for irrigating some 6,500 acres round about here. The Minister proposes improving the anicut by making more efficient scouring arrangements improving the discharge of head sluices and the supply channels and raising full tank level of Sholavaram and Red Hill lakes. He proposes also to reserve the Sholavaram tank for the hot weather supply of the City of Madras by building a pipe line to Jones tower, the cost of which is said to be six lakhs, which is rather an under estimate.

[Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

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The pipe alone will cost this amount. He says this arrangement will add a pressure of 20 feet to the two mains. Perhaps he is not aware that the Red Hills water after delivery on the filter beds is collected in underground filtered water tanks 13 feet below ground level and then lifted 60 feet by steam pumps and delivered into the supply mains. Therefore the best thing will be to take over the whole ayacut at a cost of 22 lakhs which I think is a very good estimate. Then we will be able to supply water to the mills, shipping trade and other interests. That will bring us a large revenue. I really agree with the mover of the motion that our revenue from water will give 33 lakhs. It is a business proposition. By spending, not for ever, but for a time, 22 lakhs of rupees, we would get a recurring income of 33 lakhs. I think every business man will jump at this idea. No doubt my friends from the mufassal have sounded a note of a warning saying that they are not agreeable to the idea of spending a lot of money for the metropolis while their claims have not been heard. No doubt it is a legitimate grievance. We people from the mufassal have most of our business connexions here. The highest court is in Madras; most of the offices and heads of departments are in Madras; our students come and attend the University of Madras. We are coming here often as representatives of the people of the country. Is it not our duty to be a little lenient and at least to be consistent, to see some concession is given to the metropolis and really do something to prevent this calamity, which I believe is only due to this scarcity and insufficiency of the supply of water in the city?"

4-30
P.m.

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"Sir, the turn that the debate has taken, that is, mufassal versus metropolis, leads me to give my support as a mufassalite to Dr. Mallayya's motion. I submit, Sir, that it is wrong to think that whatever benefit that is conferred upon Madras by the expenditure of money upon it is at the expense of the mufassal. Do you think, Sir, that the money that you are going to invest on any constructive work in Madras would otherwise be utilized for the benefit of the mufassal? If so, I can understand the argument of the mufassalites that so much money is spent on Madras at their expense. But that is rarely the case. A sum of money is going to be spent for a good purpose in the matropolis and we cannot be quite sure that the said amount would otherwise be spent for an equally good purpose in the mufassal. That being the case, why should we deny that benefit to Madras? That is the question I have humbly to ask hon. Members of the House. The argument, mufassal versus metropolis, is out of place in a resolution like this, and I therefore appeal to the mufassalites to support the resolution with all their heart."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"In view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister, I beg leave to withdraw the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his motion? (Cries of 'Yes' and 'No'.) I shall put the question to the House, because, if even a single Member says 'No' the motion has to be put to the vote of the House."

The motion was put and carried.

VIII—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION ACT, 1918.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The House will now resume discussion of the amendment of Mr. Gopala Menon to clause 2 of the Bill to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918."

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I am afraid Mr. Gopala Menon's amendment will make matters more complicated than ever. In defining 'milk' an attempt has been made to define 'good milk'. Good milk is identified with milk. I think the hon. the Advocate-General will bear this point in mind and find a solution for it. Now, Sir, milk is of various kinds. Even when it is three-fourths water, it is still milk. It might be adulterated sometimes even with some powder by which water will thicken and look like milk. What we want is good milk and, under the law as it stands, what is aimed at is prevention of adulteration of milk, so that we may have really good milk. For that purpose, if we attempt a definition of milk in an elaborate manner it will land the poor innocent men sometimes in difficulties. Because, they could be easily caught if the definition is left as it is or as sought to be amended by Mr. Gopala Menon. I think we shall defeat the very object we have in view by leaving the definition like this. Mr. Gopala Menon wants to make it 'milk means . . . by a calf.' We know, in Madras, a cow is milked without a calf and in the mufassal a she-buffalo seldom has a calf. So that that difficulty always exists. I therefore say it is very difficult to define 'milk.' I am sorry I had no time to look up the English Acts on the subject. English Acts are not always our guide. They are always badly and loosely worded. I would challenge anybody to show me the definition of the word 'milk' either in the German or American Law. Therefore, I would like to know whether the framers of this Bill consulted a comparative legislation elsewhere which is very necessary nowadays. For the safety of innocent people and also because there is no necessity for it, I would omit the definition of 'milk' altogether and aim at getting people punished for adulterating or supplying bad milk."

* Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, as the hon. Member Mr. Saldanha said, under our present conditions in the city and elsewhere I feel it will be very difficult to enforce a correct definition of milk, but for the benefit of those who want to make use of an Act of this kind, perhaps a definition is necessary. With your permission"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House is now considering the amendment of Mr. C. Gopala Menon and, until that amendment is disposed of, the hon. Member cannot introduce her own amendment."

* Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" In my amendment I have included Mr. Gopala Menon's amendment."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Sir, with your permission, I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister for Public Health. Under section 2 of the Act we have got the definition of 'food,' 'butter,' 'ghee' and so on. But in none of these does the definition say that it is the highest standard available. On the other hand, in including this definition of 'milk' it is intended that only the best quality of milk should be put in. What I say, therefore, is that it would be enough if the definition stops with the words "'milk' means the normal clean secretion obtained by milking the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo." My point is that in defining 'food', 'butter', and 'ghee', you do not say it must be the best quality available. Whereas the definition of 'food', 'butter' and 'ghee' in the Act does not specifically say that they should be of the best quality, in the case of 'milk' alone it is proposed that it should be of the best quality. I do not see any need for it. It will be rather hard to define it like that. I concede that the existing

[Mr. K. R. Karant]

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definition gives you the best quality of milk. Even if you do not milk to completion, the milk may not come up to the prescribed standard but it is still milk. I would therefore suggest that the amendment of Mr. Gopala Menon is not necessary. For the purpose of this Act, if we define 'milk' as 'the normal clean secretion obtained by milking the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo' it would be quite enough. Under the Act, in section 5 (d) you have got the necessary safeguards. It runs thus: 'Offers for sale or hawks about or sells milk cream, butter, ghee, cheese or other foods which is not up to the standard of purity prescribed by the Local Government', I do not see the need for defining 'milk' as milk of the highest quality in section 2; whereas if it is intended to punish a person, the standard is not as defined here but as prescribed by the Local Government, under section 5 (b). I would therefore submit that for the purpose of this Act it would be quite enough to give the ordinary meaning of milk and not insist upon the highest standard of purity."

Mr. C. B. COTTERELL :—" Mr. President."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" On a point of order, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I believe Mr. Cotterell has already spoken on this amendment."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, the amendment of my friend Mr. Gopala Menon is substantially correct and should be supported. My friend has two suggestions to make in his amendment. That part of the amendment which seeks to add the words 'by calf' to the definition as amended by the Select Committee is unnecessary.

" As a matter of fact when the Bill was originally introduced objection was taken to the retention of these words which my hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Menon proposes to insert. My hon. Friend wants to reinsert those words that were omitted. I think the definition framed by the Select Committee is a sounder one.

4-45
P.M.

" The other portion of my hon. Friend's amendment which is a more important one, I think, may be accepted by the Council. Scientifically, pure milk is obtained only by extracting milk to completion. But as my Friend says, it is well known that in the City of Madras, or, for the matter of that, in any other important city, cows are taken from house to house, that some portion of the milk is drawn at a particular house, and then, the cow is taken to another house and another quantity of milk is drawn there. If we leave the provision as it is, it will give power to low-paid subordinates who will oppress these poor milk men and will not allow them to carry their cows from house to house. We know as a matter of fact that in our houses we do not draw the milk completely. As a matter of fact our ladies and servants are very fond of giving large quantity of milk to the calves. If this provision is allowed to stand as it is, it will give powers to low-paid subordinates and they will be not only prosecuting but persecuting these poor milk men. I am supporting the amendment of my hon. Friend."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I am sorry I have to oppose this amendment. I thought first that Mr. Krishnan Nayar was opposing this amendment but at the end he said he was supporting it. It is impossible to find out from the milk as to whether it is the last portion of the milk or the first portion, and if really we want to prevent the milk men from being prosecuted for not drawing the last portion of the milk I do not know if it is easy

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to find out what is meant by saying ' of the first portion of the milk ' at all. This amendment defines milk as the first portion of the milk being drawn by calf. This is very vague and if this is allowed it would mean that anybody who sells any kind of milk can be prosecuted. It would lead to petty prosecutions, not only prosecutions but persecutions also. I think in all these cases we must be very careful in defining our words. Even if a certain proportion is given to the calf in the beginning there will generally be some portion of the milk in the cow or the buffalo left for the calf. We know sometimes that our cows give trouble to our women and it is not possible to get all the milk completely after the first portion has been taken from the udder by a calf. Therefore by defining the milk in this way we will have to leave a large quantity of milk un milked in our cows which should not be used by calves and we will find it difficult if we pass the amendment to satisfy the wants of our children who require a large quantity of milk. Therefore in the interests of everybody, and especially in the interests of our children who must have a supply of good milk, it is absolutely necessary that we should define properly what is good milk so as to avoid petty prosecutions. I therefore oppose the motion."

* Mr. H. HAWLEY :—"I say that the reasons for the existence of the words ' to completion ' have been misunderstood, and the difficulty is that the first portion of the milk in the udder of the cow is very poor in cream. Under section 20 of the Act Government can prescribe standards for milk and they have prescribed a standard of 3 per cent fat, but that only raises the presumption that the milk is adulterated. Supposing I have a sample to analyse which contains 2 per cent of fat, I can say that it is adulterated, if milk is defined according to my definition. On the other hand, if milk is anything that comes from the udder of a cow and the milk-man says 'this is fore milk' I have to say it may be, in which case, the same has to be considered genuine."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR —"I wish to expand the argument that has been addressed to the Council with reference to certain sections of the Act. The apprehension that has been expressed is that if the amendment is not carried, it might lead to unjust prosecutions and persecutions. The provision in section 5 is to the effect that in cases in which the milk of a quality differing from the one defined is offered for sale on the one side and purchased on the other with the full knowledge of its quality, no offence is committed at all. That is provided by the original Act and that is left untouched. If milk is asked for and milk is supplied without any stipulation as to its quality, it is deemed to be the milk as defined in the Act. Turning to the original Act, you will find that section 20 says ' Government have power to prescribe by rules standards of purity for milk '. Suppose you do not define milk at all and leave it to its ordinary significance without its having to be of the quality that it will be when the cow has been completely milked, you ask for milk and the other man gives it, he says in effect ' it is genuine milk '. If milk is not defined as is done in the Act, you cannot prosecute the man at all because milk of inferior quality obtained by partial milking will also be genuine milk.

"The rules can only prescribe this : milk should be of a genuine quality. Supposing a man says ' I am not offering milk under rule 20 ; but I am offering genuine milk and I come within the exception of the Act.' The Court

[Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar] [26th August 1927]

cannot but acquit him because it is milk drawn from the cow and it is therefore genuine milk. The quality intended to be insisted upon in milk under section 20 can be that quality only if the cow is milked to completion. If you prescribe certain standards and the milk does not satisfy them, you can prosecute, and the onus will lie on the man. He will have to prove that the milk is of the quality which complete milking will secure. But if you leave it undefined so as to import merely "fluid drawn from the cow" then every person can escape, as an analyst must admit that the claim made that it is genuine milk cannot be denied to the milk supplied by him. In short this is
5 p.m. what we have got. In a case in which a man offers milk not guaranteed to be of the statutory quality, and the buyer also understands it to be so, there is no difficulty. But in the other case, when a person wants simply milk, it means milk according to the definition. It must be milk drawn to completion. If he supplies milk of poorer quality he will be liable to prosecution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does Mr. Gopala Menon press his amendment?"

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Yes, Sir, the first portion only."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Then I am afraid the hon. Member will have to withdraw the amendment."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"In that case, I press the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"May I suggest to the hon. the President that the two parts of the amendment may be put to vote separately? That is only a suggestion, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think there has been a distinct debate on the two points separately. But is it the wish of the House? (A Voice : No)."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Some will vote for one portion and some for the other."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As there has been no distinct debate on the two portions of the amendment separately and as objection has been taken to put them separately, I do not propose to put them separately. I shall put the whole amendment to the vote of the House."

"The question is that the following be substituted for the definition of 'milk':—"Milk" means the normal clean secretion obtained by milking the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo after the first portion of the milk has been taken direct from the udder by a calf."

The question was put to the House and declared lost. The amendment was lost.

The House adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 141 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1927, page 222 supra.]

G.O. No. 3034, Revenue, dated 24th August 1918.

The Government have been considering the policy to be adopted, especially at the periodical resettlements, in regard to the treatment of porambokes set apart for the grazing of village cattle. Hitherto Settlement Officers have added to, or taken away from, the area of existing grazing grounds according to the estimated requirements of each village without any general instructions as to the objects to be kept in view being laid down for their guidance.

2. The Government consider that the policy of reserving waste lands on a large scale as 'grazing ground porambokes' is unsuitable to modern conditions and contrary to the best interests of cattle-breeding. As early as 1871, the Indian Cattle Plague Commission described these common grazing grounds as 'an abode and nursery of contagious diseases among stock.'

The Agricultural Committee of 1888 expressed a similar view in the following terms:—

"It is agreed on all hands that so long as the common-herding system prevails, so long will cattle be a mixed and degenerated lot, the produce of immature bulls of the lowest type and common village cows of an equally low class; a 'promiscuous union of nobody's son with anybody's daughter'. So long as the common waste lands and village cattle stands are frequented by 'half-starved cattle and sheep,' a disgrace to their respective breeds, a fruitful cause of disease, no individual farmer could improve his breed of livestock."

Mr. Sampson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, observed in his report on the cattle survey of the Madras Presidency that "as far as the maintenance of the quality of the stock is concerned nothing can be said in favour of communal grazing; in fact everything is against it." In connexion with the question of the curtailment of grazing grounds which was considered in 1906, the majority of the Collectors consulted expressed themselves against the provision of grazing grounds. More recently the case against 'communal grazing' was succinctly stated by Mr. Chadwick in a leaflet published in 1913.

3. Thus according to expert opinion there is little prospect of any improvement in the quality of cattle while village grazing grounds continue in their present condition. To effect a real improvement in the quality of livestock the ryots must be induced to substitute stall feeding for the haphazard system of communal grazing. The land which is at present used as grazing ground could be used to much greater advantage in producing fodder as an agricultural crop. Experiments have shown that the fodder derived from a dry chulam crop is fifty times as much as the hay which can be got from the same land, and for an irrigated crop the figures are even more striking.

4. The Board of Revenue considers that no hard-and-fast rules of policy applicable to the whole Presidency can be laid down, since the varying conditions of the several districts and tracts of country require different

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methods of treatment, but that the gradual absorption of much of the available grazing ground by cultivation should be contemplated. In order to attain the object in view, the Board recommends the adoption of the following general rules :—

(1) That cattle-stands in the delta and black cotton tracts where grazing grounds do not exist to any appreciable extent and where cattle are generally stalled should be carefully preserved.

(2) That darkhasts for grazing ground porambokes in red-soil tracts should be dealt with on their merits, after a consideration of the general conditions of the village, and should not be rejected summarily merely because the land is registered as grazing ground poramboke. Encroachments on these porambokes should be treated on similar principles.

(3) That transfers of assessed and unassessed lands to grazing ground porambokes should be made only in exceptional cases and that Special Settlement Officers should not make such transfers without the Collector's assent.

The Government accept the Board's proposals generally. At the same time they agree with the Board that the undesirability of any sudden and general abolition of grazing grounds should be impressed on District Officers. The introduction of the policy outlined above though steadily pursued should be carried out with great care and discretion so as to avoid any unnecessary disturbance of rural economy and to allow the ryots time to adapt themselves to changing conditions.

5. In G.O. No. 2435, Revenue, dated 26th June 1918, the Government in sanctioning certain changes in the Darkhast rules have agreed that specific areas may be reserved for eventual assignment to members of the depressed classes. The Board should invite the attention of Collectors to this possible method of disposal of unnecessary grazing grounds.

6. The Board of Revenue is requested to submit necessary amendments to the Resettlement Manual.

(True extract)

M. YOUNG,
Temporary Additional Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).

„ „ (Land Revenue).

Copy to the Director of Agriculture.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 161 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1927, page 234 supra.]

Agency. (1)	Activities in 1920 and grants of land, if any. (2)	Financial help by Government. (3)
<i>I.—South Kanara district.</i>		
1. The Jesuit Mission—		
(a) St. Joseph's Asylum, Mangalore, Kankanady P.O.	Training in useful trade given. A colony of about 700 people formed. Within this colony a Koraga colony of about 100 people existed where Koraga children were trained in carpentry, weaving and smithy.	
(b) St. Mary's Koragar Settlement, Pavur, Man- jeshwar P.O.	A school is maintained at the settlement.	
(c) St. Antony's Mission, Narol, Venur P.O.	Educational facilities provided. Schemes for a more efficient system of training were under consideration in 1920.	
(d) St. Peter Claver Mis- sion, Arva, Belatangadi P.O.		
(e) St. John Baptist Mission, Kokkada, Uppinangadi P.O.		
2 The Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.	1. Free day and night schools. 2. Boarding houses. 3. Industrial workshops. 4. Settlements.	Attention is invited to the Legislative Council question No. 324 (a) answered on 21st August 1925 and to the Administration Report of the Labour Department for 1921-22. The following grants have been made subsequently: A grant of Rs. 1,000 for the maintenance of the Court Hill school in 1925-26 and 1926-27.—This grant has been renewed for the current year. A monthly Boarding grant of Rs. 65 for students of depressed classes from 1st August 1925 to 1st July 1926 and since then a monthly boarding grant of Rs. 130 for the same purpose. A grant of Rs. 300 for the employment of a trained instructor in rattan work at Rs. 50 a month for a period of six months in 1926-27.
3. The District Advance- ment Association, Mangalore.	Working mainly for the elevation of the Koragars.	
4. The Kanarese Evan- gelical Mission Society.	An elementary school for Adi- Dravidas at Karkal maintained.	
5. Taluk Board, Coonda- pur.	An elementary school for Adi- Dravidas at Coondapur main- tained.	

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Agency.	Activities in 1920 and grants of land, if any.	Financial help by Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)

I.—South Kanara district—cont.

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|----------------------------|---|
| 6. Taluk Board, Mangalore. | An elementary school for Adi-Dravidas at Mulki maintained. Clothing, books, etc., to children provided. |
| 7. The Basel Mission .. | Two Adi-Dravida schools, one at Karkal and the other at Mudadri, maintained. |

II.—Malabar district.

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|---|---|
| 1. High School, Old Boys' Association, Cannanore. | A co-operative bank and a night school organized. The Association was also running a temperance office shop, a dramatic society and the Adi-Dravida Jana Sabha, Cannanore—all for the benefit of the depressed classes. |
| 2. Depressed Classes Mission Society under the auspices of the Brahmo Samaj, Calicut. | A boarding school for pupils of the depressed classes maintained at Kallayi. |
| 3. Adi-Dravida Samaj .. | A free night school run. |
| 4. Depressed Classes Mission, Palghat. | Two schools—St. Nandanar Panchama day school and a night school—run. |
| 5. Roman Catholic Mission, Tellicherry. | An elementary day school for fishermen children and a night school for the sweeper classes run. |
| 6. C.M.S., Wynad .. | A school at Puthankunnu in Wynad taluk run for the education of Kurumbas, a jungle tribe. |
| 7. Malabar Mission .. | Elementary schools organized and run. |
| 8. Catholic Co-operative Credit Society, Tellicherry. | General advancement of the depressed classes, especially the fishermen. |
| 9. The Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, Calicut. | .... |

Non-recurring grant of Rs. 200 made in 1926 for starting an industrial section to give instruction in gardening, coir-weaving and rattan work in the depressed classes school at Pavur.

III.—Coimbatore district.

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. London Mission .. | A boarding school at Erude and a hospital, and several schools throughout the district maintained. |
| 2. Ceylon Indian General Mission. | .... |
| 3. Swedish Mission .. | Two Adi-Dravida schools maintained. |
| 4. Wesleyan Mission .. | A boarding school at Gobichettipalayam, an orphanage at Andiyur and schools in some twenty villages maintained. |

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Agency. (1)	Activities in 1920 and grants of land, if any. (2)	Financial help by Government. (3)
<i>III.—Coimbatore district—cont.</i>		
5. "The Christian Mission in Many Lands," Kollegal.	Schools in half a dozen villages mainly for depressed classes, an orphanage for girls and a hospital for women and children maintained	
6 The Roman Catholic Mission.	....
7. Social Service League, Erode.	A night school for the benefit of Woddars and Pallars run.	

IV.—The Nilgiris district.

1. The C E Z.M. Society.	A Toda industrial colony and an orphanage maintained.	A boarding grant of Rs. 6 a month for 12 Toda pupils reading in class I to form I sanctioned by Government during the current year.
2. The Municipal Council, Ootacamund.	...	A boarding grant at Rs. 12 each a month for 20 Badaga pupils reading in the Municipal High School, Ootacamund, sanctioned for the current year.

V.—Salem district.

1. The National Missionary Society of India at Nungavalli, Omalur taluk.	Maintenance of night schools, provision of drinking water supply, starting of co-operative societies and general ameliorative work.	
2. The London Mission, Salem.	Koravar colonies maintained at Muttampatti and at Vellayampatti and a boarding school maintained at Salem.	Boarding grants at Rs. 3-8-0 a pupil a month to 7 Korava pupils in the Salem boarding school sanctioned from 1st September 1926. A proposal to start a boarding school at Attur is under consideration.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 162 asked by Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1927, page 235 supra.]

Rules for the repatriation of Indian lepers resident in the colonies.

1. Persons suffering from active leprosy shall be permitted to embark only on vessels which are certified to possess adequate arrangements for the isolation or segregation of such persons and attendance on them whilst on board. All such lepers shall be effectively isolated or segregated during the voyage.

2. No person, who has suffered from leprosy, shall be permitted to embark as an ordinary passenger unless he has been under treatment in a properly equipped leper hospital for at least three months and it is certified that he is free from discharging sores and that his nasal secretion is free from leprosy bacilli.

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3. Before lepers are allowed to embark for India it is desirable that it should be ascertained if they have relatives in India who are willing to take care of them on arrival. The Health Department of the colony concerned should therefore forward to the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants at the port of arrival a nominal roll containing information relating to the name, age, sex, present physical and financial condition of each leper, together with detailed information as to the relatives now living in India of each person, the province, district and village in which such relatives live. Repatriation should not be undertaken before intimation is received from the authorities in India that the relatives of the leper concerned have been traced and their wishes are known.

4. Before lepers are allowed to embark for India they should be informed of the answer given by their friends who have been consulted and in the event of their friends not being willing to take charge of them warned that if they return to India without sufficient means to maintain themselves there, they will be liable, as pauper lepers, to be arrested under the provisions of the Indian Lepers Act, 1898, and to be detained in a leper asylum until discharged by the Board of the Asylum or by the District Magistrate.

5. Surgeon Superintendents of return emigrant vessels bound for Calcutta or Madras are required to supply the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, Calcutta or Madras, on arrival at the port with a statement regarding the returned leper emigrants in their vessels

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 164 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1927, page 236 supra.]

Supernumerary posts created.				Supernumerary posts absorbed.			
Date of creation.		Number.		Date of absorption.		Number.	
26th March 1921	1	29th March 1922 ..	..	..	1
29th March 1922	3	28th February 1925 ..	..	..	1
23rd March 1923	2	3rd November 1925 ..	..	..	1
Total	6	Total ..		..	3
30th March 1924	1	7th March 1927 ..	..	..	1
26th March 1925	1	12th March 1927 ..	..	..	1
26th March 1926	1
Total	3	Total	2
Remaining posts which have yet to be absorbed	2

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 166 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1927, page 238 supra.]

(i)

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, Second Circle, to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, dated the 22nd May 1925, No. M. 2-1570/24.

[Reference.—Chief Conservator's Reference No. 1895/25, dated 21st April 1925.]

[Subject.—Schemes for supply of agricultural implements—Kurnool district.]

I have the honour to submit below a report on the schemes introduced in the three Kurnool divisions for supply of agricultural implements to the ryots :—

A. Kurnool East.—(1) Eight felling series, aggregating 94,100 acres in extent, have been formed to be worked on a ten years' rotation on the selection system. Arrangements have been made to have all the important agricultural implements, including ploughs, felled through Chenchu and other labour and carted to important section head-quarters, in addition to the present sale depots, and sold at moderate rates.

(2) The names of section head-quarters and of the present sale depots are furnished below :—

(1) Maddipenta	} Gudem.
(2) Chinna Mantrala	...	...	...
(3) Pedda Mantrala	...	...	...
(4) Pedda Chama	...	...	...
(5) Chintala	} Morricheru.
(6) Telugurayanicheruvu	...	...	...
(7) Guttalachenru	...	...	...
(8) Cherlopally	} Markapur.
(9) Dornal	...	...	...
(10) Kalanutla	...	...	...
(11) Magatur	} Dornal.
(12) Sanjivaripally	...	...	...
(13) Veerabhadrapuram	} Rachakonda.
(14) Mallayapalem	...	...	...
(15) Pullalacheruvu	

(3) A couple of small coupes in Cumbum range also are worked departmentally to supply small timber to local villagers at comparatively cheap rates.

B. Kurnool South.—(1) According to the provisions of Sirvel Working Plan, four timber felling series and twelve fuel series have been opened to an aggregate annual area of 1,474 acres which will supply a large quantity of agricultural implements and other house building materials and fuel to the population of the surrounding villages of Sirvel range.

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(2) On similar lines eight timber coupes aggregating 982 acres have been opened in Chelama range which will supply similar material to Cumbum and Nandyal taluks. Seven coupes of 358 acres in extent in Giddalore range supply fuel and small agricultural timber to the villagers of Cumbum taluk.

(3) These coupes in Sirvel, Chelama and Giddalore ranges are sold annually in public auction. The ryots purchase their requirements from the coupe contractors.

(4) Recently Mr. A. V. Sundaram Ayyar, Extra Assistant Conservator, held a conference with the ryots adjoining the forests of the Kurnool South division—a copy of the proceedings is enclosed. The ryots have agreed to try to form a society on the co-operative basis and to take up the small timber coupes on contract and work them themselves next year.

C. Kurnool West Division.—(1) For the convenience of ryots a coupe of 400 acres has been opened at Bailruty, on the lines of the Kollegal scheme, within the limits of Bailruty-Chenchu gudem.

(2) Trees of the following species of over 20" in girth may be felled : — Yegi, Nallamaddi, Yepi, Tumki, Badnegi, Billudu, Babul, Chennangi, Odisa, Battaganappa, Rudraganappa, Somi, Karaka, Vepa, Mokkapu, Dirisana and Chiruman.

(3) The gudem forester will be present in the coupe on Tuesdays and Fridays and issue permits to the ryots on payment at rates shown against each class of implements as per the statement appended. After obtaining permits, the ryots themselves will fell and convert. Before leaving the coupe, they must produce before the forester the permit with the produce for check and initials.

(4) In addition to the above, agricultural implements will be supplied when available from the coupes felled departmentally by Chenchu labour as hitherto at rates in the statement appended provided a certificate is produced from a Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar to the effect that the implements are needed for bona fide domestic use. The ryots may supervise the conversion by the Chenchus who will do what is required, provided the standard size of a particular timber is not exceeded.

D.—(1) Thus a variety of different methods of supply have been introduced in the three divisions of Kurnool, which will ensure ample provision of the required material. In all cases local ryots have been consulted and as far as possible their wishes complied with.

(2) After trial for a few years, the most suitable systems will make themselves apparent, and they will then be permanently adopted.

Proceedings of an Informal Conference held at Mahanandi on 23rd April 1925

PRESENT :

1. M.R.Ry. A. V. Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, Working Plans Officer, South Kurnool.
2. „ B. P. Sessa Reddi Garu, M.L.C.
3. „ K. Rangaswami Nayudu Garu, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kurnool.
4. „ D. Venkatachalam Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar, Nandyal.
5. „ Venkatarangam Nayudu Garu, Agricultural Demonstrator.

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6. M.R.Ry. M. Venkataramiah Garu, Chief Inspector, Co-operative Societies, Nandyal.
7. „ Mahanandiah Garu, Temple Dharmakartha of Mahanandi.
8. About 70 ryots from different villages of Nandyal taluk adjoining Chelama range.

Grazing.—The following places were suggested as suitable for pentas by the ryots : (1) Prema, (2) Mahanandi, (3) Baireni, (4) Bandhapenta, (5) Mallamma and (6) Sorva.

The ryots were very much pleased to hear about the recent orders throwing open the whole of Chelama range except the worked coupes to grazing. No grievances were put forward by the ryots in the matter of grazing.

Agricultural implements.—Some of the ryots wanted departmental supply of agricultural implements at favourable rates. Others the majority of ryots, wanted throwing open of the whole range for removal of agricultural implements by the ryots on permits. It was clearly explained to the ryots that the latter suggestion will, if accepted, practically ruin the whole forest. It was also shown to them how departmental working is not practicable at present.

As an alternative to their suggestions I suggested that the villagers could form among themselves agricultural implements societies on a co-operative basis and take up the timber coupes on contract. I had some experience of the working of such societies in South Vellore, and I fully explained to the ryots the various advantages they would have by themselves working the coupes. The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies as also the Member of the Legislative Council fully endorsed my view and pleaded with the ryots for the acceptance of my suggestion. The ryots however had no confidence among their own men and were very apathetic to my suggestion. They insisted that they must be permitted to remove the agricultural implements on permits. The Coimbatore scheme was explained to them and they were agreeable to the scheme. They had no confidence in the coupe contractor, who, they said, would not supply them with good implements and that too at high price. However they agree to get their implements this year from coupe contractors and in the meanwhile also try to form Co-operative Agricultural implements societies. If their attempts in this direction were not fruitful, they were anxious that they must be allowed to remove agricultural implements from definite coupes on permits. They were prepared to remove all the implements they wanted during April and had no objection to our selling the coupe on the 1st of May to any contractor.

A. V. SUNDARAM,

Working Plans Officer, South Kurnool.

30th April 1925.

Proceedings of an Informal Conference held at Giddalore on 25th April 1925.

PRESENT :

1. M.R.Ry. A. V. Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, Working Plans Officer, South Kurnool.
2. „ K. Sarabha Reddi Garu, M.L.C.
3. „ B. P. Sessa Reddi Garu, M.L.C., a representative of Tahsil-Cumbum.
4. And about 60 ryots from different villages from Cumbum taluk adjoining Chelama and Giddalore ranges.

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Grazing.—The following is a list of places suggested by the ryots as suitable for pentas :—

Chelama range.—(1) Malakondapenta, (2) Ragimanipenta, (3) Gavvalapenta and (4) Akavidzoukulu.

Giddalwre range—Sanjiviroupet beat.—(1) Pasinillapenta, (2) Othumadugu, (3) Arimani, (4) Rathi, (5) Kanugaguttalu, (6) Bothi, (7) Katlasorva, (8) Nettupenta. *Kothakota.*—(1) Sandrapadu, (2) Manidigundam, (3) Obulenigodupenta, (4) Chintamanipenta, (5) Jeriponumotla, (6) Thungapenta, (7) Battamevulagodipenta, (8) Yelakalapenta, (9) Arimanipenta, (10) Chitakonipenta, (11) Papilodu and (12) Thittupodu.

No grievances were put forward about grazing.

Agricultural implements.—The ryots agreed to try to form a society on the co-operative basis for working one of our coupes but they were very doubtful of the success of their attempt. They were anxious that they should be allowed to remove agricultural implements as well as fuel for their domestic use on permits from definite coupes during one month in the year, preferably during April.

A. V. SUNDARAM,
Working Plans Officer, South Kurnool.

30th April 1925.

Rates of agricultural implements.

Agricultural implements.		Rates for removal of agricultural implements.	
Serial number and name.	Dimensions.	Agricultural coupes.	Department felled coupe.
1. Nitradu, I class	Girth 2' to 3', length about 20'.	RS. A. P. 1 0 0	RS. A. P. 1 4 0 each
2. Do. do.	Girth 2' and length 20' ..	0 12 0	1 0 0 „
3. Do. II class	Girth under 2' and length under 20'.	0 10 0	0 12 0 „
4. Do. do.	Girth 1½' to 2'	0 6 0	0 8 0 „
5. Gunjalu of all species ..	Girth 1½" to 24", length 9' to 12'.	12 8 0	16 8 0 per 100
6. Yegi and teak spokes and felloes.	Set of 24 spokes and 12 felloes.	15 0 0	20 0 0 per set
7. Yepi and billudu wheel boxes.	....	0 12 0	1 0 0 each
8. Yegi or teak param-kommulu.	....	1 0 0	1 8 0 „
9. Yepi yedicoolas .. ..	....	1 4 0	2 0 0 „
10. Yepi guntica dindlu .. ..	....	1 0 0	1 4 0 „
11. Plough .. ..	....	0 6 0	0 10 0 „
12. Kadimannu .. ..	....	0 10 0	0 14 0 „
13. Bondi nagalu	Girth under 16" and length 18'.	0 6 0	0 8 0 „
14. Kurnool pillars, I class ..	Girth 2' to 2½', length 12'.	0 12 0	0 14 0 „
15. Do. II class	Girth 2' and length 12' ..	0 6 0	0 8 0 „
16. Rafter, I class	Girth 18" to 24", length 9'.	25 0 0	32 0 0 per 100
17. Do. II class	Girth 18", length 9' ..	15 0 0	18 0 0 „
18. Vasalu	12 8 0	16 8 0 „

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(ii)

G.O. Mis. No. 768, Development, dated 26th May 1927.

READ—the following papers :—

From M.R Ry. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar Avargal, M.L.C., dated 10th January 1926.

Memorandum No. 107 I./26-1, dated 18th January 1926, to the Chief Conservator of Forests.

From the Chief Conservator, No. 613/26-2, dated 8th May 1926.

Order—Mis. No. 768, Development, dated 26th May 1927.

The Forest Advisory Committee has proposed that the fee for the composition of forest offences should be limited to a maximum of three times or in the case of closed areas, five times the permit fee in the localities where such permit fee is charged and in other cases the same multiples of the value of the property removed.

A similar suggestion was made in the year 1909 and, after enquiring into the matter, the Government fixed a limit to the fee which might be levied for the composition of grazing offences, but they were not of the opinion that any limit should be fixed to the fee levied for the composition of other forest offences. They have however again given the matter their careful consideration and have come to the conclusion that there would be no sufficient justification for fixing any limit. They have no reason to believe that the present practice causes any hardship and it is to be remembered that the payment of these fees is optional. The Government consider also that it would be extremely difficult if not impossible to frame a satisfactory rule; the considerations which have to be taken into account in fixing an appropriate fee vary widely from case to case and the Chief Conservator has pointed out that one result of limiting these fees would probably be that more cases would be brought to court; the Government consider that there is considerable force in the last argument and they are unwilling to take any step which is likely to result in an increase of number of prosecutions for Forest offences.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. PANDRANG ROW,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.

[26th August 1927]

(iii)

G.O. Mis. No. 747, Development, dated 23rd May 1927.**READ**—the following papers :—

Memorandum to the Chief Conservator of Forests, No. 429 I/25-1,
dated 13th February 1925.

From the Chief Conservator of Forests, No. 1825/25, dated 9th May 1925

Memorandum to the Chief Conservator of Forests, No. 429 I/25-3,
dated 4th January 1926.

**From the Chief Conservator of Forests, No. 1825/25-2, dated 18th
January 1926.**

Order—Mis. No. 747, Development, dated 23rd May 1927.

The Kurnool Forest Committee recommended that in grazing cases the compounding fee should be limited to twice the grazing fee for open areas and five times for closed areas. The Forest Advisory Committee has recommended that the compounding fee should be limited to a maximum of three times the grazing fee for open areas and five times for closed areas.

2. There are certain inherent difficulties in giving effect to the recommendations. The circumstances of each case differ; for example, a few goats driven into a forest may do more harm than 20 or 30 cows and the compounding fee leviable in the first case would be far less than in the second. In fixing a compounding fee the Forest officer has to take into account other circumstances besides the number of animals involved, for example, the frequency or rarity of offences in that neighbourhood the damage done to forest growth, and the degree of criminality in the particular case. The Government do not consider that at the present time grazing fees are high and if the limit which the Forest Committee recommend is adopted there will be a tendency for Forest officers to prosecute the offenders rather than to accept a composition of the offence.

3. After the most careful consideration the Government regret that they are unable to give effect to the recommendation of the Kurnool Forest Committee as modified by the Forest Advisory Committee. They have no reason to think that the present arrangements involve any hardship on the ryots and they consider that the suggested modification will not only entail great difficulties in administration but in many cases may even result in actual hardship to the ryots.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. PANDEANG ROW,
Secretary to Government

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.

26th August 1927]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 167 asked by Mr J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1927, page 243 supra.]

Copy of report No. L. Dis. 985/B., dated 9th December 1926, from the Joint Magistrate, Tellicherry, to the District Magistrate, Malabar.

[Planters Labour Act—Estates—Wynad taluk—Inspection.]

I have the honour to report that I have been on tour of inspection of tea, coffee and pepper estates in Wynad, and of those estates that I have visited the following are not provided with adequate arrangements for the accommodation of the coolies employed on them :—

- | | | |
|--|----|---|
| (1) Periya Peak tea estate | .. | } Owned by Messrs. Tipping and Irwin, Visiting Manager, Mr. H. H. Tippetts. |
| (2) Glen Leven | .. | |
| (3) Kadalath | .. | |
| (4) Beenachi (pepper, coffee, and a little tea in Beenachi). | .. | } Owned by Messrs H. A. Jaffar Muhammad Sait and Sons. |
| (5) Churimala | .. | |
| (6) Kuppamudi (pepper and coffee). | .. | Owned by Father Baretta, s.j. |
| (7) Kolakapara (pepper and coffee). | .. | Owned by Maniyangoth Krishna Kavandan. |
| (8) Pathiripara | .. | ..... |

I have visited various other estates, including Talapoya, Rasselas, Achur, Perrengoda and Taurimala, where conditions are satisfactory and adequate arrangements are made for the coolies' health and reasonable comfort.

The points noted about the eight estates mentioned are given in detail below :—

(1) *Periya Peak tea estate*—Visited 4th December 1926; owned by Messrs. Tipping and Irwin; Visiting Manager, Mr. H. H. Tippetts of Rasselas Estate; Superintendent, J. P. Peters, Anglo-Indian or Indian Christian. One set of permanent lines, very dirty, near the Tellicherry-Manantoddy main road at 37th mile. Five rooms, now occupied by about 17 persons (Thiyyas); no latrines, no dispensary or medical arrangements. This together with a temporary thatched bamboo hut constitutes the only accommodation for coolies on the estate—about sixty coolies in all are employed. The 'Temporary' line is occupied by 11 persons; it has been in use for the last three years, and looks as if it would leak in the monsoon. No latrines are provided for this line, which is also close to the road.

I recommend that the proprietors be directed to build at least one more solid five-roomed coolie line for this estate, and at the same time have the one permanent line thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed.

(2) *Glen Leven Tea Estate*.—Belongs to the same proprietors as Periya Peak estate; visited 4th December 1926.

There is one permanent coolie line by the road side, with five rooms in fair condition; this needs whitewashing. No latrines, no medical arrangements of any kind. There are also five rooms in a temporary line, which is

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a thatched erection in bad condition; and a further thatched hut containing two rooms. The two temporary buildings are not rain-proof during the monsoon, and are now in disrepair. The coolies accommodated are Thiyyas and Mappillas. Cows are kept in front of the lines and the place is consequently filthy. I recommend that the proprietors be ordered to build at least one more permanent coolie line here, of five rooms or more, and to have the existing building thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed.

(3) *Kadalath Pepper and coffee estate, Muppainad amsam*.—Owned by Messrs. H. A. Jaffar Muhammad Sait and Sons; Superintendent, Mr. Burrows, Anglo-Indian or Indian Christian; visited on 7th December 1926. Please also see complaint by one Sheik Maistri sent herewith (dated 3rd September 1926).

This estate is over two miles from the main road, and a very considerable distance from the nearest Government Hospital. It has, however, no dispensary or medical arrangements of any kind for the benefit of coolies. There are no proper coolie lines; one small thatch and bamboo building is now occupied by about a dozen low caste coolies; this is only a temporary erection which is sure to leak in the monsoon. The 30 or 40 Mappilla coolies brought by Sheik Maistri recently were accommodated in a dirty and dilapidated old bungalow at the top of a steep hill, a long way from the water-supply, which is not very good.

I am of opinion that the proprietors Messrs. Jaffar Muhammad Sait and Sons should be ordered to build at least one permanent coolie line of five or more rooms, and make some arrangement for giving medicine to coolies on the spot, on pain of closure of the estate.

(4) *Beenachi estate, Kisanaganad amsam (pepper, coffee and 15 acres of tea newly planted)*.—Visited on 8th December 1926; proprietors, Messrs. H. A. Jaffar Muhammad Sait and Sons; writer in charge, L. V. Seshachala Nayudu; pay, Rs. 40; field writer, C. S. Samuel; pay, Rs. 30.

A complaint from Sheik Maistri, dated 3rd September 1926, is enclosed herewith. Four permanent coolie lines, only one occupied at present, the remainder used as cow sheds and in filthy condition; no latrines and no medical arrangements; the estate pays Rs. 3 a month to the District Board for the use of medicine from the Sultan's Battery Dispensary, but this Rs. 3 subscription is now four months (Rs. 12) in arrears. This arrangement is unsatisfactory for the following reasons:—

(a) The Sultan's Battery Dispensary is two and a half miles away from the estate.

(b) Coolies, when ill, are expected to walk into Sultan's Battery and there have been cases of such persons dying on the way or in the Local Fund Choultry, as there is no provision for in-patients in Sultan's Battery.

(c) Rupees 3 a month is very small sum, and further more even this has not been paid for the last four months.

I am convinced that the proprietors of Beenachi estate should be ordered to build a small dispensary of their own and treat coolies on the spot.

The four permanent lines are capable of being made fit for habitation, if they are properly whitewashed and cleaned: but the water-supply to them is not satisfactory. It is too far away and insufficient during the hot weather;

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there is not enough water for washing, barely enough for drinking purposes. The water should either be pumped up to the line, or two wells dug, or both.

Although at the present moment there is not much activity on these pepper and coffee estates, the coffee picking being mainly done by local labour, at the time of the pepper picking, which is also the malaria season in Wynad, and the time when the water-supply is likely to run short, there are usually plenty of coolies living for several months in these places. Cherumas from the plains and Malayalis from South Malabar, have to live under such conditions, bad or good, as they find up here.

Though most of the European estates are continually being provided with new lines, dispensaries, hospitals and arrangements for water-supply, the Indian proprietors of estates, such as Kadalath and Beenachi, appear never to spend an anna on the comfort and health of the coolies whom they employ.

I think that only the threat of closure of the estates will move them to take any effective action in the matter. They should be forced to spend a proportion of their annual profits, which are reported to be enormous, on such improvements. It is disgraceful that these should be allowed to avoid the responsibility for the health of their coolies by the payment of the miserable amount of Rs. 3 a month to the Local Fund Dispensary, and still more disgraceful that this payment should be four months in arrears at the present moment.

(5) *Churimala, Purakkady amsam, pepper and coffee estate, also doing timber trade, rosewood.*—Proprietor, the Rev. Father Baretta of the Jesuit Mission. No hospital arrangements; the estate pays Rs. 5 a month to the Local Fund Dispensary at Sultan's Battery, which is four miles away, and sends coolies there when they are sick. This is unsatisfactory in the case of serious illness as sick persons are expected to walk into Sultan's Battery.

There is one ten-roomed coolie line on the top of a hill, in filthy condition, used apparently as a cow house; no latrines; also a two-roomed mud and bamboo hut, and a one-roomed hut. There were about 70 Mappillas and Thiyyas in these buildings till two months ago (October). The only other accommodation is a temporary thatched shed near the road for Asaris engaged in felling timber, six rooms with poor water-supply. This is to be dismantled shortly. There are hardly any coolies now working in Churimala, but there will be a large number during the pepper-picking season, men from the plains and from South Malabar.

I consider that the least that the proprietor can do is to have the one existing permanent line thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, and to erect another similar to it; at the same time, he should provide some kind of medical aid for the coolies, by building a small dispensary on the estate. They cannot be expected to walk into Sultan's Battery when they are suffering from malaria or pneumonia.

(6) *Kuppamudi, pepper and coffee estate.*—Proprietor, the Rev. Father Baretta of the Jesuit Mission, Purakkady amsam; visited on 8th December 1926.

This estate is difficult of access; the coolie lines, permanent and temporary, are at the top of a steep hill over two miles away from the main road. The water-supply is from a dirty looking and sluggish stream, which will

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probably fail altogether in the hot weather. The one permanent coolie line is a seven-roomed building, now occupied by 39 coolies—Mappillas, Thiyyas, Cherumas and others, very dirty. The writer, Bastian, is new to the place and the two contractors, Augustine and Narayanan, are irresponsible youngsters; I should say that the estate had been thoroughly badly run ever since it was taken over by the Rev. Father two years ago. The only other accommodation for coolies is a two-roomed wooden shanty occupied now by nine persons.

About 200 coolies are employed on these estates for the pepper-picking season; many of whom come from Ernad, Manjeri, etc.; where they sleep is a mystery.

The Rev. Father Baretta probably cares more for the souls than for the bodies of his employees; but, in my opinion, he should be ordered—

(a) to erect at least one more permanent coolie line of five rooms or more;

(b) to arrange for a better water-supply to the existing line, whether by diverting a stream or digging a well near the line;

(c) to build a dispensary for the benefit of the coolies who cannot be expected when seriously ill to struggle down to the main road (two miles away) and then to walk another four miles into Sultan's Battery for treatment.

The payment of Rs. 5 a month should not absolve the proprietor of the estate from his duty in this direction.

(7) *Kolakapara, Purakkudy amsam*.—Visited on 8th December 1926; pepper and coffee estate, also some rubber; owned by Maniyangoth Krishnan Kavandan; one set of four-roomed lines, built about five years ago; wants re-whitewashing; no latrines and no medical or sanitary arrangements whatsoever; now inhabited by coolies (Mappillas) from the neighbouring estate. Kariyastan is K. Raman Nayar. In the pepper-picking season about 50 Cherumas from the plains are employed; they crowd into these, the only lines.

I consider that another permanent building should be erected in this estate, and some medical arrangement made, by building a small dispensary or otherwise. There have been cases of South Malabar, coolies from this and the neighbouring estates dying on the road, trying to walk to Sultan's Battery or to Vayitiri. Sultan's Battery is about five miles away; the estate does not pay anything to the Local Fund Dispensary there.

(8) *Pathiripara estate (pepper and coffee)*.—Owner, Maniyangoth Krishnan Kavandan; Manager, K. P. Krishnan Nayar. The only accommodation for coolies is a single mud hut, in bad repair, which undoubtedly leaks in the monsoon; now occupied by ten coolies, Mappillas, Thiyyas and Kanakkans, all mixed up together. Estate employs chiefly local labour, but in the pepper-picking season others also are employed—men from the plains and South Malabar. A few Mappilla coolies belonging to this estate are now living in the four-roomed lines in the neighbouring estate of Kolakapara.

There are no medical facilities of any kind on Pathiripara. It is run in thoroughly Indian fashion, with a minimum of unnecessary expenditure, and no provision for the comfort of its employees. I think that at least one permanent coolie line should be built here, of six rooms, and a small dispensary is also necessary as there is no arrangement for the treatment of the sick.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 182 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1927, page 252;supra.]

(i)

Letter from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), No. 469-27 C/2, dated 15th June 1927.

[Legislative Council—Question No. 418—Excavator employed on the Yenamadurru drain work—Godavari Western division.]

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 2615 D/27-1, dated 24th February 1927, I forward herewith a copy of letter No. 1366-S, dated 19th March 1927, from the Executive Engineer, Godavari Western division, which gives the information asked for in the above question.

2. It will be seen that the cost per unit of work (exclusive of depreciation charges) done by the excavator is Rs. 16-4-0 and with better outturn this year it may be slightly lower, say Rs. 15. The cost by manual labour is only Rs. 10-12-0 per unit which is largely attributable to the unusually favourable working season produced by the failure of the monsoon. This excavator was originally ordered for another work, viz., Lawford's straight cut, Cauvery delta, but as this work was meanwhile abandoned, the excavator was transferred to the Yenamadurru drain work. It had therefore to work under conditions different from those for which it was obtained. This apparently accounts for the heavy expenditure and poor outturn. Further the chief difficulty here lies in the necessity to deposit the spoil on the far side of a high bank for which a special gantry, etc., had to be subsequently designed and manufactured.

3. Mechanical excavators are generally employed for the early completion of work and not as a cheap alternative to manual labour. In the case of the present work, I am addressing the Superintending Engineer about the desirability of carrying out the remaining portion of the work by manual labour, if it can be completed in a reasonable time and at a less cost than by mechanical means.

(ii)

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Godavari Western Division, Nidadavole, No. 1366-S., dated 19th March 1927, to the Superintending Engineer, Bezvada Circle.

[Legislative Council—Question No. 418—Excavator employed on the Yenamadurru drain—Godavari Western division.]

I furnish below particulars asked for in each clause of the question—

(a) The parts of the drag line excavator were brought to site of the work on Yenamadurru drain in September 1923. The fitting up of the machine was started in January 1924 when a trial digging was made. As it was found that the excavator will not be useful for the peculiar conditions of work to be done at the site without the help of a travelling hopper and gantry, arrangements were made to get these manufactured in the Public Works Workshops, Madras, and the articles were received in November 1925 and the erection was completed by 30th January 1926 when only the excavator actually commenced work. The excavator worked till 30th June

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1926 when work was stopped for the season owing to rains and expected floods in the drain. Work was resumed again on 21st December 1926 and is going on even now.

(b) The initial cost of the excavator was Rs. 76,056. The cost of conveyance and erection at site was about Rs. 6,000. Adding the cost of hopper and gantry supplied in 1925 the total cost has come up to nearly Rs. 1,03,000.

(c) The total amount spent up to now in working the excavator from 30th January 1926 to 30th June 1926 and from 21st December 1926 to 10th March 1927 is Rs. 10,778.

(d) The quantity of work turned out by the excavator during the above period is 670 units (1 unit of earthwork = 1,000 c.ft.).

(e) The cost per unit works out to Rs. 16-4-0 but on account of better outturn being shown this year the average cost is likely to work to about Rs. 15 per unit if the work done this year alone is taken into account. These figures do not include anything for depreciation in the value of machinery.

(f) The cost per unit if work is done by manual labour as per rate paid to contractors for similar work done elsewhere in the drain will be as follows:—

					RS.	A.	P.
Initial rate	...	..	...	..	6	0	0
Five extra leads	...	...	...	...	1	9	0
Seven extra lifts	...	...	...	..	2	6	6
Add extra for slush taking it as half the quantity of total earthwork	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
Total	...				10	11	6
or	...				10	12	0

The quantity of work turned out by manual labour employing four contractors is about 6,000 to 7,000 units per year since September 1925 after higher rates were promised for rapid outturn of work.

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 196 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1927, page 261 supra.]

List showing the names of the orphanages with the number of children in each for whom boarding grants were distributed in 1926-27.

Serial number and name of institution.	Number of orphan and non-orphan destitutes in each.
Ganjam district—	
1. R.C. Orphanage, Surada 40	
2. Board Middle School Orphanage, Berhampur ... 12	
Vizagapatam district—	
3. C.B.M. Boarding Home, Bimlipatam 33	
East Godavari district—	
4. Adi-Andhra Free Boarding Home, Pithapuram ... 28	
5. U.L.C.M. Boarding Home, Yelleswaram 17	
Kistna district—	
6. C.M.S. Boarding Home, Bezwada 42	
7. St. Antony's R.C.M. Orphanage, Bezwada 54	
8. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Gundala 69	
9. Noble High School Boarding Home, Masulipatam ... 18	
10. C.B.M. Boarding Home, Avanigadda 19	
Guntur district—	
11. U.L.C.M. Boarding Home, Tenali 76	
12. Do. Narasaraopet 24	
13. Do. Chirala 94	
14. Do. Repalle 30	
15. Do. Sattenapalle 62	
Kurnool district—	
16. A.B.M. Middle School Boarding Home, Bestwarpet ... 53	
Cuddapah district—	
17. London Mission Boarding Home, Cuddapah 47	
Anantapur district—	
18. Marthawat's Boys' Home, Hindupur 29	
19. London Mission Boarding Home, Gooty 88	
Nellore district—	
20. Christian Educational Boarding Home, Kanigiri, attached to the A.B.M. Middle School, Kanigiri (Secondary) 13	
21. A.B.M. Boarding Home, Udayagiri 39	
22. A.B.M. Middle School, Kavali 34	
23. U.L.C.M. Orphanage, Taralupadu 47	
Madras district—	
24. M.E.M. School and Orphanage, Kilpauk 58	
25. Madras Tamil Mission Orphanage, Washermanpet ... 66	
26. St. Francis Xavier's Boarding Home, Alwarpet ... 26	
27. Society for the Protection of Children's Home, Tondiarpet 65	

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List showing the names of the orphanages with the number of children in each for whom boarding grants were distributed in 1926-27—cont.

Serial number and name of institution.	Number of orphan and non-orphan destitutes in each.
Chingleput district—	
28. W.M. Orphanage, Poonamallee	18
29. W.M. Boarding Home, Madurantakam	28
Chittoor district—	
30. O.E.L.M. Boys' Orphanage, Puttur	53
31. Australian Presbyterian Mission Boys' Home, Pallipat	18
North Arcot district—	
32. A.A.M. Boys' Home, Arni	49
33. St. Andrew's Orphanage, Arkonam	33
34. Anjuman Orphanage, Melvesharam	45
South Arcot district—	
35. Danish Mission Orphanage, Fort Saint David	32
36. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Tindivanam	108
37. C.S.M. Orphanage, Ohidambaram	34
Tanjore district—	
38. St. Francis Xavier's Orphanage, Tanjore	29
39. Don Bosco's Elementary Boarding School, Tanjore	17
40. Sentamil Vidyasala Orphanage, Erukkattucheri	10
Trichinopoly district—	
41. E.P.G. Boarding School Orphanage, Irungalur	39
42. St. Joseph's Industrial School Orphanage, Trichinopoly	48
43. The Madras Majlisul Ulama Orphanage, Trichinopoly.	54
Madura district—	
44. Birds' Nest Orphanage, Madura	28
45. C.S.M. Orphanage, Dindigul	15
46. St. Mary's Orphanage, Madura	38
47. C.S.M. Boys' Boarding Home, Ponnagaram	17
Ramnad district—	
48. S.M. Orphanage, Mount Zion	12
49. Marava Home, Ramnad (Elementary Section)	6
50. C.S.M. Boys' Boarding Home, Paramakudi	48
Tinnevely district—	
51. Sacred Heart Orphanage, Irudayakulam	14
52. St. Joseph's Orphanage for Boys, Adaikalapuram	64
53. St. John's Orphanage, Nazareth	49
54. Kshatriya Committee Orphanage, Vengadampatti	6
Coimbatore district—	
55. St. Michael's Orphanage, Coimbatore	115
56. London Mission Boys' Orphanage, Coimbatore	25
57. C.S.M. Orphanage, Coimbatore	31
58. London Mission Boys' Home, Erode	65
59. Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, Dharapuram	184

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List showing the names of the orphanages with the number of children in each for whom boarding grants were distributed in 1926-27—cont.

Serial number and name of institution	Number of orphan and non-orphan destitutes in each.
Nilgiris district—	
60. Wesleyan Mission Boys' Orphanage, Kaity 24	
Salem district—	
61. S.B.M. Boarding Home, Nan akal 15	
62. J.D.T. Islam Moplah Orphanage, Calicut 81	
63. M.M. Orphanage, Paraperi 38	
South Kanara—	
64. K.E.M. Boys' Orphanage, Udipi 48	
65. St. Joseph's Asylum Orphanage, Mangalore 63	
<i>Northern Circle.</i>	
Ganjam district—	
66. R.C.M. Girls' Orphanage, Surada 25	
Vizagapatam district—	
67. St. Joseph's Convent Orphanage, Waltair 69	
68. C.B.M. Girls' Orphanage, Vizagapatam 60	
<i>Ceded Districts Circle.</i>	
Bellary district—	
69. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bellary 55	
Kurnool district—	
70. R.C.M. Boarding Home, Kurnool 36	
71. A.B.M. Boarding School, Bestwarpet, Cumbum 25	
Guntur district—	
72. St. Joseph Orphanage, Guntur 118	
73. St. Ann's Boarding Home, Phirangipuram 24	
<i>Central Circle.</i>	
Nellore district—	
74. St. Joseph's Higher Elementary Boarding Home, Nellore 50	
75. A.B.M. Elementary School, Kanigiri 31	
Madras—	
76. St. Joseph's Indian Girls' Orphanage, Vepery 12	
77. St. Lazarus Boarding Girls' School, Mylapore 33	
78. Holy Family Orphanage, San Thome 94	
79. St. Ann's Convent Orphanage, Rayapuram 45	
80. Horriet Bond Skidmore Girls' Boarding School, Vepery 47	
Chingleput district—	
81. Mount Carmel Orphanage, Covelong 17	
Chittoor district—	
82. A.A.M. Boarding School, Madanapalle 67	

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List showing the names of the orphanages with the number of children in each for whom boarding grants were distributed in 1926-27—cont.

Serial number and name of institution.	Number of orphan and non-orphan destitutes in each.
<i>Central Circle—cont.</i>	
<i>North Arcot district—</i>	
83. St. Mary's R. C. Panchama Orphanage, Vellore ...	11
84. St. Aloysius Convent Orphanage, Vettavalam ...	9
85. St. Antony's Orphanage, Chetput, Polur ...	12
<i>South Arcot—</i>	
86. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Tindivanam ...	49
87. St. Antony's Orphanage, Pudupalaiyam, Cuddalore ...	9
<i>Southern Circle.</i>	
<i>Tanjore district—</i>	
88. St. Paul's R.C. Girls' Orphanage, Mayavaram ...	12
89. St. Theresa's Girls' Orphanage, Tranquebar ...	41
90. E.Z.M. Boarding Home, Porayar ...	43
91. St. Mary's Girls' Orphanage, Vallam, Tanjore ...	18
<i>Trichinopoly district—</i>	
92. Holy Cross Orphanage, Trichinopoly ...	31
93. W. M. Girls' Orphanage, Woraiyur ...	12
94. C.S.M. Girls' Orphanage, Kemp Town, Trichinopoly ...	38
95. W.M. Boarding Home, Karur ...	20
96. St. Ann's Orphanage, Cantonment, Trichinopoly ...	57
<i>Madura district—</i>	
97. A.M.C.C. Boarding Girls' School, Dindigul ...	138
98. Sacred Heart Girls' Orphanage, Srivilliputtur ...	185
99. Elliott Tuxford Girls' Orphanage, Megnanapuram ...	41
100. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Adaikalapuram ...	86
101. Indian Orphanage College, Palamcottah ...	10
102. St. Joseph's Indian Convent Orphanage, Madura ...	44
<i>Western Circle.</i>	
<i>Nilgiris district—</i>	
103. Nazareth Convent Orphanage, Ootacamund ...	91
104. Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, Kotagiri ...	18
<i>Coimbatore district—</i>	
105. Presentation Convent Orphanage, Coimbatore ...	21
106. Immaculate Conception Convent Orphanage, Coimbatore ...	82
107. London Mission Orphanage, Erode ...	49
108. London Mission Orphanage, Coimbatore ...	35

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List showing the names of the orphanages with the number of children in each for whom boarding grants were distributed in 1925-27—cont.

Serial number and name of institution	Number of orphan and non-orphan destitutes in each.
<i>Western Circle—cont</i>	
Salem district—	
109. Orphanage, Settipatti, Salem	28
110. St. Thomas' Orphanage, Koilur	13
111. Sacred Heart Convent Orphanage, Elathagiri ...	2
112. London Mission Boarding Home, Hastampatti ...	22
113. St. Gabriel's Orphanage, Minamballi Agraharam ...	5
114. St. Patrick's Orphanage, Shevapat	6
Malabar district—	
115. St. Joseph's Convent Orphanage, Calicut	30
116. Malabar Mission Girls' Orphanage, Chombali ...	48
117. K.E.M. Girls' Orphanage, Moolky	68
118. St. Joseph's Convent Orphanage, Mangalore ...	77

Southern Circle.

Madura district—

119. Lucy Perry Noble Institute Orphanage, Rachanyapuram	89
Total, 119 orphanages. Number of children, 5,072.	

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 201 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1927, page 263 supra.]

G.O. No. 2365, L. & M., dated 23rd June 1927.

It has been represented to Government that profession tax assesseees in non-union areas who reside at places far away from the headquarters of the taluk board concerned are put to some inconvenience and expense in having to attend at the headquarters of the taluk board in connexion with the hearing of appeals against assessments to the tax. In agricultural tracts or other areas where the assesseees may find it inconvenient to attend at the headquarters of the taluk board, taluk boards are advised to appoint committees under section 28 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, to hear profession tax appeals either with delegated power to dispose of the

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appeals or to submit their recommendations for the decision of the taluk board. Taluk boards are requested to fix a few important centres in addition to their headquarters at which the committee should meet to hear the appeals of persons residing in the neighbourhood.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and
Local Self-Government)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents, District Boards, with spare copies for Presidents, Taluk Boards.
 „ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
 „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
 „ the Revenue Department.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 202 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1927, page 264 supra.]

Letter from the President, District Board, Malabar, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, No. 100/C-2/27, dated the 2nd May 1927.

[Government Memorandum No. 9772-1-A/1, L. & M., dated 22nd March 1927—Legislative Council question No. 756—Whether Good Friday is a holiday in board schools, Ponnani taluk.]

The information required in the Government Memorandum is furnished below :—

(a) Good Friday is not observed as a holiday in local board schools in the Ponnani taluk.

(b) It was not observed as a holiday in 1926. It is understood that it was not observed as a holiday in 1925 also but the records in support of this statement have been destroyed. It is not a fact that many of the board schools have a large number of Syrian Christian children. Only a few schools have any Christian pupils at all. Therefore Good Friday is not observed as a holiday in board schools. In the area inhabited by Syrian Christians in Ponnani taluk every parish has one or more church schools which are recognized and aided by the Educational department. Attendance of Christian children at these parish schools is said to be almost compulsory and this accounts for the paucity of such pupils in other schools.

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APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 203 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1927, page 264 supra.]

Copy of letter from the President, Taluk Board, Ponnani, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local Self-Government Department, Ref. No. 652/E.-27, dated 10th August 1927.

I have the honour to forward herewith my report on the points raised in clauses (c) to (g) :—

Clause (c) of the question.—Yes. For breach of discipline and disrespect to the Management.

Clause (d) of the question.—There were no avoidable delays.

Clause (e) of the question.—The dates of payment of salaries for the several months in 1926-27 are given below :—

March 1926	...	...	...	...	24th April 1926.
April 1926	...	...	...	...	8th May 1926.
May 1926	...	...	...	...	13th June 1926.
June 1926	..	...	...	...	9th July 1926.
July 1926	...	...	...	...	{ 6th August 1926.
				...	{ 17th " "
August 1926	...	...	...	...	13th September 1926.
September 1926	...	...	...	..	13th October 1926.
October 1926	...	...	...	...	{ 7th November 1926.
				...	{ 13th " "
November 1926	...	..	...	...	10th December 1926.
December 1926	...	...	...	...	10th January 1927.
January 1927	...	...	...	...	{ 4th February 1927.
				...	{ 11th " "
February 1927	...	...	...	...	10th March 1927."

Clause (f) of the question—The holding of meetings and the formation of an Association are only misnomers. Associations formed without the knowledge and consent of the Management or the Inspecting Officers are quite unconstitutional.

Clause (g) of the question.—Yes; for the reasons given against question (f).

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APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 206 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1927, page 266 supra.]

*Statement showing several experts employed in the
Agricultural Department.*

Designation of expert.	Qualifications.	Special training and previous service.
1. Cotton Specialist ..	B.Sc (Edin)	He was Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Deccan districts and did a good deal of cotton work there.
2. Pulses Specialist doing duty as Government Mycologist	M.A.	He was Assistant in the Mycology section and trained under Dr. McRae.
3. Millets specialist ..	B.A.	He was Assistant to the Economic Botanist in charge of work on paddy and trained under Mr. Parnell.
4. Paddy Specialist ..	M.A., Agricultural Diploma, F.L.S.	He was Economic Botanist in Ceylon.
5. Government Entomologist.	M.A., F.E.S.	He was Assistant in the Entomology section and has had experience in Mesopotamia.
6. Government Agricultural Chemist.	F.I.C., F.C.S.	He was Assistant in the Chemistry section under Dr. Norris.
7. Agricultural Bacteriologist.	M.Sc.	Newly recruited.

Industries Department.

1. Leather Expert and Principal, Leather Trades Institute.	Certificate of Proficiency in Leather manufacture and Chemistry of the Leeds University.	Mr. Guthrie was employed for over five years by Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Co, Cawnpore, and during this period prepared at the instance of the Bombay Government a report on the leather industries of the Bombay Presidency.
2. Textile Expert ..	Passed the examinations prescribed by the City and Guilds London Institute, Department of Technology; and the College of Technology, Manchester, A.M.C.T.	He had served in the preparation and weaving departments at the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, and also with Messrs. Tata Mills, Nagpur; he had also practical experience in weaving and spinning mills at Rochdale while he was studying the subject as a Government scholar.
3. Inspector of Industrial Schools.	Holds the following certificates :— City and Guilds London Institute—Wood-work, Teachers' Final certificate; Lloyds Association, Scotland—Wood-work, Teachers' higher certificate; and Glasgow School of Arts—Teachers' Drawing certificate, etc.	He was instructor in manual training for European schools.
4. Industrial Engineer ..	M.Sc., A.M.I. Mech. E..	He was employed in various capacities by the North Eastern Railway Company, England; was Assistant Director of Industries, Madras.

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APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 209 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1927, page 269 supra.]

Statement showing the names of Government technical scholars who have completed their courses of studies at the cost of Government and how they are employed at present.

Serial number and name.	Subject for the study of which the scholarship was utilized.	Particulars about present employment.
1. C. N. Dewal ..	Textile industry	Dead.
2. A. Ramunni Panicker.	Leather industry	Address: Diputachi 169-173, Barcelona, Spain. Engaged in business as an importer and exporter of all chemicals, preparations, tanning, extract of oil and other materials in connection with the boot and leather trades, also hides, skins and leather. It is understood that this ex-scholar has established a reputation in the field and that his business is flourishing.
3. V. G. Nair ..	Textile chemistry as applied to dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics.	Chief Chemist and head of the Department of Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing, Mooraji Goouldas Mills, Limited, Parel, Bombay—Rs. 925 per mensem plus an annual bonus according to profits.
4. A. Kesava Menon.	Chemistry of soap-making and the use of native oils.	Superintendent, Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut—Rs. 750 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 500—50—750.
5. T. Kuraran Nair.	Metallurgy	Head of the Chemical and Metallurgical section, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur—Rs. 1,150 per mensem.
6. M. C. Sitaraman.	Weaving	Textile Expert and Manager, Pandyan Mills, Madura—Rs. 400 per mensem.
7. H. Sakkaram Rao.	Textile manufacture	Inspector in charge, Madras Inspection Branch, Indian Stores Department—Pay Rs. 750 in the scale of Rs. 500—50—750 Special pay Rs. 150. Carriage allowance Rs. 100.
8. Sakkaram Rao Tombat	Electrical engineering	Deputy General Manager, The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and Minerva Mills, Limited, Bangalore—Pay Rs. 650 per mensem. House allowance Rs. 65 per mensem, bonus for the year 1925-26, Rs. 300. Free motor cycle.
9. P. K. Rajamanickam Nayudu.	Leather industry	Vice-Principal, Leather Trades Institute, Madras—Pay Rs. 600 in the scale of Rs. 300—25—600.
10. D. M. Amalsad Walla.	Sizing and weaving	Textile Expert, Department of Industries, Madras—Pay Rs. 700 in the scale of Rs. 600—50/2—900.

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Serial number and name.	Subject for the study of which the scholarship was utilized.	Particulars about present employment.
11. M. Karuvan ..	Electrical engineering ..	Deputy Superintendent, Mills division of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited, and the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, Bombay—Pay Rs 810 per mensem. Also provided with a motor car owned and maintained by the companies.
12. S. R. Gersham ..	Tanning and leather industry ..	Now without an employment; was up till 15th December 1923 in the employ of Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Co., Cawnpore, as an Assistant in the chrome tannery and curriers shop. It is understood that while in Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Co. he was in receipt of Rs. 300 per mensem.
13. V. S. Koland ..	Locomotive engineering ..	Officiating District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, E.B.S. Railway, Calcutta—Pay Rs 625 per mensem. Presidency house-rent allowance Rs. 150.
14. K. Seshachalam .. Nayudu.	Chemistry of leather ..	Leather Research Chemist, Leather Trades Institute, Madras—Rs. 320 in the scale of Rs. 300—20—500.
15. K. Madhava Rao.	Electrical engineering ..	Assistant Electrical Engineer, Construction Department, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Parel, Bombay—Rs. 500 per mensem plus city allowance as per Government rules, State Railway Service—Grade "B" junior Technical allowance Rs. 75 per mensem.
16. R. Lakshminarayana.	Electrical engineering ..	Assistant Executive Engineer, Electrical Project division, Punjab Public Works Department Hydro-Electric Branch—Rs. 675 per mensem. Employed on a four years' contract.
17. P. P. Hayramba.	Metallurgy	Unemployed.
18. G. Sundaram ..	Hydro-Electric engineering ..	Temporary Electrical Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Hydro-Electric division, Madras—Rs. 625 per mensem. Presidency allowance Rs. 100 per mensem.
19. K. Adinarayana Rao	Industrial alcohol	It is reported that this ex-scholar is employed in the Agricultural Department of the Indore State; particulars in regard to the nature of the employment and salary are not available.
20. C. K. Taylor ..	Manufacture of paints and varnishes.	It is reported that this ex-scholar has secured an appointment in a Bengal firm; particulars in regard to the nature of the appointment held and salary drawn are not available.
21. B. Sundaravelu Pillai.	Ceramics	Unemployed. Only recently returned.
22. K. Venkataraman.	Textile chemistry with particular reference to bleaching, dyeing and finishing of cotton and silk fabrics.	Do. do.
23. S. Raja	Practice and chemistry of leather manufacture.	Has accepted a post on Rs. 300 per mensem in a Cawnpore Tannery.

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APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 211 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1927, page 270 supra.]

Name and locality of the match factory.

1. Match Factory, Tholampalayam, Karamadai Post, Coimbatore district.
2. The New Madras Match Factory, 1/267, Tiruvottiyur High Road (will increase from 250 to 500 gross daily when the concern is worked by power).
3. The Madras Swadeshi Match Works, 143, Tiruvottiyur High Road, Madras.
4. The Standard Match Factory, Railway Feeder Road, Sattur.
5. The Star Match Company, Poonamallee, Madras.
6. The Baby Match Factory, 35, Kombalanmankoil street, Tondiyarpet, Madras.
7. Sree Bhawani Match Works, Kinikambla Bajpe.
8. Malabar Match Works, Palghat.
9. The Indian Match Factory, Madura.
10. The Agniswara Match Factory, Tirukattupalli, Tanjore district.
11. L. Jagannadham Match Factory, Masulipatam.
12. The South Indian Lucifer Match Works, Sivakasi
13. The Salem Safety Match Factory, Salem.
14. The Impregnated Match Works, Salem.
15. The Sultana Match Factory, Eluppur, near Manaparai (Trichinopoly district).
16. Malabar Match Works, Erode.
17. K. B. Krishnaswamy Chetty's Match Factory.
18. Krishnaswamy Naidu's Match Factory, Idugarai, Thudiyalur, Coimbatore district.
19. Pushparaj Match Works, Kanjikod, South Malabar.
20. Squirrel Match Factory, Vaniyambadi.
21. Swan Match Factory, Devasthanam, Vaniyambadi.

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APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to question No. 212 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1927, page 270 supra.]

List of works in progress and those contemplated in Malabar and South Kanara districts.

Name of work.	Estimate amount.	Grant for 1927-28.	Remarks.
NORTH SUBDIVISION.			
South Kanara district.			
Works in progress (Major).			
1. Constructing Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	1,181	1,230	The main estimates for the work, amounting to rupees 1,49,941, have been worked out. Only three minor estimates, amounting in all to Rs. 1,181, remain to be worked out. Expenditure in 1926-27 Rs. 6,000.
2. Constructing additional block, Government College, Mangalore.	40,000	20,000	
3. Constructing Police buildings, Puttur.	17,490	10,000	
New works.			
4. Extension and improvements to Women and Children Hospital, Mangalore	1,650	30,000	The grant is proposed for transfer to the work of constructing Police lines, Kadaba (Rs. 25,000), South Kanara district.
Minor works	42,869	31,026	
Repairs	7,632	6,757	
Works contemplated.			
1. Constructing rest-house, Mangalore.	12,000	..	.....
2. Constructing Police lines, Kadaba.	25,000	..	Vide remarks against item 3 under works in progress.
3. Constructing quarters for Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur.	13,200	..	
4. Quarters for the District Superintendent of Police, Mangalore.	30,000	..	NOTE.—The question of acquiring quarters for the Collector not having yet matured is not included.
Minor works	61,685	..	
Malabar district.			
Constructing first-class Sub-Registration office, Perampra.	11,250	6,300	Expenditure in 1926-27 Rs. 590.
Constructing first-class Sub-Registration office, Chokli.	11,000	6,000	
Improvements, III and IV sections, Tellicherry-Coorg road.	70,000	13,000	Balance of estimate to be worked out in 1927-28 is only Rs. 8,600. Expenditure in 1926-27 Rs. 7,000.
Reconstructing Kuthupozha bridge, Tellicherry-Coorg road.	{ 68,500 21,000 }	50,000	

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List of works in progress and those contemplated in Malabar and South Kanara districts—cont.

Name of work.	Estimate amount.	Grant for 1927-28.	Remarks.
NORTH SUBDIVISION—cont.			
	RS.	RS.	
<i>Malabar district—cont.</i>			
Improvements to Taluk office, Badagara.	21,620	15,000	....
Minor works	39,374	19,470	....
Repairs	1,11,632	66,987	.. .
Contemplated works.			
Police huts, Kuttiyadi	5,200	..	....
Improvements to Brennen College, Tellicherry, including compound wall.	4,815	..	....
Police lines, Kannavam	2,000	..	....
Do. Kadanamanna	6,400	..	....
Police hospital, Cannanore	5,500	..	....
Other minor works	1,850	..	....
Constructing District Munsif's Court, Payyoli.	5,000	..	....
Sinking a well and constructing a compound wall for District Munsif's Court, Kuthuparamba.	3,000	..	....
Additional storage tank, Central Jail, Cannanore.	5,000	..	....
SOUTH SUBDIVISION.			
<i>South Malabar.</i>			
Works in progress.			
1. Constructing Police buildings, Tirurangadi.	22,700	13,300	....
2. Quarters for the District Medical Officer, Calicut.	23,850	6,000	....
3. Constructing a combined court-house at Calicut.	1,12,400	52,000	....
4. Constructing a new sub-jail, Cochin.	10,100	10,100	....
5. Quarters for District Superintendent of Police, Calicut.	29,460	10,000	....
6. Quarters for Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malappuram.	13,425	8,750	....
7. Constructing hostel for School of Commerce, Calicut.	51,200	24,000	....
8. Extensions to Government Victoria College, Palghat.	32,400	20,000	....
9. Reconstructing bridge at 26/5 on Calicut-Mysore Frontier road.	25,600	24,750	....
10. Improvements to Vyum dam ..	10,500	10,000	Applied for.
Minor works	82,132	20,736	....
Communication—Repairs ..	2,24,200	1,07,000	....
Provincial Civil Buildings—Repairs.	..	14,800
Irrigation works (Canal maintenance).	..	61,200

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List of works in progress and those contemplated in Malabar and South Kanara districts—cont.

Name of work.	Estimate amount.	Grant for 1927-28.	Remarks.
SOUTH SUBDIVISION—cont.	Rs.		
Works contemplated.			
Forming banks in the lagoon portions of the Ponnani canal.	62,200	..	....
Improvements to Ponnani-Cochin canal, constructing locks.	1,71,500	..	....
Improvements to Elathur-Kallai canal.	35,000	..	....
Constructing quarters for clerks and peons at Vayitri.	19,400	..	....
Police office, Malappuram	29,400	..	....
Police buildings for (Malappuram Superintendent of Police) (approximately).	2,00,000	..	....
Improvements to Headquarter Hospital, Calicut.	1,60,000	..	....
Improvements to Women and Children's Hospital, Calicut.			
Mental Hospital, Calicut			
Extensions and improvements to Headquarter Hospital, Calicut.			

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to question No. 224 asked by Mr. D Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1927, page 275 supra.]

(i)

From the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, Routine No. 2332, dated the 21st April 1927.

[Irrigation (West Godavari district)—Bhimavaram taluk—Kalavapudi village—Legislative Council Question No. 347—Report submitted.]

READ—the following :—

Letter from A. H. A. Todd, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of West Godavari, L. Dis. No. 1334-27, dated 9th April 1927.

[Reference. — Government Memorandum No. 435 B/27-1, dated 17th February 1927, and Board's Reference thereon No. H. 1388/27-1, dated 24th February 1927.]

The village of Kalavapudi is separated into two parts by a drain known as Addala creek. There is irrigable land above and below this creek. The channel known as Annayya channel irrigates the lands of this village both

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above and below the creek. The water of the channel is taken across the creek by means of a syphon. The information called for by the Government in respect of this village is given below :—

(a) Extent of land under irrigation prior to 1924—

	ACS.
	378·09 above syphon.
	537·31 below syphon.
Total ...	915·40

(b) The extent notified for inclusion in the ayacut subject to the payment of inclusion fees is acres 966·18 (36·13 above syphon and 930·05 below syphon). Inclusion fee amounting to Rs. 16,020-14-0 was paid for acres 642·71 (36·13 above syphon and 606·58 below syphon) and it was collected in the months of January, April and June of 1925.

(c) The extent of land irrigated in the village in 1926 is—

	ACS.
	389·94 above syphon.
	569·46 below syphon.
Total ...	959·40

(d) & (e) There is a large extent of included land below the syphon. The syphon is leaky, worn out and rusted away. I discovered this when I first camped in the village. I immediately took up the matter with the Superintending Engineer and have ever since pressed hard for the immediate construction of the aqueduct. The Public Works Department have investigated the matter and I understood from the Superintending Engineer that the aqueduct would be ready in time for next irrigation season. The plans are still under preparation, however, and I am less hopeful that they will be carried out in proper time. In its present condition it is difficult to send down any water through the syphon to the lands below it. It is therefore impossible to make proper arrangements to supply water to the newly included lands until the aqueduct is completed. The proposed aqueduct is designed for an ultimate ayacut of 3,000 acres and after its construction the whole of the included lands can be supplied with water.

Resolution.—Submitted to Government with reference to their Memorandum No. 435/B-27-1, dated 17th February 1927.

(ii)

From the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Madras, dated the 7th June 1927, No. 1093/27-C.E.P.

[*Subject.*—Irrigation—West Godavari—Bhimavaram taluk—Kalavapudi village—Annayya channel—Legislative Council question No. 347.]

Government Memorandum No. 7413-B/27-1, dated 12th May 1927.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 12,500 for constructing an aqueduct across the Addala creek for carrying the Annayya channel, Godavari West division, has recently been forwarded to Government for approval in my letter No. 978/27-C-1, dated 26th May 1927.

[26th August 1927]

2. The delay in the preparation of the estimate was caused by the necessity to consider a number of alternative proposals. The proposal to construct an aqueduct as now estimated was finally agreed to as the best course to be adopted in Collector's letter No. R.O.C.A.-2-11925, dated 18th August 1926. Plans and estimates were then prepared and sent to the Collector for final approval. They were received back from the Collector duly approved with his letter D. Dis. No. 2498-27, dated 9th April 1927. There thus appears to be no delay in the preparation of the estimates.

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide Order of the Day No. VII at page 294 supra.]

BILL No. 7 OF 1927

A BILL TO REPEAL THE MADRAS PLANTERS
LABOUR ACT, 1903

Report of the Select Committee

To

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE
GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to repeal the Madras Planters Labour Act, I of 1903, beg to report as follows:—

Some of the members of the Committee, being of opinion that certain provisions of the Act are salutary and should be retained, desired to introduce amendments accordingly. The Committee was, however, advised that it was not within the power of the Select Committee to consider amendments which are inconsistent with the principle embodied in the Bill before it. The Committee, therefore, being satisfied that the principle contained in the Bill in question is to repeal the Act *in toto*, confined itself to a consideration of the period of grace allowed by the Bill.

A majority of the Committee was of opinion that the repeal should take effect from 1st January 1929.

The Select Committee have therefore amended the Bill in the manner shown in the annexure to this report, and beg to return the Bill thus amended for further consideration in the Council. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 27th February 1927, in Tamil on the 15th March 1927, and in Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam on the 22nd March 1927.

26th August 1927]

The Committee are of opinion that it is unnecessary to publish in the Gazette either the Bill as amended or the report.

J. A. SALDANHA.

G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO.

C. R. T. CONGREVE.

R. SRINIVASAN.

C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.

K. SEETHARAMA REDDI.

T. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA

MUDALIYAR.

S. H. SLATER.

MUHAMMAD USMAN.

K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR.

24th March 1927.

ANNEXURE

BILL No. 7 OF 1927

A Bill to Repeal the Madras Planters Labour Act, 1903

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the Madras Planters Labour Act, 1903, and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act ; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble.

1. (a) This Act may be called the Madras Planters Labour (Repealing) Act, 1927. Short title.

(b) It shall come into force on the 1st day of January 1929. Commencement.

2. The Madras Planters Labour Act, 1903, is hereby repealed. Repeal of Madras Act I of 1903.

[26th August 1927]

APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide Order of the Day No. VIII at page 296 supra.]

BILL No. 2 OF 1927

THE MADRAS PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Report of the Select Committee

To

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE
GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee, appointed to consider the Bill (No. 2 of 1927) to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, in English on the 25th January 1927, in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam on the 8th February 1927, and in Kanarese and Hindustani on the 15th February 1927.

3. We considered the Bill at a meeting held on Thursday the 17th March 1927.

We have subjected the Bill to a detailed examination clause by clause and have suggested the following alterations.

4. *Clause 2—Definition of Milk.*—We have omitted the words “by a calf” as milk may be taken by other means.

5. *Clause 3 (b).*—We have considered it desirable that the Act should apply to all foods and have therefore substituted in clause (b) the words “other foods” for the word “tea”.

6. *Clause 4.*—For the reason given in respect of clause 3 (b) we have substituted in sub-clause (i) the words “other foods” for the word “tea”. We have omitted clause (h) in sub-clause (ii), since dried and condensed milk will come under “other foods” and the percentages in question can be prescribed under clause (c) as proposed by us to be amended.

26th August 1927]

7. The alterations made do not involve any important changes of principle and we consider it unnecessary that the Bill should be republished.

8. We append a copy of the Bill as amended by us.

R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR.
C. B. COTTERELL.
B. S. MALLAYYA.
S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.
V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI.
ABBAS ALI.
RAJA OF RAMNAD.
S. N. DORAI RAJA.
S. VENKATACHALAM CHETTI
M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.
A. KALESWARA RAO.
D. K. S. IBRAHIM.
HERBERT HAWLEY.
J. A. SALDANHA.*
A. J. H. RUSSELL.

25th March 1927.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

Clause 2.—I object to the definition of “milk” as likely to give rise to persecution and prosecution of unwary and innocent offenders by their enemies and police. *Firstly*, it will not be easy to say what is a “healthy” or “unhealthy” cow or buffalo. *Secondly*, it is not clear what is meant by “to completion” as distinguished from “completely”. *Thirdly*, a cow or buffalo with plenty of milk in its udder cannot be milked as is not milked completely always, when it has to be taken from house to house as is frequently done at Madras.

If it was intended to define what is “pure milk” the definition given might be acceptable as from a purely logical English point of view, but even then the difficulties of finding to what extent the cow or buffalo was milked and whether it was healthy would be great.

[26th August 1927]

Clause 3 (b).—The term “other foods” is substituted for “tea”. I would prefer that the articles to be added should be specified rather than give indefinite powers to Government to include any foods which would include even “liquor”, or “toddy” to the specific inclusion of which with “coffee” I have no objection. Besides if all foods are to be included, why specify a few?

25th March 1927.

J. A. SALDANHA.

Note.—The alterations made by the Select Committee are printed in Clarendon type.

BILL No. 2 OF 1927

A Bill to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918

(Bill as amended by the Select Committee)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Madras Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Act, 1927.

2. In section 2 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), after the definition of “food” the following definitions shall be inserted, namely:—

“ ‘Milk’ means the normal clean secretion obtained by milking the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo either completely or to completion after the first portion of the milk has been taken direct from the udder.”

“ ‘Cream’ means that portion of milk rich in milk-fat which has risen to the surface of milk on standing and has been removed or which has been separated from milk by centrifugal force.”

3. In section 5 of the said Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1)—

(a) in clause (b) between the words “manufactures” and “for sale” the words “or stores” shall be inserted;

26th August 1927]

(b) for clause (d) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(d) Offers for sale or hawks about or sells milk, cream, butter, ghee, cheese or **other foods** which is not up to the standard of purity prescribed *by the Local Government*”; and

(c) in paragraph (iii) of the proviso, for the words “Governor in Council” the words “Local Government” shall be substituted; and

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “who is in the habit of manufacturing like articles of food, has been manufactured for sale” the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“who is in the habit of manufacturing or storing like articles for sale, has been manufactured or *stored* by such person *for sale*.”

4. In section 20 of the said Act,—

(i) In clause (e), for the words “ghee and cheese” the words “ghee, cheese and **other foods**” and for the words “ghee or cheese” the words “ghee, cheese or **other foods**” shall respectively be substituted;

(ii) after clause (e) the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

“(f) prohibiting or regulating in the interests of public health

(i) the addition of water or other diluent or adulterant to any food,

(ii) the abstraction of any ingredient from any food, and

(iii) the sale of any food to which such addition or from which such abstraction has been made or which has been otherwise artificially treated,

“(g) providing for the manner in which any receptacle containing dried, condensed, skimmed or separated milk is to be labelled or marked,

“(h) authorizing the persons taking samples of any food for the purpose of analysis under this Act to add preservatives to such sample for the purpose of maintaining it in a suitable condition for analysis and regulating the nature of such preservatives and the method of adding them”.

(iii) in the last paragraph for the words, letters and brackets “under clauses (c) and (d)” the words, letters and brackets “under clauses (c), (d), (f) and (g)” shall be substituted

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Saturday, the 27th August 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

P R E S E N T :

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.
 Ueman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
 Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
 Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.
 Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.
 Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
 Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
 Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. T.
 Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
 Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
 Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
 Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
 Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
 Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu, Mr. P.
 Bheemayya, Mr. J.
 Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
 Boag, I.C.S., Mr. G. T.
 Chambers, Mr. G.
 Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
 Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
 Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
 Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
 Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.
 Foulkes, Mr. R.
 Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
 Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
 Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
 Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
 Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
 Hall, C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. F.
 Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
 Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
 Hawley, M.S.C., F.I.C., Mr. Herbert.
 Heaton, Mr. H. F. P.
 John, Mr. V. Ch.
 Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.
 Karant, Mr. K. B.
 Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
 *Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. K.
 Krishnan, Mr. K.
 Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
 Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
 Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
 Kuppaswami, Mr. J.</p> | <p>Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
 Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
 Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
 Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
 Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
 Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
 Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
 Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
 Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
 Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
 Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
 Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
 Nanjappa 'Bahadur', Subadar-Major S. A.
 Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
 Narayanan Nembudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
 Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
 Ohi Reddi, Mr. C.
 Pandrang Rao, I.C.S., Mr. V.
 Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
 Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
 Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
 Premayya, Mr. G. R.
 Raja of Panagal, C.I.E.
 Rajan, Mr. P. T.
 Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
 Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
 Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
 Ramasamayajulu, Mr. C.
 Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
 Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
 Russell, Major A.J.H., C.B.E., I.M.S.
 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
 Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
 Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
 Sababha Reddi, Mr. K.
 Satyamurthi, Mr. S.
 Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Siva Raj, Mr. N.
 Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
 Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
 Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
 Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
 Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
 Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
 Swami, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. K. V. R.
 Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash
 Kadir Sahib.</p> |
|---|---|

[27th August 1927]

PRESENT—*cont.*

Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Telasiram, Mr. L. K.
 Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
 Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.

Venkataramam Nayudu, Mr. C.
 Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
 Venkiah Mr. S.
 Wood, Mr. C. E.
 Zamindar of Gollapalli.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram,
 Zamindar of Seithur.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15.*]

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Excise

Closure of arrack and toddy shops in Tiruppattur taluk.

* 231 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Tiruppattur taluk and Kangundi division there is an arrack and a toddy shop for every two miles;

(b) whether as a first step the Government propose to close down all arrack shops in the abovesaid area (taluks) and permit only toddy shops at the rate of one shop for every seven or eight miles; and

(c) if not, why not, and what are the difficulties in the way of the Government?

A.—The Government do not know whether the facts are or are not as indicated and do not propose to take the action suggested.

Tree-tax on date trees.

* 232 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the tree-tax on date trees has been raised this year from Rs. 3 per tree to Rs. 3-12-0 per tree;

[27th August 1927]

(b) whether the toddy contractors in the districts bordering on the Nizam's territory import toddy from there ; and

(c) whether the chowki duty on toddy so imported from the Nizam's territory has also been proportionately raised, and if not, why not?

A.—(a) The Government have ordered that the tree-tax on date trees in twelve districts should be raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-12-0 per tree with effect from 1st October 1927.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The duty on toddy imported from the Nizam's territory into British territory has not been raised. The question of increasing this duty will be considered if experience in 1928-29 shows that there is an appreciable increase in the quantity of toddy imported from Hyderabad.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ With reference to clause (c), may I know whether there would not be an increase in the quantity imported from Hyderabad if the import duty is not raised ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That is asking for an opinion.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ May I know the reason for the increase in the tree-tax ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ The tree-tax has not been raised for the past several years and we have been having two different rates for the districts of the Presidency. The Commissioner proposed and the Government agreed that there was no longer any justification for the differentiation in the rate of tree-tax and we have equalised the rates throughout the Presidency.”

Consumption of opium in the city of Cocanada.

* 233 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether opium sales in the city of Cocanada show a comparatively high figure ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted to determine whether all the quantity sold is being consumed in the city, or whether the figure shows much more than what is needed for consumption in the city and its neighbourhood ;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered to determine the consuming capacity of the place and to trace out the purposes for which the huge quantity is purchased and how the same is being dealt with by the purchasers ; and

(d) if the enquiry referred to in clauses (b) and (c) has not been made, whether an enquiry would be now instituted through a committee for the said purpose ?

A.—(a) The Government have not the information asked for.

(b), (c) & (d) Proposals for constituting a committee to enquire into the causes of the large consumption of opium in the East Godavari district are already under the consideration of the Government. This committee, when appointed, will no doubt consider the case of Cocanada which is in the East Godavari district.

[27th August 1927]

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that there is a suspicion that a portion of the quantity sold there is smuggled into Burma and Straits Settlements ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I believe the hon. Member's surmise may be right."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Is it within the scope of the committee referred to in the answer to investigate this question also ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" That is also part of the thing that the committee will enquire into."

Steps taken towards prohibition of liquor.

* 234 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have come to any decision regarding the excise policy in furtherance of what was said by the hon. Minister during the budget discussion ;

(b) whether any steps are to be taken for total or partial prohibition of any liquor in one or more districts ; and

(c) whether the Government have decided to spend any portion of the Provincial contribution towards the reduction in the income from drink ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 74.

Location of the arrack shop in Senthamangalam.

* 235 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a letter from the President of the Senthamangalam Union Board protesting against the location of an arrack shop in an objectionable place and asking that it may be removed at once to its old place, or any other less objectionable place ;

(b) whether the Union Board, the Excise Advisory Board and the District Health Officer have all expressed their opinion against the shop being removed to the new place ;

(c) whether the toddy and the arrack shops which were located at the objectionable place about six years ago were then removed from there on the ground that the place was very objectionable ;

(d) whether the Government have taken any action on the Union Board President's letter, and if so, to what effect ; and

(e) whether the Government have any proposal before them to remove the arrack shop from the present objectionable place ?

A.—The Government have received the letter referred to. A report has been called for.

27th August 1927]

Medical

Recent fire accident in the Medical College buildings.

* 36 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what the estimated loss on account of the recent fire in the Medical College buildings is ;

(b) whether the usual precautions against fire accidents such as the provision of fire extinguisher, etc., had been taken in that building ;

(c) how many watchmen were there at the time of the occurrence and who noticed the fire first ;

(d) whether the cause of the fire has been ascertained ;

(e) whether it was due to the negligence of any subordinate there ;

(f) if not, whether the Government have been able to trace the origin of the fire ; and

(g) what steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of the same ?

A.—(a) The loss on account of damage to chemicals and apparatus is estimated to be about £4,000 to £5,000. The loss on account of damage to the buildings has not yet been estimated.

(b) to (g) A copy of a report ^a received from the Surgeon-General is placed on the table.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know, Sir, what arrangements have been made for teaching bio-chemistry since the building has now fallen down and the laboratory gone ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I think, Sir, that other class rooms have been arranged and that the best thing that could be done under the circumstances is being done.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Are the students taught by illustrating the things merely with chalk on black-board ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I want notice, Sir.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know the exact arrangements made for the training of the students ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I want notice of the question.”

Alleged memorial from Mr. M. Rangappa Kamath regarding his claims for the post of sub-assistant surgeon.

* 287 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a memorial from Mr. M. Rangappa Kamath, L.M.P., Registered Medical Practitioner and Medical Officer, rural dispensary, Bajpe post, Mangalore taluk, regarding his claims to the post of sub-assistant surgeon ;

[27th August 1927]

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the Taluk Board President ignoring the recommendation of the District Medical Officer in favour of the memorialist appointed one Mr. Shama Shetty, L.M.P., his own nephew, to the vacancy ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the District Board President in exercise of his authority refused to sanction the said appointment of Mr. Shama Shetty and if so, on what grounds ;

(d) if the allegations are true, what measures Government are going to take to put a stop to the alleged nepotism and such conflict of authority between the District Board President and the Taluk Board President ; and

(e) what action Government have taken on the memorial ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The President of the South Kanara District Board refused to sanction the appointment of Mr. Shama Shetty on the ground that it was not approved by the District Medical Officer and the Surgeon-General.

(d) There is no conflict of authority ; the alleged nepotism has been stopped by the President, District Board, and Surgeon-General.

(e) The Government are considering the question.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether it is necessary in such cases to consult the District Medical Officer before the appointment is made ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I believe that it is the usual practice."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Was it followed in this case ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The answer already given supplies the information."

Public Health

Survey of the sources of water-supply by local boards in Kurnool district.

* 238 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether local boards in the Kurnool district were asked to survey the sources of drinking-water supply within their areas and submit proposals for a complete scheme of such water-supply ; and

(b) whether any funds have been allotted for that purpose for the current year ?

A.—(a) In February 1927, the Government requested the President, District Board, Kurnool, to submit a rural water-supply programme for the district for the years 1927-28 to 1929-30. Complete programmes have been received from all the local boards in the district except the Koilkuntla Taluk Board. In July 1927, the Government requested the President, District Board, to report the approximate total ultimate expenditure that will have to be incurred in order to provide each village and union as early as possible, with a sufficient supply of drinking water properly guarded against contamination. The report of the President has not yet been received.

27th August 1927]

(b) The following statement shows the grants sanctioned during the current year for the execution of well and kunta works :—

Amount sanctioned.	Purpose for which the grant was sanctioned	Remarks.
RS. A. P.		
(1) 8,142 13 0	Improvements to rural water-supply.	During 1926-27 the Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 21,980, out of which the boards spent that year only Rs. 13,837-3-0. The balance of Rs. 8,142-13-0 was re-allotted in May 1927 for expenditure during 1927-28.
(2) 5,000 0 0	For well works in Dhone taluk to provide work for unskilled labour.	Full grant.
(3) 5,200 0 0	For well works in Koilkuntla taluk to provide work for unskilled labour.	Do.
(4) 1,605 0 0	For well works in Markapur taluk to provide work for unskilled labour.	Out of Rs. 1,605, Rs. 1,100 is to provide work for unskilled labour and Rs. 505 is a half grant to enable the Board to complete the works

The question of giving additional grants during 1927-28 is under the consideration of the Government.

Constitution of a Board of Indian Medicine.

* 239 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend appointing a Board of Indian Medicine to consider, adopt and control the best means of improving Indian medicine similar to the Board established by the Government of the United Provinces ; and

(b) whether the Government intend placing ample funds at the disposal of the Board ?

A.—(a) & (b) In order to enable the Government to obtain detailed information of the action that is being taken by the Government of the United Provinces towards the encouragement and development of the indigenous systems of medicine, it has been decided that the Principal of the Government School of Indian Medicine should be deputed to proceed on duty to that province in September next and to furnish the Government with a full report after visiting the institutions working there. The question of appointing a Board of Indian Medicine for this Presidency will be considered on receipt of the Principal's report.

Introduction of the village aid scheme in this Presidency.

* 240 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether he proposes to try here the scheme of village medical aid through schoolmasters as worked out successfully in some parts of the Bombay Presidency ?

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A.—The Government have asked the Surgeon-General to obtain detailed information in regard to the scheme said to have been tried in the Bombay Presidency and on receipt of his report the possibility of introducing the scheme in this Presidency will be examined.

Agriculture

Facilities to students in Coimbatore Agricultural College to obtain practical knowledge of their subjects.

* 241 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether opportunities and facilities are afforded at present in the Agricultural College curriculum to train them in the cultivation or manufacture of such products as coffee, tea, rubber and cocoa;

(b) whether the curriculum affords facilities and training to middle-class students at least to take to cultivation and proper curing of tobacco to suit foreign and local demand after their course is completed;

(c) whether there are any facilities at present in the college to obtain a practical knowledge of bee-keeping, honey-making, silkworm-rearing and extraction of silk, poultry-rearing, sheep-rearing and farming with profit, fruit preservation and the like to enable a poor class student to improve his economic condition after the training in the college;

(d) what facilities and practical education are imparted in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore to enable the students to launch in such enterprises after their courses are over; and

(e) how many hours are at present devoted in the year in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, to train the students so that they may profitably engage themselves in any of the above subjects?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Tobacco is one of the crops grown on the Central Farm at Coimbatore and students are taught to become familiar with the methods of cultivating and curing this crop.

(c) No instruction is given in bee-keeping, honey-making, silkworm-rearing, sheep-rearing or fruit preservation at Coimbatore, but the instruction given includes a good dairy course and students also learn a little about poultry-rearing.

(d) The course includes a good deal of practical work and a student when he leaves the College should have sufficient knowledge to undertake farming for himself.

(e) The periods are as follows:—

	HOURS.
Agriculture which includes farm management, dairy practice and rural enquiry ...	870
Animal hygiene (extends over first two years only)	158

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the Government consider the advisability of extending the scope of the Agricultural College on the lines indicated in the question ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I want notice of the question."

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Object of the publication of the Digest of the Agricultural Department.

* 242 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what the object of the Digest of the Agricultural Department published monthly by the Director of Agriculture is ;

(b) in how many languages it is published ; and

(c) whether the matter contained in the digest reaches at least the actual literate ryots in this Presidency and, if so, how ?

A.—(a) The object of the digest is to furnish information in regard to the work done by the department each month.

(b) Four—English, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam.

(c) Over 7,500 copies of the digest are distributed to ryots through the officers of the Agricultural Department. Copies are also sent to officers of the Co-operative Department and to Collectors. Ryots who apply for a regular supply are also supplied with copies regularly as soon as the digest is published.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—“ Will the Government be pleased to supply these copies to the local authorities also so that they may distribute them to the ryots who ask for them ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ If they apply for it, I believe they will get it.”

Qualifications for maistris in the Agricultural Department.

* 243 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the Department of Agriculture experience of farming either as cultivators or as agricultural workers is required of maistris before they are taken into the service ; and

(b) whether these people are given any training in modern methods of agriculture before they are put to work and, if so, for how long and where ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Appointment of assistant demonstrators.

* 244 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is required of applicants for the posts of assistant demonstrators to have experience of farming either as cultivators or agricultural workers ; and

(b) whether, before an assistant demonstrator is sent out to work in a district, it is ascertained whether he is well acquainted with the methods of agriculture of the area to which he is to be sent and with the more modern methods which are a distinct improvement over the old ones ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information but have called for it.

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Agricultural middle schools in the Presidency.

* 245 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of agricultural middle schools in the Presidency;
- (b) the number of teachers in these schools;
- (c) their education, training and other qualifications, if any, for the offices held by them;
- (d) the practical experience they have had as cultivators;
- (e) whether these schools have been successful and, if not, the causes of their failure; and
- (f) whether the Government will consider the advisability of appointing a committee to enquire into the working of the schools with one or two actual cultivators also as its members?

A. (a) Two.

(b) Two at Taliparamba and one at Anakapalle.

(c) & (d) The Government have no information.

(e) The school at Taliparamba is becoming popular, but the support given to the one at Anakapalle has been disappointing.

(f) Yes.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" With reference to the answer to clauses (c) and (d), will the Government be pleased to call for the information ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The request will be considered, Sir."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Will the Government consider the advisability of encouraging private enterprise also in the direction of the spread of agricultural education ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It is rather difficult to answer this question straightaway. If concrete proposals for the establishment of schools are brought forward, Government will consider them."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether Government have under consideration the starting of more agricultural schools ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The whole matter is engaging the attention of the committee which is now considering how far the secondary schools and the middle schools might be utilized to impart instruction in agriculture. It will therefore be some time before I can give a definite answer."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" How long ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Even yesterday I had a conversation with the Director of Public Instruction and he has promised to expedite the matter."

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Students trained in the Agricultural College.

* 246 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of students that have so far received training in the Agricultural College both when it was at Saidapet and since it was shifted to Coimbatore ;

(b) how many have received diplomas and degrees in agriculture respectively ;

(c) how many of them have taken up farming as a means of livelihood ; and

(d) how many have entered the Government service in the Agricultural and other departments ?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Increase in the number of Agricultural demonstrators and their staff.

* 247 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 716 answered on 31st March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what steps Government have taken or are going to take to increase the number of agricultural demonstrators and their staff, office accommodation and facilities to the public for coming in closer touch with the agricultural improvements, improved seeds of grain and ploughs, implements, manures and demonstrations ?

A.—Ten additional agricultural demonstrators and 15 maistris have been sanctioned from 1st April 1927. The numbers will be increased gradually as men and money are available. As regards facilities to the public for coming into closer touch with the agricultural improvements, etc., the hon. Member is informed that the department is giving publicity to its activities by means of leaflets, bulletins, villagers' calendar, lantern lectures at fairs, etc., and by the issue of a monthly digest of the operations of the department in the different parts of the Presidency. The department also maintains depots where pure seed, improved implements and manure are sold and also holds demonstrations on ryots' lands and shows the ryot the benefits that would be derived by adopting the improvements advocated by the department. Agricultural demonstrators also attend jamabandi camps and deliver lectures to the ryots assembled there.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister for Development considers that these additional demonstrators are enough ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Member knows as well as I do that they are not enough. The number will be increased ? "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether there are additions yet to be made ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I hope to get the sanction of the House for appointing ten more. "

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ The answer refers to the depots maintained by the department for selling seeds, manure, etc. Are they always open and who is in charge of these depots ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The staff is admittedly inadequate for the purpose and at present the best that can be done is done.”

Co-operation between the officers of the Revenue and Agricultural departments.

* 248 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any officials of the Revenue Department including Revenue Settlement officials have been, or are proposed to be employed in order to interest themselves in agricultural development and in giving publicity to measures for agricultural improvement ; and

(b) what steps are taken for establishing active co-operation between the officers of the Revenue and Agricultural departments ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government propose to issue instructions which are calculated to bring about a closer co-operation between the officers of the two departments.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I ask the hon. the Member for Revenue whether any steps are taken to train the Revenue staff in agriculture so that they might co-operate with the Agricultural department ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ No, Sir.”

Supply of strainers for wells by the Agricultural Department.

* 249 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Agricultural department supplies strainers for wells in this Presidency ;

(b) if so, the number of strainers supplied during the past five years ;

(c) the number of enquiries received during the past five years regarding the cost and the possibilities of tube-well irrigation ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to provide a tube-well in every Agricultural farm of the Government in order to popularize tube-well irrigation ?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) No record is maintained by the Industries Department of the number of enquiries received in connexion with departmental boring plants.

(d) Tube-wells have been fitted at the Experiment stations at Hagari, Aduturai and Maruteru for supplying drinking water for the staff and not for irrigation purposes. Tube-wells would not provide sufficient water for irrigation purposes.

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Co-operative Societies

Establishment, etc., of the Co-operative department in Kurnool district.

* 250 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what strength of the establishment—whole timed as well as honorary—of the Co-operative department is in the Kurnool district ;

(b) what the pay and the allowances of all employed by the department amounted to for the year 1926 ;

(c) how many applications for registration were pending at the beginning of the year 1926 ;

(d) how many applications were received for registration during the year 1926 ;

(e) how many of the pending applications were (1) disposed of and (2) registered ;

(f) how many of the new applications were (1) disposed of and (2) registered during the year ;

(g) what the number of societies in the district was at the end of 1926 as per the different types ;

(h) when application was made by the villagers of Peda Chintakunta in the Sirvel taluk of the Kurnool district for the registration of a co-operative society ;

(i) when the society was registered ;

(j) when the society began operations ; and

(k) if it has not yet begun operations, why the matter has been delayed ?

A.--(a)	Assistant Registrar	1
	Senior Inspector (field duty)	1
	Junior Inspectors (field duty)	8
	Inspector-Clerks (office) ...	2
	Routine Clerks (office) ...	2
	Peons	2
	Honorary Assistant Registrars	10 till 30th September 1926 and 6 thereafter till 31st December 1926.

(b) Rs 16,509-8-0.

(c) 18.

(d) 64.

(e) & (f) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

(g)	Central society	1
	Supervising unions	11
	Agricultural societies—	
	Class I—Credit—Unlimited	281
	Class II—Purchase, Purchase and Sale—Limited.	1

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Non-Agricultural societies—			
Class I—Credit—Limited	32
" II " Unlimited	8
" II—Purchase, Purchase and Sale— Limited.			6
Class II—Purchase, Purchase and Sale— Unlimited.			1
Class IV—Production, Production and Sale.			1
Class VI—Others—Limited	...	...	4
Total			346

(h) The Government have no information.

(i) 12th December 1926.

(j) & (k) The Society began operations on 1st May 1927.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ With reference to clauses (i), (j) and (k), may I ask the hon. the Minister for Development why such a long time as five months has been taken by the society to begin operations after registration ? ” (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar : Rather expeditious here). ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not know whether it has been expeditious as the hon. Member from Coimbatore suggests, or whether it has been delayed as the hon. Member from Kurnool says. I shall enquire into the matter. ”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ In answer to clause (h), the Government say they have no information. The object of putting that question was to draw the attention of the Government to the enormous delay between application, registration and formation of the society. Will the Government kindly get the information ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I shall get the information and see if there has been any avoidable delay. ”

*Provision of facilities for transmission of money by money orders between
Co-operative Societies and Central Banks.*

*251 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether to facilitate the transmission of money by money orders between the Co-operative Societies and Central Banks, any of the Provincial Governments in India remit or refund the money order commission to any extent; and

(b) whether Government have considered the advisability of providing such facilities in this province ?

A.—(a) The Government of India have permitted the Bombay and Punjab Governments to refund to co-operative societies at the end of each year 75 per cent of the money order commission paid by them. This Government have no information whether the system is still in force.

(b) Yes.

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Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know what arrangements have been made ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The difficulty is this. If the concession referred to is allowed, it will amount to practically giving a subsidy to these societies from the provincial revenues. There is a good deal of difference of opinion even among un-official leading co-operators on this point."

Industries

Income from and expenditure on the Industrial Engineer's Workshop for 1926-27.

* 252 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what is the total amount invested on the Industrial Engineer's Workshop for 1926-27 and what is the percentage of return secured thereon excluding Government interest ?

A.—The Audit Report for 1926-27 is not yet ready. The attention of the hon. Member is however invited to the G.O. No. 1147, dated 28th July 1927, recording the audit report of the workshop for the quarter ending 31st December 1926 which has been placed on the table of the House.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether the system of accounting in the Industrial Engineer's Workshop is on a commercial basis ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, Sir. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Is it a fact that the profit shown in the workshop is nothing more than the loss in the District Engineering Section ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know, Sir. I have not bestowed attention on that point and I should like to have notice of the question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Will the hon. Minister inquire into the matter ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Minister wants notice."

Survey of cottage industries in the Presidency.

* 253 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether a special officer has been appointed to make a survey of the cottage industries in this Presidency ;

(b) when he was so appointed ;

(c) what establishment he has been allowed ;

(d) what is the number of days he was on tour from the day of appointment and what all places he has visited ;

(e) whether he has made any report ; .

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(f) if he has made a report, whether he will place it on the table of the House; and

(g) if the whole report may not be placed on the Council table what exactly the work carried on by the said special officer has so far been?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) He entered on his duties on 20th April 1927.

(c) His establishment consists of a clerk and two peons.

(d) He was on tour for 78 days up to the beginning of August and visited the following places:—

Cuddapah district.

Cuddapah, Rajampetta, Indluru, Mandiram, Narayana-nellore, Vattalur, Pullampettah, Appayyarajapettah, Kothapettah, Royachotti, Matli, Madithadu, Gorlamadivedu, Thagatupalli, Veerannagattupalle, Pulivendla, Yerrabella, Brahannapalle, Simhadripuram, Jammalamadugu, Moragudi, Kaderabad, Proddatur, Rameswaram, Narasimhakotala, Vonipenta, Thodal-thinna, Yerraguntla, Budvel, Thiruvendlapuram, Poornamilla, Vontimitta, Madhaveram, Kamalapuram, Uppaluru, Settigunta, Obalapuram, Pittagunta and Thangedupalle Guruvapalayan Chinnaommavaram.

Bellary district.

Bellary, Siruguppa, Tekkalakota, Kakkabevanahalli, Kudatani, Kurugode, Sirigeri, Kampli, Hospet, Hadagalli, Ramasalgaram, Narayanadevarakeri, Giddalur, Thambrahalli, Bachigodanahalli, Hampagar, Harpanahalli, Thimmapuram, Utsangidurg, Ramaghatta, Kudligi, Naranapur, Kottur, Alur, Arsekeri, Royadrug.

(e) He has sent a preliminary report on the survey of the Cuddapah district.

(f) & (g) A copy of the report will be placed on the table of the House.

Opening of an industrial school at Calicut.

* 254 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government intend starting in Calicut a well-equipped Technical Institute for imparting instruction to students in subjects like casting of metals, turning, fitting, carpentry, minor engineering (industrial, electrical and sanitary), engine driving (steam, oil and gas), motor mechanism including driving and management of industrial and agricultural machinery in general?

A.—The question of opening an industrial school at Calicut is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know whether an industrial school will be opened in Mangalore? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The question does not arise.”

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Development of sericulture.

* 255 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the feasibility of encouraging the industry of silkworm rearing and sericulture as a cottage industry has been considered by the Government;

(b) whether the Government have investigated the possibility of organizing the said industry as a cottage industry in the Bhadrachellam Agency division for improving the economic condition of the Koyas and others living therein, and if so, with what results; and

(c) whether the Government would be pleased to appoint a special officer of the Agricultural department to investigate and report about the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) When, on a representation from the Godavari District Association, Government examined the question in 1912, it was found that the industry could not be successfully introduced in the Bhadrachellam Agency. This question will however form the subject of enquiry by the Special officer now engaged on the survey of cottage industries.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I know whether a Special officer was appointed to enquire into the matter in the year 1912 ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Not so far as I am aware, Sir.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ Will the Special officer now appointed make a tour in the Agency and see the possibilities of the industry there ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Such work as is necessary for his investigation of the question, he will do, Sir.”

Research work made by the Institute of Science, Bangalore.

* 256 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(a) to place on the table of the House a report of the various experiments and research work made by the Institute of Science, Bangalore, for Madras Government or private firms or individuals in the Presidency in the years 1925–26 and 1926–27, and in what connexion and at what cost to Government and to others; and

(b) to state whether Government have found that the post of the Industrial Chemist should be revised in the interests of development of chemical industries in this Presidency?

A.—(a) For a report of the work carried out in the Institute in the year 1925–26, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (b) of his question No. 2091, asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th July 1926. In 1926–27, no work was done for the Government, but the Leather Research Chemist worked in the Institute for a period of three months from the 7th March 1927 when he underwent a course in bacteriology and bio-chemistry and also conducted

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certain experiments on the bacteriology of fermentation of tan liquors. The Government have no information whether the Institute investigated any problems at the instance of private parties during the year.

A subsidy of Rs. 10,000 was given in 1925-26 but nothing was paid in 1926-27.

(b) No.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a) stating that Rs. 10,000 was given as a subsidy to the Institute of Science, may I know what substantial benefit was derived from the Institute ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" If I remember aright, the Institute did some research in connexion with certain work of the Government of Madras. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Was the benefit derived in proportion to the amount spent ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" We cannot calculate it. Probably if we had established a separate institute for our work, it would have cost us much more. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether it is a recurring charge ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Not a recurring charge, Sir. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether he can assure that such research works have not been done in other parts of the world and the results already available, so that the same thing may not be repeated here with the consequent loss of money ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" If a specific case is brought to the notice of the Government, they will see that such things are not repeated. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know why the Government do not propose to revive the post of Industrial Chemist, seeing that we no more pay anything to the Institute of Science ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" On the principle enunciated by the hon. Member himself. Presumably it was thought that we would not get the money's value from that appointment ? "

Alleged defects in the State Aid to Industries Act.

* 257 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(1) the various defects in the State Aid to Industries Act which have been brought to his notice in working the Act; and

(2) what action Government are going to take ?

A.—(1) Section 5 of the Act is found to be somewhat restrictive in character. So far as cottage or other small scale industries are concerned, the difficulty is in regard to the provision requiring the applicants for aid to show assets equivalent to double the amount of the loan required.

(2) The question of amending the Act is under consideration.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I have an idea of the lines on which the State Aid to Industries Act will be amended ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" An attempt will be made to see if the scope of the Act cannot be extended to cottage industries and other small concerns."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of extending the Act to such main and important industries as the textile and tile industries which are now in a depressed condition ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Member promised to send me some literature on the subject and I have not yet received it. I hope to consider the question on its receipt."

Public Works

Construction of the Cauvery bridge near Sivasamudram.

* 258 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether final estimates have been received and passed for the Cauvery bridge near Sivasamudram in Kollegal taluk;

(b) whether any portion of the one lakh of rupees sanctioned by this Council at the last budget meeting for being spent in the current year has been actually spent; and, if so, how much; and

(c) if no amount has been already spent, whether orders will be issued at once to spend the sanctioned money without any further delay and to begin the construction of the bridge at a very early date?

A. —(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) It is proposed to give the work on lump-sum contract—advertisements have been issued but the contract has not yet been placed.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the final estimates are more or less than the original estimates placed before us in the budget meeting ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I want notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to clauses (b) and (c), may I know whether any tenders have been received in answer to advertisements ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" One would infer from the answer that there was a response to the advertisements."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the Government will see that the contract is given soon so that the sum of Rs. 1 lakh sanctioned for this year may be fully spent ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Certainly the matter will receive attention."

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Registration*Appointment of honorary sub-registrars.*

* 259 Q.—**Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO** : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to his reply to the reduction motion moved by Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan on 17th March 1927 regarding the appointment of honorary sub-registrars—

(a) whether any persons have applied for honorary registrar's or sub-registrar's posts ;

(b) whether such applications have been considered ; and

(c) whether actually any honorary registrars have been appointed under section 6 of the Indian Registration Act ?

A.—(a) Two retired District Registrars applied to Government for being appointed as honorary registrars.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. Minister whether he approves or does not approve of the policy of appointing honorary registrars and sub-registrars ? ”

The hon. **Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR** :—“ Each case will be considered on its merits. I sent for the records of one person. Even when in service he was said to be suffering from nervous debility and lacking in capacity to control a heavy office. Obviously a man of that sort cannot be appointed. But if ideal conditions or conditions approaching them exist, we may consider such cases.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ I am not able to realize what is meant by ‘ approaching the ideal state ’. Under ordinary circumstances what would be his policy ? ”

The hon. **Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR** :—“ I have already stated that if a man is not qualified and cannot manage an office, it would be wrong to appoint him.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ I am not concerned with individual cases. I want to know whether the policy of appointing honorary men has been given up.”

The hon. **Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR** :—“ That question has been answered.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Do they get any remuneration ? ”

The hon. **Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR** :—“ I do not know if travelling allowance is a consideration.”

Reduction of registration fees.

* 260 Q.—**Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO** : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the rate of registration fees for all documents of the value of Rs. 500 up to Rs. 10,000 before the fees was raised in 1923 ;

(b) what is the percentage of increase on the whole according to the revised fees over the original rate ;

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(c) whether it is a fact that the rates were enhanced as a temporary measure owing to the then financial stringency and deficit budgets ;

(d) whether, in view of the release of the provincial contributions and large budget balance, the registration charges will be reduced to the original rate for all documents which were subjected to excess levy ; and

(e) whether the Government propose to give effect to the opinion of the Council expressed during the debates on the budget grants 1927-28 and reduce the rates of the registration fees to their former level ?

A.—(a) The fees were raised in 1922. The following statement gives the rates of registration fees for documents of the value of Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000 before the fees were raised :—

	RS.
(1) When the value exceeded Rs. 250 but did not exceed Rs. 500	2
(2) When the value exceeded Rs. 500 but did not exceed Rs. 1,000	3
(3) When the value exceeded Rs. 1,000 but did not exceed Rs. 5,000 for the first Rs. 1,000 as under (2) and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	1
(4) When the value exceeded Rs. 5,000 but did not exceed Rs. 50,000 for the first Rs. 5,000 as under (3) and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 5,000	1

(b) The percentage of increase in the total receipts under registration fees is about 20 per cent.

(c) In view of the need for economy and retrenchment attempts were made in 1922 to reduce expenditure in the various departments. So far as the Registration department was concerned it was found that any reduction of expenditure would prove detrimental to the public and the department. Fees were enhanced as being a better method of securing the object in view.

(d) & (e) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" With reference to the answer to clauses (d) and (e), may I know whether they will be able to arrive at a conclusion in the course of a few days and when he will announce it ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" As early as possible."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clauses (b) and (c), may I ask whether the hon. Minister is in a position to say whether any surplus remains which goes to the general revenues of the State, owing to the raising of the Registration fees in 1922 ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The Budget will give all these figures."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I am simply asking this question, with a view to elucidate the answer given to clauses (b) and (c) of the question and the answer to the supplementary question of my hon. Friend from Ganjam. In view of the statement of the hon. Minister during the last budget debate that he was only waiting to reduce the rates, if there was a saving, may I know—as a matter of fact there is a saving under this head—whether he has considered or will consider the question of the reduction of the registration fees, in view of the opinion referred to in clause (e) of the question ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ There has been surplus and I am inclined to have the registration fees reduced.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I know whether the Government is making a profit out of the Registration department and whether the figures have been worked out ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ After the expenses are met, there is a surplus. ”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I know whether the fees that are now collected by the Government are more than the salaries of officers including their pensions ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I have already answered that there is surplus now. ”

Reduction of the private attendance fees for registration.

* 261 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the private attendance fees for registration ; and

(b) if so, when it will be given effect to ?

A.—(a) & (b) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Reduction of charges for registration of documents.

* 262 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any intention of reducing the charges for registration of documents, etc., and if so, to what extent, and from what date ; and

(b) whether the Government have any intention of opening new Sub-Registrar offices in the current year and, if so, how many and in what districts ?

A.—(a) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

(b) Seven new sub-registry offices have been opened in the current year as shown below :—

Name of district.	Number.
Chingleput	1
Kistna	1
Madras	1
Malabar	2
Madura	1
South Arcot	1

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The Government are considering the question of extending in the current year the itinerating system of registry to places where registration facilities are lacking.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I would like to know whether apart from the places given in the list, the Government have any idea of opening new offices in other places this year ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am waiting for a supplementary grant to be sanctioned by the House. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I wish to know whether the Government are going to open new offices in any places other than those mentioned in the answer. "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" No, Sir. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I am asking whether after the last budget discussion, the Government have considered the necessity of opening new Sub-Registrars' offices in many other places ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I will consider that matter. "

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Amending Bill to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 263 Q.--Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state--

(a) whether the Government propose to bring any Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act during the August sittings of the Council ; and

(b) if so, when ?

A.-(a) No.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 96.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, may I ask for some enlightenment on the answer to this question ? This answer refers to the answer to question No. 96 given on the 24th which says that ' the question of the lines on which the Act should be amended are now being considered by the Government and a Bill will be introduced as early as possible. ' That answer refers again to an answer given on the 27th January 1927. Again, we are told that we should go back to the answer from January to March, from March to August, and we are told every time that this question is still being considered. May I ask the hon. Minister to take the Council into his confidence and give us roughly the time when he will be in a position to bring forward an amending Act ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am becoming more and more diffident in fixing in advance the time when I will be able to do so. It was my sincere desire to bring this Bill in this meeting. But for reasons which I need not go into, and I do not think hon. Members opposite would like me to go into, we did not meet in May, and that meeting had to be put off for July and it was partly responsible

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for the delay. So far as I am concerned, I am quite anxious to bring it as early as I can, and I trust that it would be possible for me to introduce it at the next meeting of the Council."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Especially as my hon. Friend wants us to share the blame for the failure of the July meeting, and as he says that we were responsible for the delay in introducing the amending Bill, may I know why the May meeting was postponed ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I did not throw the blame on anybody. I simply said that, for reasons I need not go into, the May meeting did not come off."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask why that meeting did not come off ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Some hon. Members felt that they could not attend the meeting at that time."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask why that meeting was not attended by those people and whether they stated as their reason that the object of the meeting was different from the undertaking given by the hon. Minister on the floor of this House ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" There has never been any going back on what I stated in the Council."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Let the past bury its dead. May I know now whether the hon. Minister simply says that the Bill will be introduced as early as possible or at the next meeting of the Council ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I hope the hon. Member will realise his wish to have the Bill in October."

Constitution of the Negapatam Temple Committee.

* 264 Q.—Mr. C. MARUTHAVANAM PILLAI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Temple Committee, Negapatam, resolved to allot three seats to Nannilam taluk and two seats each to Negapatam and Tiruturaipundi taluks out of a total of seven seats ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Hindu Religious Endowments Board modified the resolution of the Temple Committee, Negapatam, by reducing the seats for Nannilam taluk to two and increasing the seats for Negapatam taluk to three and, if so, on what grounds ;

(c) whether the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has again received a communication from the said Temple Committee re-affirming its original resolution to allot three seats to Nannilam taluk and only two seats to Negapatam taluk and, if so, what action has been taken thereon ; and

(d) whether the Government propose to increase the number of members of the Temple Committee ?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes. The Board allotted three seats to the Negapatam taluk and two seats to Nannilam taluk on the grounds that the number of temples in the former taluk is larger than in the latter and that Negapatam is the headquarters taluk.

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(c) Yes. The question is under the consideration of the Board.

(d) The Government will consider the question when the Board's proposals are received.

Corporation of Madras

Water-supply to the City of Madras.

* 265 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have received any request that they should hold an enquiry into the matter of the adequacy of the precautions taken, inclusive of applications, for water-boring pumps, to ensure the steady supply of water throughout the day in the City of Madras, and if so, whether they will be pleased to hold an enquiry and lay the report of any such enquiry on the table of this House?

A.—No; the Government have not received any such request.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know what action the Government is going to take in view of the debate yesterday ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The supplementary question does not arise out of the answer given; it arises out of the debate that took place yesterday.”

Requisition to the Government for water-baling pumps.

* 266 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether he will institute an enquiry into the question of requisition in time to the Government for lending water-baling pumps to ensure steady supply of water from the Red Hills tank throughout the day to the City?

A.—The Government do not propose to institute an enquiry.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that the Commissioner of the Corporation applied to the Corporation for sanction of a lakh of rupees for putting additional pumps when pumps were already available both from the Government and in the Corporation itself and whether he will enquire and state why a lakh of rupees was applied for? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am not aware of that, Sir.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ Will he make enquiries ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I will consider that matter.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know whether the Public Works Department were lending these pumps on former occasions if applied in time ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The Public Works Department were willing to lend even this time.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ What action does the hon. Minister propose to take in the matter of delay on the part of the Commissioner to apply for the pumps ? ”

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That is a matter concerning the Corporation."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA.—"The Corporation is powerless as against the Commissioner, he being an officer lent by Government."

Capture and sale of fishes in the Cooum river.

* 267 Q.—RAO SAHIB R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, the hon. the Minister for Public Health, the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that fishes captured in the putrid water of the Cooum river within the City Corporation limits are sold for human consumption; and

(b) whether the Government propose to prohibit the capturing of fishes, crabs, prawns or any other kind of aquatic animals, by line, rod, net or other contrivances in the putredinous Cooum river within the City Corporation limits?

A.—(a) The Government have no definite information but it is not unlikely that fish are caught in the Cooum and sold for human consumption.

(b) The question will be considered.

Education

Report on the reorganization of secondary education.

* 268 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to statements made in the administration reports of 1925 (at page li) and of 1926 (at page lix)—

(a) whether any report has been produced regarding reorganization of secondary education, including the question of the line of demarcation to be drawn between elementary and secondary education, etc.; and

(b) if a report has been received, whether he will kindly place the same on the table of the House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The report is now under consideration.

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government whether he will be prepared to expedite the consideration of the report and place the Government decision on the table of the House?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I will make an effort to do so."

Special grants to secondary teachers.

* 269 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that secondary teachers in high schools get special grants whilst those in higher elementary schools do not get them;

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(b) what the grant so paid is and under what rules it is so paid ;
(c) why the distinction is made between the two classes of teachers ;
and

(d) whether the Government propose to abolish the distinction ?

A.—(a), (c) & (d) Special teaching grants are sanctioned for the improvement of the pay of teachers in aided *secondary* schools. The system of grants applicable to elementary schools is different. The rates of the latter kind of grants were raised recently and further revision is also under consideration.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1.15 lakhs is distributed as special teaching grant every year. The general principles governing the distribution of this grant are laid down in paragraphs 2—4 of G.O. No. 1486, Home (Education), dated 11th December 1920, and paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1621, Law (Education), dated 14th November 1921. Copies of these Government Orders ^a are placed on the table.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I ask whether the distinction between secondary school teachers and elementary school teachers will be abolished ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I cannot answer that question.”

Salary grants to managers of private and aided schools.

* 270 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR : With reference to the answer to question No. 634 answered on the 29th March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have since reconsidered the question of raising the present scale of salary grants paid to the managers of private and aided elementary schools of the lower and higher grades on behalf of the trained teachers employed therein ;

(b) whether, having regard to the recent remission of provincial contributions to the Government of India, the Government have any intention of raising these grants from Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 to at least Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 respectively ; and

(c) whether the Government have also reconsidered the question of allowing representation of the managers of these schools in the district educational councils by election or nomination ?

A.—(a) & (b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) Government have accorded representation to teacher-managers on the district educational councils of ten districts where district associations of teacher-managers have been formed and reported to be working satisfactorily and the district teacher-manager associations have been allowed to elect two representatives each for the respective councils

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Revised scale of pay for school assistants.

* 271 Q.—**Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR**: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the scale of pay of Rs. 100—5—150—10—250 recommended by Sir Arthur Knapp to be granted to the school assistants in the Subordinate Educational Service was sanctioned by Government and whether pay according to this scale was drawn by them for fourteen months;

(b) if so, why this scale was subsequently reduced to Rs. 75—5—100, 100—10—150, 150—10—250 with two bars, one at Rs. 100 and another at Rs. 150;

(c) whether the school assistants submitted memorials to His Excellency the Governor and the Minister for Education for redress of their grievances;

(d) whether these memorials have been disposed of and, if so, how; and

(e) whether, having regard to the recent remission of provincial contributions to the Government of India, the Government intend revising the scale of pay of the school assistants?

A.—(a) to (e) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (a), (b), (d), (f) and (g) of question No. 822 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927.

Increase of pay for officers of the Subordinate Educational Service.

* 272 Q.—**Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR**: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government, having regard to the sympathetic reply of the hon. the Education Minister during the discussion of the budget in March 1927 to the motion advocating an improvement in the pay and prospects of the officers in the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch, have subsequently considered and disposed of the matter and, if so, how; and

(b) whether the Government intend passing orders granting their requests at an early date?

A.—(a) & (b) The question of improving the pay and prospects of the service is receiving attention. The Government are not in a position to say when orders will be issued.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has made any progress in view of the reply he gave to a deputation at Tinnevely that he would see that the distinction is removed?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That matter is, as I have said before, under consideration."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am now asking whether any progress has been made. I know the matter is under consideration."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot say what progress has been made."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know if any real attempts are being made to remove the distinction?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot understand the force of the word 'real' in the question."

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Alleged petition requesting the appointment of an Hindustani Munshi in the Brennen College, Tellicherry

* 273 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD. Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received a petition signed by 119 leading gentlemen of North Malabar requesting the appointment of an additional Hindustani Munshi in the Brennen College, the introduction of teaching Hindustani in all the Colleges, Secondary and Higher Elementary schools in Malabar, the opening of a training school for Hindustani teachers and the appointment of an officer to supervise Hindustani teaching; and

(b) what action the Government have taken or propose to take upon this petition?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have called for a report from the Director of Public Instruction.

Removal of the Board school in Perumbedu village.

* 274 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a private aided school is being conducted in Perumbedu village in the Tiruvallur Taluk Board area in Chingleput district for the last 50 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Board school has been opened in the same village by the Tiruvallur Taluk Board;

(c) whether the Government received a representation stating that the opening of the school by the taluk board was actuated by personal motives, namely, injuring the manager of the aided school, and whether they have since ordered the removal of the school from the village;

(d) whether it is a fact that in spite of the order the Board school is still being continued, and if so, why;

(e) whether the Government will see that the Board school is transferred to some village where there is no school at all; and

(f) whether the Government will consider the advisability of not opening new taluk board schools in villages where efficient aided schools are already existing?

A.—(a) to (c) Yes.

(d) & (e) The board has already been asked to transfer the school from Perumbedu to a school-less centre and to report the fact to Government. The report is awaited.

(f) The Government have framed a rule under section 41 (2) of the Madras Elementary Education Act providing that recognition shall not be granted to a new school opened by a local authority in a locality served by an aided school or schools unless the local authority concerned has obtained the previous approval of the District Educational Council to the opening of the school in such a centre.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Cannot a reminder be sent to the Board to expedite the report? "

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" We are still awaiting the report from the Board."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAGAR :—" Is the hon. Minister aware that the school is working unsatisfactorily and that fact has been reported ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware of that."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAGAR :—" May I know whether the recognition to the aided school was cancelled with effect from 1st April 1927 ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware of that either."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAGAR :—" Why does not the hon. Minister make an effort to become aware of the facts ? "

Efficiency grants to schools

* 275 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that generally inspecting authorities do not recommend and District Educational Councils do not sanction more than 50 per cent efficiency grants ;

(b) whether in the Chingleput district the District Educational Council have sanctioned a grant of 75 per cent to the Manager of the Cheyyur school ;

(c) whether this was done at the instance of the President, District Educational Council ;

(d) whether the grant was due to the fact that the Manager of the Cheyyur school is a Justice party man and Vice-President of the Chingleput District Board ;

(e) whether the Elementary school attached to the Madurantakam High School has been denied any grant although one was recommended by the Inspecting officer ;

(f) whether the latter is under the management of the Zamindar of Chunampet ;

(g) whether instructions have been issued by the President of the District Educational Council to all Deputy Inspectors to collect all school managers and present them before the President of the District Educational Council for the purpose of receiving their grants personally ; and

(h) what action the Government propose to take to prevent the award of grants on personal grounds like this, irrespective of the real work done by the school-managers or of recommendations of inspecting agencies ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) to (g) The Government have no information. A report will be called for.

(h) The question will be considered on receipt of the report called for.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the report be made available to hon. Members of this House as soon as it is received ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot say, Sir."

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Starting of a Girls' high school at Bellary.

* 276 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of pupils in the six forms of the Government Secondary School for Girls at Anantapur for each of the last six years ;

(b) the number of pupils in the elementary schools for girls in the town and district of Anantapur ;

(c) the number of pupils in the Government and Missionary elementary girls' schools in the town and district of Bellary ;

(d) what provision is made for the prosecution of higher studies for girls passing out of these elementary schools in Bellary, and, if none, whether the Government propose to start higher classes immediately in Bellary ; and

(e) whether there are suitable buildings—the present rented Municipal High School building among others—for the location of a girls' high school in Bellary ?

A.—(a)—

Year.						Number of pupils in forms I to VI.
1925-26	...	...	...	...	...	23
1924-25	...	...	...	...	...	27
1923-24	...	...	...	...	...	17
1922-23	...	...	...	...	...	10
1921-22	...	...	...	...	...	11
1920-21	...	...	...	...	...	13

(b) The number of pupils in all the elementary schools for girls in the district of Anantapur in 1925-26 was 4,343. No separate information as to the number of pupils in elementary schools in Anantapur town is available.

(c) The number of pupils in Government elementary schools in the Bellary district in 1925-26 was 233. The other particulars desired are not available.

(d) & (e) There is no provision at present for secondary education for girls in Bellary. The Government have requested the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary, to submit definite proposals in regard to the opening of a high school for girls at Bellary, particularly as to the part of the town in which the school if opened should be located and the feasibility of securing a suitable Government building or of renting a suitable private building for the accommodation of the school. The Chairman's proposals have not been received yet.

Mr. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know when the request was made to the Chairman, Municipal Council ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe some time in March or April just, after my hon. Colleague the Second Minister referred to that matter."

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Alleged grievances of teachers of elementary schools transferred to local bodies.

* 277 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many Government elementary schools for girls were transferred to local bodies in the years 1922 and 1924, respectively, and what was the total number of teachers serving in these schools at the time of the transfer ;

(b) whether the change of management was intended to penalize the teachers in any way ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the teachers in the transferred schools are enjoying neither the benefit of the time-scale of pay enjoyed by the teachers in the Government institutions nor the benefit of the Provident fund and higher scale of pay enjoyed by the servants of the local bodies ;

(d) whether the Government have received any memorial from the teachers of the transferred schools detailing their grievances ; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken thereon ?

A.—(a) In the years 1922 and 1924, the Government sanctioned the transfer of 158 schools with 710 teachers to the management of local bodies.

(b) No.

(c) It is open to the local bodies to raise the pay of the teachers transferred to their services, to the scale sanctioned for teachers in Government schools. The Government have no information as to whether this has been done or whether these teachers draw the same scale of pay as those in other schools under the management of the local bodies concerned. The teachers transferred will continue to render service qualifying for pension from Provincial revenues and are apparently not therefore admitted to the Provident fund.

(d) Yes.

(e) The memorials are under the consideration of Government.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know whether the Government have made any grants to the local bodies for this purpose ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not think so."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" In view of the fact that higher pay is not paid to them, will the hon. the Minister be pleased to order the payment of the same scale of pay to these teachers ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is left to the local bodies concerned."

11-30
a.m.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Sir, did the local bodies accept the management of these schools on the condition that the Government should meet the whole expenditure thereon ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That matter is under consideration." ,

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Revision of the scale of salaries of elementary schoolmasters.

* 278 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will revise the scale of salaries of all grades of elementary schoolmasters, both in local board and in aided schools; and

(b) if so, whether the local boards and aided agencies will be given additional subsidies and grant-in-aid to compensate the increase of pay?

A.—(a) & (b) The question is under consideration.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state how long it will take to consider the matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is not such an easy thing as the hon. Member seems to think, Sir."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I want to know how long it would take to consider that question, whether it is an easy thing or not?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot tell him, Sir, exactly how long it will take."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Did not the Minister receive petitions from the schoolmasters long ago, Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"These petitions were received by Sir Patro and they are still being received, Sir."

Building grants to schools managed by local boards and aided agencies.

* 279 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether new building grants (other than those provided in the budget) will be given to local boards and aided agencies in regard to the construction of elementary schools?

A.—No.

Eligibility of elementary school teachers for any new scale of salary.

* 280 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether any qualification will be fixed in respect of elementary school teachers to entitle them to earn any new scale of salary?

A.—There is no proposal before Government to fix any new qualification for elementary school teachers in order to entitle them to earn higher rates of teaching grants.

Compulsory medical inspection of pupils in high schools.

* 281 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether medical inspection of boys in all high schools (local board and aided) will be made compulsory during this year; and

(b) whether the additional cost will be given by the Government as a special grant-in-aid?

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4.—(a) Medical inspection was made compulsory in schools under the management of local bodies with effect from June 1926.

The introduction of compulsory medical inspection has been made a condition of recognition in the case of all secondary schools for boys under private management with effect from May 1927.

(b) Grants for medical inspection are regulated by the orders in G.O. No. 641, Law (Education), dated 29th April 1925, placed on the Editors' Table.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Sir, when I put a similar question during the last session, the Minister replied : 'The Government are considering the desirability of introducing the scheme in girls' schools'. May I know whether the Minister has arrived at any decision on this matter ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No decision has been arrived at, Sir."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" In view of the importance of his question, will the hon. the Minister hasten to arrive at a decision on this point, Sir ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall make an attempt to do so."

Revision of the salaries of teachers.

* 282 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the repeated representations of the teachers of (1) college assistant cadre, (2) school assistant cadre (in Government schools) for revision of the scale of salaries ;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to enquire even now whether there is grave discontent among the schoolmasters in this province regarding their salaries ;

(c) whether in view of the release of Provincial contributions the Government will revise and enhance the scale of salaries for all these grades of schoolmasters ;

(d) whether the Government are aware of the helpless condition of the schoolmasters in high schools under the management of local boards and aided agencies in regard to fixing of their salaries ;

(e) whether their scale of salary also will be revised and brought along the lines of similar grades of teachers in the Government service ; and

(f) whether Government propose to give additional grants to aided agencies and local boards to meet the new expenditure under the aforesaid arrangement ?

4.—(a), (b) & (c) Proposals for revising the scale of pay of the subordinate educational service, collegiate branch and of school assistants, are under consideration.

(d), (e) & (f) The question of revising the Grant-in-aid Code is under consideration. This may have the effect of providing facilities for managers of aided secondary schools to improve the pay of their teachers.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, with reference to the reply to clauses (d), (e) and (f), may I ask the hon. the Minister whether the Government are considering the matter or are going to consider the question of provincialization of all teachers in aided or private schools, or in the alternative, whether they intend legislating with a view to see that teachers in all recognized schools are paid on an adequate scale, and guaranteed an adequate scale in all schools carried on with the assistance of Government, direct or indirect ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Government are not considering the question of provincialization, but the question of the teachers getting an adequate salary is under consideration."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Apart from the undertaking given in the answer, Sir, that by revising the Grant-in-aid Code it would be possible to aid the management of private schools, with a view to improve the pay of their teachers, do the Government propose to use their powers of recognition of these schools and deny recognition to such schools as do not pay the teachers on a scale which is considered by the Government as adequate ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have not considered that aspect of the question, Sir."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know, Sir, when the hon. Member hopes to have this Grant-in-aid Code revised ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There are many things that are being considered by the Education department, Sir ; but I hope it will be able to take up the revision of the grant-in-aid code shortly."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" In answer to clauses (a), (b) and (c), the reply is that ' proposals for revising the scale of pay of the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch and of school assistants are under consideration.' May I know what is the shape that the consideration has taken, and the time that it is likely to take ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Proposals on this question have been called for from the Director of Public Instruction."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Arising from that answer, Sir, may I ask the hon. the Minister to say whether the Government will consider my suggestion, namely, that one of the conditions of the recognition of these schools should be that teachers should be paid on a scale which is considered by the Government as adequate ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Government will consider that aspect of the question, Sir."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" I wish to know whether the Grant-in-aid Code, after revision, will be placed before this Council for opinion ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot say what will happen, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Minister whether it will not be possible to appoint a committee to go into the various questions relating to the revision of the pay of teachers, instead of leaving the matter to the Director of Public Instruction who has not done anything so far ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As a matter of fact, he did make a specific recommendation about a year ago."

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Provision of mid-day meal to depressed classes pupils.

* 283 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the representatives of the depressed and backward classes have repeatedly urged on the Government the necessity and desirability of providing one meal—mid-day meal—to the children of these classes in all elementary schools to encourage education among them;

(b) whether it is a fact that the solution of the problem was put off owing to the financial stringency; and

(c) whether in view of the release of provincial contributions, the Government will be pleased to provide facilities to the pupils of the depressed classes, i.e., give them free mid-day meal?

A.—(a) The Government considered the question in connexion with a resolution brought forward to enhance the value of the scholarships awarded to pupils of the depressed classes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government do not feel justified in setting apart as large an amount as Rs. 45 lakhs required for this purpose from the rebate in the provincial contribution.

Introduction of compulsory elementary education in rural and urban areas.

* 284 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether compulsory system of elementary education will be introduced in urban and rural areas for the expansion and consolidation of elementary education among the masses of the province; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to give effect to the policy of free and compulsory elementary education among the people of this province?

A.—(a) The Government have already sanctioned the introduction of compulsory education in 23 municipalities and in selected non-municipal areas in the Ponnani, Ernad, Walluvanad, Tirupattur (North Arcot) and Sivakasi taluks. Proposals are under consideration for the introduction of compulsion in three other municipalities, and in certain other non-municipal areas. If any local body takes the initiative and proposes to introduce compulsion in the whole or any portion of the area under its jurisdiction the Government will consider the proposal sympathetically.

(b) Mr. R. M. Statham has submitted a report on the development of elementary education including compulsory education. This report, extracts^a from which have been placed on the table, is under consideration.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU:—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b), will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state why the whole report was not placed before this Council instead of only extracts therefrom and whether the full report cannot bear the scrutiny of this Council? ”

^a Circulated separately.

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"There were some important extracts from confidential documents in the possession of the Government, which have been omitted."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—"Is there anything confidential about the report, Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Relevant portions have been extracted from the report and placed on the table." -

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—"Is there anything there to affect public safety or tranquillity?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Will the hon. the Chief Minister realize that the interests of the Legislative Councillors sitting opposite to him and with him are involved in this affair?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have said that relevant portions have been extracted and placed on the table."

Establishment of a university centre at Rajahmundry.

* 285 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken in the way of establishing a university centre at Rajahmundry ; and

(b) whether any attempt has been made to institute Honours Courses at Rajahmundry and if so, in which subjects?

A.—(a) & (b) Representations have been received for a reconsideration of the question of headquarters and university centres. The question of developing the Arts College, Rajahmundry, has necessarily to await a final decision with reference to these representations.

Alleged memorandum from the South Kanara Indian Christian Civic League regarding treatment of Catholic schools.

* 286 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League by a letter and the sub-committee of the Standing Committee of the Madras Catholic Educational Council by a memorandum, with a view to the law and the rules being amended in harmony with their religious laws, have brought to the notice of the hon. Minister the canonical rules (Canons 1372, 1373 and 1374 —paragraphs 1215, 1216 and 1217 in Woywod's New Canon Law), which (1) enjoin on Catholics the duty of educating their children in schools where religion and moral training occupy the first place, (2) require that in every school, Catholic children be instructed in Christian doctrine and be imparted religious knowledge, (3) prohibit Catholic children from attending non-Catholic schools, and (4) impose on Ordinaries (heads of dioceses) the duty of seeing that Catholic, elementary and mediate, schools are established where none exist ;

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(b) whether a deputation of Catholics of South Kanara has brought to the notice of the hon. Minister in March last, that the efforts of Catholics in South Kanara in the spread of education have met with constant discouragement from the District Educational Council, and Catholic schools have frequently failed to secure a just and fair treatment at the hands of that body, when other local board or private non-denominational or other communal schools were concerned, but would not be crippled, while local board schools or communal schools have been allowed to be established and recognized which had the effect of crippling Catholic schools;

(c) whether it has been pointed out by the abovementioned bodies that in Catholic schools, Christian religious education is imposed only on Catholic children and other children are not obliged to attend religious instruction classes, so that the schools are communal only so far as religious instruction is concerned; and

(d) what action has been or is being taken on the above representations?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The position of Catholic children reading in elementary schools has been discussed by the special officer in his report on elementary education. The report of the special officer is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Sir, some portion dealing with the position of the children in elementary schools has been omitted from the extracts from Mr. Statham's report. May I have a copy of that portion, Sir, or is it of a confidential nature? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I will consider that request of the hon. Member.”

Alleged arbitrary action on the part of the District Educational Council, South Kanara.

* 287 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Catholic school at Puttur, South Kanara district, was recognized by the District Educational Council, South Kanara, only subject to the condition that not more than 25 per cent of non-Catholics should be admitted into it;

(b) whether Catholic schools attached to the churches at Pezar and Gurpur (Mangalore taluk), were also recognized with the restriction that only Catholics should be admitted into them;

(c) whether an application for the recognition of the lower elementary school at the Parish Church of St. Antony's at Kulur-Pudukodi as a higher elementary school was opposed by the District Educational Officer and the District Educational Council, South Kanara, but afterwards granted by the Director of Public Instruction;

(d) whether the opening of a sixth standard in the existing Pangala Parish Lower Elementary School (a Roman Catholic school) was also opposed by the District Educational Council and the District Educational Officer;

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(e) whether complaints have been received by the Government that in thus refusing recognition to Catholic schools, the District Educational Council was acting arbitrarily and without good cause; and

(f) how the Government propose to make such arbitrary action on the part of the District Educational Council impossible?

A.—(a) to (e) The facts are mentioned in the memorial submitted by the Catholic Association of South Kanara to the Director of Public Instruction in February last.

(f) The question is under the consideration of Government.

Report of Mr. Statham on Secondary Education.

* 288 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 743, answered on 31st March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state when the report of Mr. Statham in connexion with Secondary Education will be published by Government with their conclusions?

A.—The report is still under consideration, and no conclusions have yet been reached.

Report of the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee.

* 289 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 543 of 25th March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee;

(b) what its recommendations are; and

(c) what orders have been passed thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The report is now under consideration.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I want to know, Sir, whether the report of the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee is going to be published or whether only extracts are going to be placed before this House?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I hope, Sir, that that report will be eventually published."

Stipends to mistresses undergoing training.

* 290 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have passed an amended rule by which enhanced rates (Rs. 17-8-0 and Rs. 14) of stipends will be allowed to mistresses (not European or Anglo-Indian), who have to undergo secondary or elementary grade training elsewhere than in their place of residence;

(b) if so, whether Government or the Director of Public Instruction have ruled that the concession does not apply to Indian Christian women; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the enhanced rate has been denied to Indian Christian women residing outside the town of Mangalore trained as mistresses in the Government Girls' Training School situated within that town, and if so, on what grounds?

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A.—(a) & (b) Prior to 1926 the rules provided for the payment of a guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 a month to caste Hindu and Muhammadan women who had to undergo training elsewhere than in their places of residence, provided the school had no hostel attached to it. It was felt that in view of the altered social conditions the system of guardian allowances might be discontinued. Government, however, authorized the payment of enhanced rates of stipends in place of guardian allowances. As Indian Christian mistresses had never been eligible for guardian allowances it was ruled that the increased rate of stipends which came in substitution of such allowances would not apply to Indian Christian mistresses.

(c) The question does not arise.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I want to know, Sir, why Indian Christian girls undergoing training as teachers are not allowed guardian allowances now. Are Indian Christian girls considered to be so bold or courageous as not to require any guardians to take care of them?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The hon. Member has, I believe, answered the question by his own question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"May I know, Sir, what is the enhanced rate of stipend that is paid to Muslim girls?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I think it is the same amount as the guardian allowance that was being paid."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"The answer says 'in view of the altered social conditions, the system of guardian allowances was discontinued and Government authorized the payment of enhanced rates of stipends in place of guardian allowances'; but the hon. the Minister says that 'it is the same amount as the guardian allowance that was being paid'. Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to enlighten us further?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The word 'enhanced' relates to the stipends and not to 'guardian allowances'."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"I want to know what the rate of enhanced stipend is."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I said Rs. 5 long ago."

Grants to the Kanarese Elementary Mission High School.

* 291 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the several secondary schools in South Kanara which were in the lists for special grants for the years 1925-26 and 1926-27; and

(b) (1) whether the Kanarese Elementary Mission High School and the Kanara High School were excluded from the first list of secondary schools for 1926-27 issued by the Director of Public Instruction as entitled to the said special grant,

(2) if so, on what grounds,

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(3) whether the Kanara High School thereafter was brought on the list entitled to the grant for the year 1925-27, and if so, on what grounds,

(4) whether the Manager of the Kanarese Elementary Mission High School made a representation to the Director of Public Instruction showing grounds against the said exclusion and what orders have been passed thereon, and

(5) if the Director has refused to consider the representation, what the grounds are and how that case has been distinguished from that of the Kanara High School?

4.—(a) The names of the secondary schools for boys in South Kanara which participated in the special teaching grant in the years 1925-26 and 1926-27 are given below :—

1925-26.

Christian High School, Udipi.
K.E.M. High School, Mangalore
K.E.M. Secondary School, Kasaragod
Kanara High School, Mangalore.
Ganapathi High School, Mangalore.
Milagres Secondary School, Kallianpur.
Rozario Secondary School, Mangalore.
St. Aloysius College—High School Department, Mangalore.
Raja's Secondary School, Nileshwar.
K.E.M. Secondary School, Moolky.

1926-27.

Christian High School, Udipi.
K.E.M. Secondary School, Kasaragod.
Ganapathi High School, Mangalore.
Milagres Secondary School, Kallianpur.
Rozario Secondary School, Mangalore.
St. Aloysius College—High School Department, Mangalore.
Raja's Secondary School, Nileshwar.
K.E.M. Secondary School, Moolky.
S.V.S. Temple Secondary School, Bantwal.
Kanara High School, Mangalore.

(b) (1) & (2) The expression 'Kanarese Elementary Mission High School' is apparently a mistake for 'Kanarese Evangelical Mission High School.' It was found that the two schools referred to would not satisfy the conditions laid down for the award of special teaching grants and as such were left out in the first instance.

(3) Yes; the management of the school subsequently gave an undertaking to abide by all the conditions of award of the grant.

(4) Yes; but no reply was given as the entire allotment for special teaching grant for 1926-27 had already been distributed and further funds were not available, and as it had already been brought to the notice of the managers of schools through District Educational Officers that special grants would be payable only to such schools as undertook strictly to adhere to the conditions,

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- (5) The Kanara High School continued to pay from its own funds the usual normal increments to the teachers, while the Kanarese Evangelical Mission High School reduced the normal increments payable from its own funds.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ With reference to the reply to sub-clause (2) of clause (b), may I know whether the management of the K.E.M. High School also has given the undertaking? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I want notice.”

Assessment of grants to elementary schools.

* 292 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether grants payable to elementary schools are assessed on the information furnished on the day of inspection by the managers in respect of twelve months preceding the date of inspection ;

(b) if so, what is the period taken into consideration in assessing grants to schools (1) where the period between one inspection and another is more than twelve months and (2) where it is less than twelve months ;

(c) what is the period taken into consideration in the case of newly opened schools ;

(d) whether any definite instructions have been issued for the guidance of inspecting officers regarding the assessment of grants to elementary schools ; and

(e) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place them on the table of the House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) (1) Grant is assessed only for twelve months preceding the date of annual inspection.

(2) The grant is assessed for twelve months on the presumption that the school will continue to work for a full year.

(c) The period of the year during which the school existed as a recognized school prior to the annual inspection is reckoned.

(d) Subsequent to the introduction of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920, no instruction has been issued in regard to the assessment of grants except those contained in the rules framed under section 42 (2) of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 and Chapter XVII-B of the Madras Inspection Code.

(e) Copies of the Madras Inspection Code and the rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, are available in the Council Library for reference.

Expenditure on elementary education by local boards.

* 293 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent by the local boards and municipalities on elementary education year after year from 1920 to 1926 inclusive ;

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(b) the amounts derived by them from fees, endowments, education cess, etc., during the same period; and

(c) the amounts paid by the Government to these bodies as grants for elementary education?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to statement No. 15 of the Supplemental Statistics in Volume II of the Public Instruction Report. The income from the education tax is included in the figures shown under 'Local funds'.

(c)—

Year.					Grants to local bodies for primary education.
					RS.
1920-21	...	...	...	...	34,79,134
1921-22	...	...	...	...	30,37,641
1922-23	...	...	...	...	41,72,787
1923-24	...	...	...	...	44,51,359
1924-25	...	...	...	...	49,43,065
1925-26	...	...	...	...	55,37,396

Introduction of compulsory physical training in schools.

* 294 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have under contemplation any scheme for introducing compulsory physical training and military drill in schools and colleges; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to give effect to such schemes?

A.—(a) & (b) No scheme for introducing compulsory physical training or military drill in educational institutions is under consideration by Government. Some form of physical training, however, forms part of the curriculum in all classes of schools for boys.

Pay of school assistants in the Subordinate Educational Service.

* 295 Q.—MR. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Knapp's scheme of pay of Rs. 100—5—150—10—250 for school assistants in the Subordinate Educational Service was sanctioned by the Government and whether they drew their pay accordingly for fourteen months;

(b) if so, why their scale of pay was subsequently cut down to Rupees 75—5—100, 100—10—150, 150—10—250 with two bars, one at Rs. 100 and the other at Rs. 150;

(c) whether under the existing scale it is possible that some of the said assistants might not get over the bar at even Rs. 100;

(d) whether there are such bars in the scales of pay of the assistants of the Collegiate branch and deputy inspectors of schools;

(e) why a difference has been made between the scales of pay of the deputy inspectors and that of the school assistants;

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(f) whether the Government have received any memorials from the school assistants for redress of their grievances ;

(g) if so, what action has been taken by the Government ; and

(h) whether the Government propose to restore their old scale of pay ?

A.—(a), (b), (f), (g) & (h) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (a), (b), (d), (f) and (g) of question No. 822 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927.

(c) The promotion of officers to higher grades depends on the flow of vacancies in the grades and on the fitness of the officer concerned for promotion.

(d) There is no bar in the scale of pay sanctioned for the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate branch ; but in the case of deputy inspectors, there is a bar at Rs. 150.

(e) Prior to the reorganization, sub-assistant inspectors now designated deputy inspectors and teachers in training schools had been included in a single cadre called the sub-assistant inspectors' cadre. Besides these two classes of officers, there were L.T. school assistants employed in secondary schools and in the secondary departments of colleges. The L.T. school assistants had not been included in any definite cadre and had been drawing varying rates of pay. At the time of the reorganization, it was thought desirable to separate the inspecting branch from the teaching branch and include in the latter, besides teachers in training institutions, school assistants who had been drawing a pay of not less than Rs. 60, or Rs. 78 including temporary increase. As the deputy inspectors originally formed part of a regular cadre, they were allowed a time-scale of pay rising automatically from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 with a selection grade on Rs. 150—10—250. Having regard to the rates of pay which the members of the teaching branch had been drawing prior to the revision, it was decided to place school assistants in three grades of Rupees 75—5—100, Rs. 100—10—150 and Rs. 150—10—250, the posts being distributed among those grades with reference to the old rates of pay.

MR. K. UPPI SAHIB :—“There are three grades, Rs. 75—100, 100—150 and 150—250. May I know the reasons why the teachers are generally barred at Rs. 100, while the deputy inspectors go up to Rs. 150 ?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I cannot say why it is.”

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“If the hon. Minister does not mind repetition, may I know why the Knapp's scheme was scrapped ?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I do not know what made the Government of that day to scrap it.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“Is it a fact, Sir, that although the school assistants are generally double graduates while the inspecting staff are not so, the latter get greater privileges than the teachers ?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I shall have to enquire into the matter before giving an answer.”

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I shall be glad if he will also enquire as to why, if the qualifications of both the teachers and the inspecting staff are the same, i.e., if both of them are double graduates, which, I trust, is not the case, the teachers should not be allowed the pay and other privileges of the inspecting staff ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I suppose what the hon. Member means by ‘ double graduates ’, is that they are B.A.’s and L.T.’s.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Quite so.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYYED :—“ May I know whether the hon. Minister proposes to restore the old Knapp’s scheme with regard to school assistants ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ No, Sir.”

Local Boards

Opening of IV and V forms in the school of Rayachoti.

* 296 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE : With reference to the answer to (a) and (b) of question No. 353, dated 17th March 1927, regarding the opening of IV and V forms in the school of Rayachoti, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to enquire—

(a) what action the Director of Public Instruction has taken on the application said to have been transferred for disposal ; and

(b) whether the IV form section has now been opened in the Rayachoti Board School ?

A.—(a) The District Educational Officer, Cuddapah, was asked to ascertain and report whether the Cuddapah District Board proposed to renew its application to open IV form in the school in July 1927. The Director of Public Instruction also visited the place and discussed the question with the people of the locality, the President, District Board, and the President, Taluk Board.

(b) No. The Director of Public Instruction has not recommended the opening of the IV form on account of the unsatisfactory accommodation, staff and equipment of the school. Revised proposals in regard to these are awaited from the District Board.

Remission of contributions by local bodies.

* 297 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state, with special reference to the answer to question No. 81 answered on 27th January 1927, whether any local body in the Kurnool district has been excused half contribution and if so, when and to what extent ?

A.—Grants for the improvement of village roads and of the water-supply in rural areas were made to district boards during 1925-26 and 1926-27, subject ordinarily to the condition that the local boards in each district should contribute an amount equal to the grant

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allotted to the district. The distribution of these grants among the taluk and union boards was left to the district boards. The grants sanctioned to the Kurnool District Board in 1925-26 and in 1926-27 for the above purposes and the minimum contributions fixed for the district as a whole are shown below :—

	Grant allotted in 1925-26 and 1926-27.	Minimum contribution fixed by Government.
	RS	RS.
Improvement of village roads ...	27,500	27,500
Improvement of rural water- supply	35,870	30,870
Government have sanctioned the following special free grants for expenditure in the Kurnool district :—		

Name of the local board.	Purpose for which grant was given.	Amount sanctioned.	Date on which the grant was sanctioned.	Amount of contribution from the funds of the Board.
(1) Kurnool District Board.	Improvement of water-supply in Koil- kuntla taluk to pro- vide employment for unskilled labour.	Rs. 5,200	16th May 1927.	Nil.
(2) Do.	Repairs to a tank in Dhone taluk to provide employment for unskilled labour.	5,000	25th May 1927.	Nil.
(3) Markapur Taluk Board.	Three Kunta works to provide employment in Markapur taluk.	1,100	17th May 1927.	Nil.
(4) Kurnool District Board.	Certain road works to provide employment for unskilled labour.	70,000	Rs. 10,000 on 7th March 1927 and Rs. 60,000 on 19th April 1927.	Nil.
(5) Do.	Repairs to a road in the Dhone taluk to provide employment for unskilled labour.	2,500	25th May 1927.	Nil.

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Chief Minister how much free grant has been made, for water-supply, not as a special measure to provide for unskilled labour during times of scarcity, but in the usual course? The answer given refers only to free grants made in connexion with unskilled labour during times of scarcity."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall have that matter looked into."

Introduction of the Local Boards Amendment Act.

* 298 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when he is likely to introduce the Local Boards Amendment Act and

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(b) whether the Amendment Act is designed to do away with all powers of nominations whether by the Local Government or by presidents of local boards?

A.—(a) Steps are being taken to prepare a Bill which will be introduced in the Legislative Council as soon as practicable.

(b) It is the Government's desire to reduce to a minimum the power of appointment to seats on local boards

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government whether the Government intends to abolish powers of nomination altogether? The answer given here is: 'It is the Government's desire to reduce to a minimum the power of appointment to seats on local boards.' The word 'nomination' is avoided; I cannot understand it. I want to know exactly whether the intention is to abolish nominations altogether or not."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Except in the case of non-officials, Europeans and Anglo-Indians."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"May I know whether the Government in considering the question of giving power to the local bodies, will consider the case of muttas, puntas and gondas being given over to the local bodies?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I submit that question does not arise."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That question does not arise out of the answer given."

Irregularities in contract relating to the Pathayathode and Calretty schemes of the Cochin municipality.

* 299 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Inspector of Municipal Councils has submitted his report with respect to the alleged irregularities in the matter of the contracts relating to the Pathayathode and Calretty schemes of the Cochin municipality, and if so, to what effect;

(b) whether his measurements tally with those of the Assistant Engineer who reported the irregularities or with the original measurements, and, if neither, to what extent his measurements differ from either; and

(c) what further action the Government have taken or propose to take with reference to its G.O. Nos. 11, 233-1 A-2, L. & M., dated 2nd May 1927 (dissolution or supersession of the Cochin municipality)?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes. Vide extract of the report appended.*

(c) The Government have superseded the municipal council for a period of three months with effect from noon on the 15th August 1927.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I know, Sir, whether, apart from the question of supersession of this Council, the Government have come to any conclusion as to the recovery of the loss by overpayment?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir."

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11-45 a.m. Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether he hopes to take any action in the matter? There has been some overpayment which led to the supersession of the municipality. I wish to know whether steps are going to be taken to recover the overpayment."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether he is aware that the contractor has not been paid in full and that there is a chance for the Government to recover the money due from the payments to be made in future? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, from the material supplied by me to the Minister personally, is he in a position to go through the facts and reconsider the decision arrived at by the Government in regard to that unfortunate municipality? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. Supplementary questions can arise only on the materials supplied in the answers printed and not on information supplied by hon. Members in private."

Nomination of Presidents to Kistna and West Godavari District Boards.

* 300 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why, when the Kistna District Board was bifurcated into the Kistna and West Godavari District Boards, 27 members were nominated to the former board and only 17 to the latter board ;

(b) why different methods were followed in appointing the Presidents of the two boards, asking the Kistna District Board to elect its President and Government nominating the President of the West Godavari District Board ;

(c) whether both these Presidents are intended to function for the full period of three years or for any lesser period ;

(d) why, in nominating members to the West Godavari District Board, some major communities were left unrepresented giving over-representation to some minority communities ;

(e) why certain local fund areas in the district, namely, Narasapur and Ellore Taluk Boards, were given excessive representation and the rest quite inadequate representation on the West Godavari District Board ; and

(f) why supplemental lists of nominations were issued from time to time with regard to both the district boards ; at whose instance and for what reasons were the several supplemental lists issued ?

A.—(a) These were the numbers of members whose appointment had been decided on at the time of the notifications regarding membership.

(b) The privilege of election was continued to the District Board of Kistna. It was decided that its new off-shoot, the West Godavari District Board, should begin with an appointed President.

(c) The question is under consideration.

(d) The Government are not aware that this is the case.

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- (e) The Government have no reason to suppose that the Taluk Boards of Bhimavaram, Tanuku and Tadepallegudem are not adequately represented on the District Board.
- (f) In the Kistna District Board only one additional appointment was made and that related to a lady member. In the West Godavari District Board additional appointments were made by the Government to give representation to the depressed classes and to bring up the strength of the District Board to a number not below 24, the minimum prescribed in section 7 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

Reconstitution of taluk boards in West Godavari district.

* 301 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why the Taluk Boards in the West Godavari district constituted in February 1927 were reconstituted only three months after, i.e., in May last;

(b) why in reconstituting the said taluk boards differences were made in the strength of the different boards;

(c) why more members were appointed to the Narasapur Taluk Board which consists of a single revenue taluk than to the bigger Taluk Boards of Tanuku and Ellore which consist of two revenue taluks each;

(d) why some firkas in some of the taluk boards were left altogether unrepresented nominating quite a number of members from some one firka or other, in that taluk board area;

(e) why former elected members were left out and defeated candidates nominated in their stead; and

(f) why, after the reconstituted taluk boards have begun to function, additional members were appointed to the several taluk boards; at whose instance and for what reasons the additions were made?

A.—(a) The reconstitution was necessitated by the formation of the new local fund district of West Godavari from 9th May 1927.

(b) & (c) All the taluk boards had twelve members at the time of the reconstitution. Their strength was varied as follows mainly to suit the special circumstances of each :—

Narasapur Taluk Board	...	...	...	17
Tanuku	„	...	...	13
Ellore	„	...	...	16
Bhimavaram	„	...	...	14
Tadepalligudem	„	...	...	(No change)

(d) The firka was not taken as the basis of representation.

(e) Almost all the members of the old boards were appointed to the new boards. At the time of the reconstitution, the taluk boards had no elected members, as all the members were appointed for one year from 1st February 1927. The Government are not aware that any candidate defeated in elections has been appointed.

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- (f) To give representation to minority communities and to areas which were not already represented and to restore certain members who had been elected to taluk boards before their reconstitution on 1st February 1927.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I ask, Sir, why only 13 was fixed for Tanuku Taluk Board, while all the other taluk boards have a larger strength ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" This was done in consultation with the President of the District Board concerned."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know what reasons were adduced which induced the Government to make this distinction."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot answer off-hand, Sir."

Elected presidents for district boards.

* 302 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) which of the district boards in the Presidency have not yet been given the privilege of electing their own presidents ;

(b) whether Government contemplate extending that privilege to those district boards, and if so, when ; and

(c) whether Government have nominated presidents of any district boards since last December, and if so, what the community or caste was to which the nominees belonged and what special grounds existed for their nomination as presidents ?

A.—(a) (i) Guntur District Board.

(ii) Ramnad District Board.

(iii) Malabar District Board.

(iv) The Nilgiris District Board.

(v) West Godavari District Board.

(b) The question of permitting the Guntur District Board to elect its President is under consideration. The cases of the other boards will be considered when occasions arise.

(c) Yes. M.R.Ry. P. Peddiraju Garu, a Kshatriya, was appointed President of the West Godavari District Board in May 1927 on the first constitution of the Board.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire what the policy of the Government is in regard to giving the privilege of election of presidents to District Boards ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Government mean to follow the resolution that was passed on the floor of this House on the subject in December."

Municipal Councils

Government Memorandum to Cochin Municipal Council.

* 303 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Cochin Municipal Council has sent its reply to the Memorandum of Government (Local Self-Government Department),

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No. 11233-1-A-2, L. & M., dated 2nd May 1927, calling upon the Council to show cause why it should not be dissolved or superseded under section 41 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 ; and

(b) whether the Government intend accepting the explanation of the Council as satisfactory and refraining from taking action as indicated in the Memorandum ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clauses (b) and (c) of question No. 107.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. Minister what prevents the Government from acceding to the request of the Council after their explanation ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have already answered that question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire, Sir, whether Government have not found any other municipalities more incompetent and which deserve a worse punishment ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. The question does not arise."

Government Memorandum to the Cochin Municipal Council.

* 304 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Memorandum has been sent to the Cochin Municipal Council to show cause why it should not be dissolved or superseded under section 41 (1) of the District Municipalities Act ; and

(b) why such a step was thought necessary to be taken ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 106.

Government Memorandum to Cochin Municipal Council.

* 305 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Government Order was passed on the 2nd May 1927 asking the Municipal Council of Cochin to show cause why it should not be dissolved or superseded under section 41 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 ;

(b) whether the Municipal Council of Cochin has submitted a long reply as to why no action should be taken as referred to above ; and

(c) whether the Government have passed any, and if so, what final orders on the matter ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answers to clauses (b) and (c) of question No. 107.

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Roads and Communications*Construction of a road to Srisailam.*

* 306 Q.—**MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO**: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the opinion of the District Board, Kurnool, regarding the construction of a road to Srisailam referred to in the answer to my question No. 248 answered on 14th March 1927; and

(b) if so, what further action the Government have taken in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes. A copy of the letter^a of the President, District Board, Kurnool, approved by the District Board, is laid on the table.

(b) The subject is under the consideration of the Government.

Utilization of the railway bridge across the Netravati for public traffic.

* 307 Q.—**MR. J. A. SALDANHA**: With reference to my question No. 693 answered on 30th March 1927 regarding the utilization of the railway bridge across the Netravati for public traffic, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken in the matter;

(b) whether the District Board of South Kanara, the Taluk Board of Mangalore, the Municipality of Mangalore and the District Advancement Association of South Kanara with the Collector as its President have supported the memorial; and

(c) whether Government have referred the scheme to the local bodies, i.e., the district board and municipality concerned for definite proposals?

A.—(a) A copy of the memorial was sent to the Agent, South Indian Railway, and he was asked to report on what terms the Railway administration would be prepared to construct (or allow to be constructed) a cart-road on the bridge.

(b) Yes.

(c) A copy of the reply^b received from the Agent is laid on the table. In the circumstances stated by him the Government have decided not to pursue the matter further.

Conversion of the Bantwal-Charmadi section of the Mangalore-Charmadi road into a trunk road.

* 308 Q.—**MR. J. A. SALDANHA**: With reference to my question No. 325 of 16th March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have decided to convert the Bantwal-Charmadi section of the Mangalore-Charmadi road into a trunk road;

(b) in what condition is that section of the road especially the Ghaut portion; and

(c) what will be the cost of overhauling the last portion so as to make it fit permanently for the heavy bus and cart traffic that is passing by it?

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 563-565 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on page 566 infra.

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A.—(a) Not yet. The question will be considered in connexion with the budget for 1928-29

(b) The condition of the first 12 miles of the road from Bantwal is fairly satisfactory; the rest is not in good condition. The Ghaut portion within the South Kanara district about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length is in bad condition due to heavy cart traffic carrying coffee.

(c) The President, District Board, South Kanara, considers that an initial sum of Rs. 40,000 and an annual sum of Rs. 8,000 is necessary to maintain the road in good order.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether Government have not had a report that this road, the Charmadi Ghaut road, is in a very bad condition and whether the Government will be pleased to pass early orders on the matter? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I hope the Government will be able to pass early orders.”

Maintenance of roads in South Kanara, etc.

* 309 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to question No. 325, answered on 16th March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the various trunk roads in the districts of South Kanara, Malabar, Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Salem classed

(i) as of military importance,

(ii) as of ordinary character ;

(b) from what year they have been classed as such and why ;

(c) whether it is now found necessary to class them as such ;

(d) whether there was any road in South Kanara classed as of military importance ;

(e) which of the roads from South Kanara going to Mysore territory affords the shortest distance to a railway station in Mysore territory ;

(f) what steps are being taken to maintain it on a proper footing ; and

(g) whether Government have found it desirable to maintain it as a road of military importance ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The following are the trunk roads in the districts named :—

South Kanara—

Mangalore-Mercara road.

Malabar—

Madras-Calicut road.

Gudalur-Calicut road.

Gudalur-Vayitri-Calicut road.

Nilgiris—

Ootacamund-Gudalur-Mysore road.

Gudalur-Calicut road.

Gudalur-Vayitri-Calicut road.

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Coimbatore—

Madras-Calicut road.

Coimbatore-Ootacamund road.

Trichinopoly-Coimbatore road.

Coimbatore-Satyamangalam-Mysore Frontier road.

Salem—

Madras-Bangalore road.

Madras-Calicut road.

None of these are classified as of military importance.

(d) No.

(e) No information. From the map the road from South Kanara to the Shimoga Railway Station *via* Someshwar (South Kanara), Agumbe and Tirathalli (Mysore territory) appears to afford the shortest route.

(f) No information.

(g) No.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to (e), I want to know why when Malabar has got 4 trunk roads, Nilgiris 3, Coimbatore 4 and Salem 2, South Kanara has got only one ? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is rather very unfortunate Sir, that it is so. "

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I ask, Sir, why or how we deserve that misfortune. "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is the position of the district perhaps that accounts for it. "

MR. K. R. KARANT :—" Will the hon. Minister see his way to remedy the state of affairs ? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am of course interested as much as hon. Members opposite in South Kanara, but I do not know whether it is possible to remedy the state of affairs. "

MR. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Does the hon. Minister take into consideration the number or take the mileage into account ? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Both are taken into consideration. "

Improvement of the road from South Kanara to Mysore.

* 310 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the road in British territory from South Kanara to Mysore by way of the Charmadi Ghaut has been unfit for motor-bus traffic during the monsoon of 1927, and if so, for what period ;

(b) whether that is the nearest route from South Kanara to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in Mysore territory ;

(c) whether on account of want of a suitable road for motor-bus service from South Kanara up the Ghauts in British territory it is impracticable to establish unimpeded passenger traffic and also through postal communication by motor-bus service between South Kanara and Mysore or Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway ; and

(d) what steps have been taken, or are being taken, to improve the road in question for establishing such through service ?

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A.—(a) The Government have no information. The hon. Member is however referred to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 308 which gives the general condition of the road as reported by the President, District Board, on 21st June 1927.

(b) The Government have no information. From the map the road via Someshwar to Shimoga seems to be the shortest route—vide answer to clause (e) of question No. 309.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The question of classifying the road as a trunk road is under the consideration of Government.

Re-constitution of the Provincial Road Board.

* 311 Q.—Mr. J. M. SMITH : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of Sir Charles Innes on the 9th February in the Council of State that 'roads' are a provincial subject with which the Government of India is reluctant to interfere, and to other declarations by the Members of the Central Government to the effect that a Central Road Fund cannot be formed ;

(b) whether the Government propose to re-constitute the personnel of the present Provincial Road Board with powers to enable it to control the construction and repair work on the roads of this Presidency ; and

(c) whether they intend to constitute a Provincial Road Fund to finance the Board and thereby enable it to put the repairing, reforming and making of new roads in this Presidency on a sound and systematic basis ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The questions of administration and finance of improved construction and maintenance of main provincial roads are under the consideration of the Government.

Village Panchayats

Transfer of the control of irrigation works to village panchayats.

* 312 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what were the number of applications received from village panchayats since the passing of Act XV of 1920 for the transference of control to them of village irrigation works ;

(b) how many of such applications have been granted ; and

(c) how many applications have been rejected and for what reasons ?

A.—(a) 29.

(b) 23.

(c) 6 ; the reason for non-transfer has generally been the unwillingness of certain of the ayacutdars.

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA BAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Chief Minister with reference to (c), whether an examination has been made as to whether it was only certain ayacutdars that objected or whether it was a real and substantial portion of them?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The objection was from a substantial number."

Audit of the accounts of the Oragadam Village Panchayat for 1925-26.

* 313 Q.—**Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:** With reference to the answer to question No. 758 answered on 31st March 1927, regarding village panchayats in the Chingleput district, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the accounts of the Oragadam Village Panchayat for 1925-26 have been audited and received, and if not, what steps were taken by the Registrar-General to have the audit made immediately; and

(b) whether he proposes to issue instructions to the Registrar-General to appoint proper persons as auditors, so as to finish the work within three months after the close of the official year?

A.—(a) The Registrar-General of Panchayats appointed an Honorary Auditor on 24th August 1926 with instructions to complete the audit of the Panchayat accounts and submit a report before 15th September 1926. The report has not yet been received.

(b) The Government do not propose to undertake the audit of panchayat accounts.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I know from the hon. Minister what sort of check or control he is going to have over the accounts of the panchayats?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I believe the Registrar-General of Panchayats has got a system of check."

Civil Justice

Congestion of work in the subordinate courts of South Kanara.

* 314 Q.—**Mr. K. R. KARANT:** Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of the subordinate courts has increased in the past one or two years by their being invested with additional powers under the Insolvency and the Land Acquisition and Guardians and Wards Acts and also by raising the small cause powers till Rs. 1,000;

(b) whether the Government are aware that there is congestion of work in the Subordinate Court of South Kanara; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to relieve the congestion?

A.—(a) In 1924 Subordinate Judges were invested with additional powers under the Insolvency and Land Acquisition Act; in 1926 Subordinate Judges were given the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 1,000. The Guardian and

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Wards Act was amended by India Act IV of 1926 so as to provide for the disposal of proceedings under the Act by Subordinate Judges.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) Does not arise.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask the hon. Member why the Government have not called for any information but satisfy themselves by saying that they have no information, even after I brought the matter to the notice of the Government ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" The High Court is primarily responsible for seeing that there is a sufficient number of courts to deal with the work before them. When they consider that the volume of work requires the creation of an additional court, they make proposals to the Government and these proposals are, I think, always accepted. "

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask whether the Government consider it not a part of their duty when certain facts are brought to their notice like congestion of work in the sub-courts to take any action in the matter but leave it entirely to the High Court to make proposals when it considers necessary ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" It is for the High Court to take action in the matter in the first instance. I will, however, have a copy of the hon. Member's questions and of my answers sent to the High Court. "

Alleged memorial from process-servers in the Judicial department.

* 315 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received memorials from the process-servers in the Judicial department of the districts of North Malabar and Ramnad, praying for an improvement in their conditions relating to pay, promotion, leave, pension and travelling allowance ;

(b) whether the Government have disposed of the memorials and, if so, how ; and

(c) if not, whether the Government intend granting the requests contained in the memorials ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The question is under consideration.

Mr. BAHSEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know how long the Government will take to dispose of the memorial from the process-servers ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" We are awaiting a reply from the High Court. I cannot give a definite answer. "

Establishment of the Judicial department in Guntur district.

* 316 Q.—Mr. J. KUPPUSWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that in the Gradation List of the Judicial Permanent Establishment in the district of Guntur as it stood on 1st February 1926, a printed slip was attached thereto stating the persons noted therein would have preferential claims for head clerks' posts ;

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(b) whether Government are aware that that was dropped in the Gradation List corrected up to 1st April 1927 ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the necessity of affixing such a slip to the Gradation List of 1st February 1926 ;

(d) whether Government will state why this slip was dropped in the Gradation List of 1st April 1927 when there remained still two more to be appointed head clerks ;

(e) whether Government are aware that the remaining two persons have no bad record ;

(f) whether Government will be pleased to call for the two Gradation Lists above referred to and place them on the table ;

(g) whether Government will be pleased to ascertain whether the Judge was aware of the bad record of these three individuals when he appointed them head clerks ;

(h) whether Government are aware that the District Judge of Guntur made appointments in the subordinate courts in the district ;

(i) how many such appointments were made ;

(j) whether Government will state how many vacancies were created in the District Munsif's Court of Gurazala by transferring some clerks therefrom ;

(k) whether the District Munsif of Gurazala is in any way related to the Sarishtadar of the District Court ;

(l) whether Government are aware of the maladministration of the Sarishtadar of the Guntur district ;

(m) whether they have perused my letter, dated 31st December 1926, wherein his maladministration was reported ; and

(n) whether the Government propose to investigate into the matter or appoint a committee to investigate into the matter ?

A.—(a) to (l) The Government have no information but have called for it.

(m) No.

(n) The question does not arise at present.

Allowances to copyists.

* 317 Q.—MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether under the recent amendment to the rules relating to the grant of allowances to copyists, copyists will be entitled to a monthly salary of Rs. 20, irrespective of the number of words copied by them in the month ;

(b) whether in case a copyist under the present amended rule copies less number of words than are sufficient to entitle him to claim Rs. 20, proportionate reduction will be made in allowances due to him in excess of Rs. 20 in subsequent months ; and

(c) if the answer to clause (b) is in the affirmative, what are the special benefits expected to be derived by the copyists as a result of the new rule ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member presumably refers to enrolled copyists in Civil Courts. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Extra allowances paid to the copyist over and above his minimum pay shall always be subject to a recovery being made

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up to the amount of any excess paid in either or both of the two last working months in order to make up his minimum pay.

- (c) A minimum monthly pay of Rs. 20 instead of Rs. 14-8-0 is guaranteed to the copyist.

Subdivisional Magistrates' Courts in Tanjore district.

* 318 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many Deputy Magistrates' and Subdivisional Magistrates' Courts there are in the Tanjore district; and

(b) how many calendar cases have been filed in each of the said courts during the past twelve years annually and whether there has been a general decline in the number of cases?

A.—(a) There are six subdivisional magistrates' courts in the district of which two are ordinarily presided over by officers belonging to the Indian Civil Service and the rest by deputy magistrates.

(b) A statement^a showing the number of calendar cases filed in each of the subdivisional magistrates' courts is enclosed. The figures for the six years previous to the year 1921 in respect of the Subdivisional Magistrates' Courts at Tanjore and Pattukkottai are not available, since the records relating to these years have been destroyed. The Government do not consider that there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of cases filed.

Location of the Tiruvadi Munsif's Court in Tanjore.

* 319 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that, out of the 204 villages now under the jurisdiction of the Tiruvadi District Munsif's Court, 180 villages are nearer to Tanjore than to Tiruvadi, and whether the remaining 24 villages are within six miles distance of Tanjore;

(b) whether for purchasing court-fee stamps of more than 50 rupees value and for depositing and drawing out moneys litigants have to go to the treasury at Tanjore; and

(c) whether memorials have been received by the District Judge of West Tanjore for the location of the Tiruvadi Court in Tanjore and what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Travelling allowance to jurors and assessors.

* 319-A Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether jurors and assessors are paid only ordinary (not mail) second-class fare, cartage at two annas a mile for journey by road, and subsistence allowance of eight annas a day;

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(b) whether Government have made enquiries as to the rate of hire demanded by cartmen and the rates for meals in an ordinary hotel ; and

(c) whether the Government know that jurors and assessors have occasionally to travel by mail trains?

A.—(a) Jurors and assessors who are not public servants are paid travelling allowance and batta at the rates allowed to witnesses of the second class attending criminal courts. These rates are prescribed in rule 87 of the Criminal Rules of Practice. The Government have no information whether they are paid ordinary second-class fare or mail fare. The Government have not heard of any case where a juror or assessor has claimed mail fare and been refused it.

(b) As regards rates of hire of carts the attention of the Member of the Legislative Council is drawn to paragraph 2 of Board's Standing Order 111 under which the Collector of the district publishes the rates once a year in the District Gazette. The Government have made no enquiries recently regarding rates for meals in an ordinary hotel.

(c) The Government have no information but the rules are not framed on the assumption that they cannot do so.

Appointments in the District Court, Kurnool.

* 320 Q.—MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether, in the District Court, Kurnool, five permanent appointments were made to posts drawing less than Rs. 35 in contravention of G.O. No. 318, dated 8th April 1922, without making any enquiries of the District Collector who is President of the District Soldiers' Board and finding out if any ex-army men are available, and, if not, what the actual facts of the case are ;

(b) whether in the same office six outsiders from Tamil and Kanarese parts of the province were appointed to the posts of copyists, permanent clerks, etc., contrary to the rules requiring that ordinarily men from Telugu districts should be selected for such posts and, if not, what the real facts of the case are ;

(c) whether the District Judge of Kurnool appointed a man aged 31 years as the Sarishtadar of a Temporary Sub-Court, Kurnool, in spite of the High Court orders that the age-limit should be observed in making even temporary appointments ; and

(d) whether the District Judge of Kurnool appointed as clerk in the District Court at Markapur an ineligible Secondary School-Leaving Certificate candidate exempting him from the examination rules, etc., while he refused a similar exemption in the case of another acting clerk in the District Munsif's Court, Nandyal, and, if so, the names of the two clerks and the conditions which justified the distinction made ?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for it.

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Suits for eviction of tenants by janmis.

* 321 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer to my question No. 564 of 28th March 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of suits for eviction of tenants instituted by janmis in 1924, 1925 and 1926 ;

(b) the number of suits disposed of in favour of the janmis in each of these years, in each of the District Munsif's Courts in the Malabar district ;

(c) the number of eviction suits by other parties than the janmis in these years ;

(d) the number of eviction suits in the neighbouring districts of South Kanara and Malabar in those years ;

(e) the total number of other suits in the South Kanara and Malabar districts in the District Munsif's Courts in the same years ; and

(f) the figures for 1891—1923 referred in the hon. Member's answer to the supplementary question ?

A —(a) to (e) Two statements are appended *.

(f) The figures referred to are appended *. Complete figures for all these years and under the various heads given by the hon. Member are not available.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ With reference to the statement appended to the answer, may I know whether there are janmis in the Mangalore and Coondapoor taluks of South Kanara ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I find that suits are instituted by janmis for eviction, and therefore infer that there are janmis in those taluks. ”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I may positively state to the hon. Member that there are no janmis in these taluks of South Kanara. ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Order, order. This is not the occasion for the hon. Member to give such information and the hon. Member is not in order in giving it. ”

Criminal Justice

Release of prisoners under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

* 322 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of prisoners who have been released during the last five years under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code ;

(b) the offences for which they had been convicted ; and

(c) the grounds on which their release was ordered ?

A —(a), (b) & (c) The Government have not the information but are collecting it.

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Supply of copies of records of preliminary enquiry to accused persons.

* 323 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that accused persons in criminal cases are denied copies of records of preliminary enquiry by sub-magistrates while a charge-sheet copy is being immediately granted ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to order that accused persons be allowed to apply for and be entitled to get copies of records of preliminary enquiry ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not aware of any practice under which copies of records in preliminary enquiries are improperly withheld from accused persons in criminal cases. If the Member of the Legislative Council brings to the notice of Government any court in which such a practice is alleged to exist, an enquiry will be made.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ It appears that there is some misapprehension in the matter. I want to know from the hon. the Law Member whether under ordinary conditions the accused persons are entitled to supply of copies of the preliminary enquiry.”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I must ask for notice, Sir. I am not aware that they are being withheld at present.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Will the hon. Member kindly enquire ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Yes, Sir.”

Cases conducted by the Subdivisional Magistrate of Nandyal.

* 324 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the present Subdivisional Magistrate of Nandyal took charge ;

(b) how many criminal cases have so far been tried by him

(i) in his original jurisdiction,

(ii) in his jurisdiction as an appellate court ; and

(c) (1) in how many cases he has given a conviction or upheld a conviction ;

(2) in how many cases he has given the highest sentence allowed to him by law according to the nature of the case and in how many cases he has upheld sentences of a maximum nature ?

A.—(a) On the 24th September 1926.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether the hon. the Law Member will be pleased to call for the information ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Yes, Sir. I will call for it.”

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First, second and third class itinerant magistrates in the Presidency.

* 325 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of first, second and third class magistrates that are itinerant in the Presidency and in the districts of East and West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur; and

(b) how many of the criminal cases coming before their courts have been disposed of in their respective headquarters and in the areas from which the cases arose?

A.—(a) A list^a containing the number of first, second and third class itinerant magistrates in the Presidency and in the districts mentioned, is attached.

(b) The Government have no information.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—“Are the Government aware that the itinerant magistrates are taking up the cases of one place at another camping place, much to the inconvenience of the parties concerned?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I am not aware of any instances, Sir. If instances are brought to the notice of Districts Magistrate, he will take the necessary action.”

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—“Will the Government call for the information, Sir?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I am afraid, Sir, that the compilation of the information would involve considerable labour. It is for the persons concerned to bring specific instances to the notice of the District Magistrate in the first instance.”

Ferries

Steam launch accidents in Godavari river.

* 326 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the two instances of steam launch accidents in the river Godavari and the consequent death of several passengers;

(b) whether any enquiry was made as regards the causes thereof, and if so, whether the hon. Member will be pleased to publish a statement about the same;

(c) whether the Government exercise any control over the steam launches and other vessels in the river Godavari;

(d) whether any restrictions are in force with reference to the tonnage and construction of vessels and the qualifications requisite for plying the vessels;

(e) whether any licences are required to be taken by persons running boats or steam launches in the river and, if so, whether the licences contain any provision with reference to the structure and tonnage of the vessels and the qualifications of the persons running the same; and

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(f) whether the Government intend taking immediate steps to control the navigation traffic over the river with a view to ensure greater safety to passengers hereafter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Enquiries were made by the local Magistrates—copies of the reports^a in the two cases are laid on the table.

(c), (d) & (e) No, except in so far as the Penal Code is applicable and except in so far as launches which use the river are amenable to the rules made under the Canals and Ferries Act, 1890, in virtue of the fact that they also use canals to which that Act applies.

(f) The Government are considering the question of applying the provisions of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, to the river.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I know if the experts referred to in the ninth paragraph of the letter from the District Magistrate appended to the answer have been deputed and whether they have made any report? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I am afraid, Sir, it will take some time for me to answer the question.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Evidently, the hon. the Law Member requires notice.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ The question arises out of a communication to the Council. The answer and the copy of the letter appended have been placed on the table.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Yes. But the hon. the Law Member would like to have notice of this supplementary question.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I know if the Government have under consideration any proposal for controlling boat traffic over the bed of the river down the anicut and also above the anicut? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The answer given to the last clause of the question refers to control of traffic above the anicut.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ My question is about the exercise of control over steam launches and other vessels plying in the river Godavari below the anicut also.”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I must ask for notice of the question. It relates to another part of the river.”

General

Location of the Police Shorthand Bureau, Telugu section.

* 327 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police Shorthand Bureau, Telugu section, was located at Vellore with a view to ensure the personal supervision of the author of the system in its infant stage ;

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(b) whether after the death of the author, Government considered the advisability of locating the Telugu section somewhere in the Telugu country itself; and

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that its present location at Vellore is costly to Government and uncongenial to the improvement of the system?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) No.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know from the hon. the Law Member why the Telugu section of the bureau is located at Vellore, far away from the Telugu-speaking area ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ It is located at Vellore along with other sections attached to the Shorthand bureau of the Training School.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I ask the Government whether it would not be very expensive to depute people from this bureau to the Telugu areas and to send them all the way from Vellore to do their business ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The Government consider that any other arrangement will be more expensive. Instead of having one bureau we should have four bureaus for the different parts of the Presidency. The cost of supervision would be heavier. We have now one bureau in connexion with the Training School.”

Irrigation

Working of the Kistna Reservoir Project.

* 328 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) why the Kistna Reservoir Project worked out by Colonel Ellis in 1912 is still kept in abeyance and whether the Government are going to put this project into execution or not; if so, when and if not, why not;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have proposed radical alterations in the estimates of this project by changing the reservoir site to the Nevali Kalluchi spur lower down Amaravati for a reservoir of a much smaller capacity thereby confining the scope of the project to the improvement of the delta irrigation only and abandoning altogether the upland irrigation under the project;

(c) if it is so, what is the view taken by this Government in this matter;

(d) whether the Madras Government has drawn the attention of the Government of India to the very great necessity of extending irrigation to upland taluks in preference to the improvement of the delta irrigation; and

(e) whether this Government will be pleased to press on the attention of the Government of India the taking up of the Daida project of Colonel Reid which would irrigate the country up to the Pennar river in the Nellore district?

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- A.—(a) The project cannot be taken up for consideration until further progress has been made with the Mettur project.
- (b) & (c) The Inspector-General of Irrigation suggested alternatives, which were not investigated in detail as they did not appear to be so promising as the original proposal.
- (d) No.
- (e) No—the proposal for a reservoir at Daida has been superseded by a project for a reservoir at Wadanapalli—the former would not be productive, and would involve special difficulties in engineering.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—“ With reference to (e) will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the project has been condemned by geologists after making the boring operations ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I am not aware of it, Sir.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—“ Am I to understand that the Wadanapalli project was investigated and was regarded more productive than the Daida reservoir project ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I do not think that the project has been fully investigated.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It being 12 o'clock, the remaining questions and answers will go into the official report of the proceedings.”

12
noon

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Does it refer to the oral question also, Sir ? Does it refer to questions to be answered orally on the floor of the House ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I do not know. As far as the Standing Orders are concerned, they do not provide extra time for answers to oral questions.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Having regard to the fact that a large number of questions are introduced to-day, do you not think that the rigidity of that rule might be relaxed ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ As to the large number of questions introduced, I do not think I am responsible. Hon. Members are responsible for the large number of questions.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Questions were distributed according to the days and time also. Taking into consideration that it was only one hour allotted for questions, the number of questions is too large.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The questions that were put were more than 800 and answers were received to more than 400. I knew the Council would not sit very long and I had to get the questions distributed among the four days during which the Council was to sit. If any special arrangement is to be made as to extra time, it is a matter in the hands of the House. All these matters are to be negotiated between the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ As an individual member, may I say it is not our fault ? Months ago how were we likely to know the number of days the Council would sit ? ”

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is why it is a matter for negotiation between the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"When you were leading this side of the House, if I may refer to it, this arrangement of starred question was introduced. One of the agreed stipulations was that not more than a stated number of questions should be put as starred questions each day. You will see, if I may say so without offence, that we have by your quick disposal done nearly a hundred and odd questions. It is more than human to expect this House to finish more questions and it seems to me that to deprive the House of the right of putting supplementary questions to the rest of the questions would be a great inroad on our already attenuated privileges."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have no objection to limit the questions to 50 provided hon. Members do not insist on their questions being answered till the next sitting. The answers received from the Government will be waiting in the hands of the Secretary till the next meeting. If there is no objection I will do it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"As for to-day?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is a matter of negotiation between the Leader of the House and the Leader of the opposition. I am always in the hands of the House."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, Sir, in regard to the particular circumstances of to-day, we are willing to take up for, let us say, quarter of an hour, if you agree, the special questions of which notice has been dispensed with."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The House will now go to the special questions."

Scope of the Tungabhadra Reservoir Project.

* 329 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tungabhadra Reservoir has been designed so as to supply water for second crop irrigation in the Kistna delta during the years in which the Bellary ryots do not require water for dry crop irrigation, their requirements for dry crop irrigation being only once in five or six years;

(b) if this is so, whether the Government will be pleased to point out to the Government of India that it is utterly unnecessary to construct a reservoir lower down Amaravati only for the purpose of improvement of delta irrigation; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House the Press Communiqué, if any, issued on the investigation of the Kistna and Tungabhadra Reservoir projects?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1973 I., dated 16th December 1926, on the report of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee. He will there find a brief history of the various proposals for a reservoir on the Tungabhadra. Item 3 of the Committee's proposal (page 26 of the Government Order) refers to extension of second crop in the Kistna delta. The Government have not yet come to any final decision and it would be premature to address the Government of India.

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Schemes for storage on the Kistna and Tungabhadra rivers.

* 330 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether, besides the Kistna and the Tungabhadra Reservoir projects which have been worked out in detail, there are any other schemes worked out for storage on the Kistna and the Tungabhadra rivers; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to state what such schemes are and the scope of each of them as roughly worked out till now?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1973 I., dated 16th December 1926, on the report of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee where he will find a brief history of the various schemes for storage on the Tungabhadra and Kistna rivers and an indication of the policy of the Government regarding them.

Reconsideration of the Gundlakamma Reservoir Project.

* 331 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether memorials have been received by the Government from a large number of villages in the Ongole taluk south of the Gundlakamma river requesting that the Gundlakamma Reservoir project may be reconsidered and taken up now in consideration of the severe famine conditions to which the villages have been subject to during the past two years;

(b) whether the memorialists have agreed to pay a water-rate of Rs. 10 per acre and also a betterment fee of Rs. 20 per acre;

(c) whether, in view of the famine and water scarcity of the said tract of the country this year, the Government will be pleased to consider the memorials favourably;

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the data of the gauging operations of the Gundlakamma river carried on prior to abandoning the project in 1916 and later, if any;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a list of villages and the area in each village commanded by the Gundlakamma project; and

(f) (i) whether it is a fact that Major Hasted had originally worked out this project and his scheme was for a reservoir of an area of 90 to 100 square miles and to irrigate 150,000 acres,

(ii) whether a later estimate in 1901 reduced the scope of the project to 35,000 acres and a net return of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the capital outlay,

(iii) whether it is a fact that latterly Mr. J. P. Davidson was of opinion that 45,000 acres would be irrigated under the project by the stored water being credited with its full duty, and ultimately in 1916 the estimate was reduced to 20,000 acres irrigation only and a return of only 1.35 per cent on the capital outlay,

(iv) what is the cause for all these vast variations, and

(v) whether the Government will be pleased to cause the matter to be thoroughly examined?

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A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The project is too unremunerative and the Government are not prepared to order further investigation.

(d) The readings are printed in G.O. No. 540 I., dated 28th November 1916. The Government think it unnecessary to reprint them for the purpose of laying them on the table, but will be pleased to give the hon. Member a copy of the Government Order if he wishes.

(e) The information is not available.

(f) Major Hasted does not appear to have investigated the scheme fully. A further examination of it was made in 1901 by Mr. Hugh Clerk and alternative proposals were made for the irrigation of 90,000 acres of dry crops, or 35,000 acres of wet; a return of 3.1 per cent in the former case and 2.1 per cent in the latter was estimated. But as the data for estimating the quantity of water available were incomplete, gauging operations were undertaken, with the result that it was found unsafe to count on more than 5,000 million c.ft. in the reservoir, and that would permit of only 20,000 acres of wet cultivation. The Government therefore abandoned the project and do not propose to revive it.

Gauge reading of the Musi river.

* 332 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : With reference to the answer to questions No. 271 answered on 15th March 1927 and No. 348 answered on 17th March 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether sufficient data have been obtained of the gauge readings of the Musi river to enable the project to be put into execution in 1928 as stated in the reply to the latter question ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the current metre gaugings have been ordered to be stopped this year ;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the data obtained of the current metre gaugings of the river taken in previous years ; and

(d) if satisfactory readings of the current metre have been obtained in previous years, why it is still necessary to continue a river gauger at the spot this year ?

A.—The Government have received no further information, but have now called for it from the Chief Engineer.

Working out of the Duvalur Project.

* 333 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to work up the Duvalur Project in the Markapur taluk of the Kurnool district ; and

(b) whether representations have been made by the ryots concerned requesting the Government either to carry on the project or to take only dry assessment permitting the ryots themselves to carry on the project and supply themselves with water ?

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A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government have not received any such representations.

Alleged representation regarding the Tippiyalalayam Project.

* 334 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, in view of the statements that he made on the floor of the House during the last Budget session—

(a) how long the Tippiyalalayam Project in the Markapur taluk of the Kurnool district is likely to be delayed;

(b) whether any representations have been made by the ryots of the locality since then; and

(c) whether any action has been taken upon any such representations?

A.—(a) It cannot yet be said. In May last the Government asked the Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer to re-examine the financial prospects of the scheme and the question of the adequacy of the water-supply to the proposed tank.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

The Tokapalli Reservoir Project.

* 335 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Tokapalli Reservoir Project in the Kurnool district has received the final approval of the Government; and

(b) if it has been approved, when the work is likely to be begun?

A.—No; the Chief Engineer and the Board of Revenue have been asked to revise the estimates; and the Government await their further reports.

Repairs to the supply channel to Markapur tank.

* 336 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply channel to the Markapur tank in the Kurnool district from the river Gundlakamma is silted up to an extent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet;

(b) whether any representations have been made by the ryots under the tank that on account of such silting up, supply of water is not enough for two crops; and

(c) what steps have been taken to repair the said supply channel?

A.—(a) & (c) The Government have no information.

(b) No representations have been received by Government.

Repairs to sluice No. 4 of the Nandyal tank.

* 337 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what exactly the defect was in sluice No. 4 of the Nandyal tank;

(b) when it was opened and how long it has been under repair;

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(c) what the estimated cost was and when it was sanctioned by the authority competent to sanction it;

(d) whether before opening up the tank bund precautions were taken to store the necessary material such as stone, sand, lime, etc., and what stock of such material was on the scene on the 15th of July 1927;

(e) whether it is a fact that, on the 17th of July when the tanks began to fill, the ring bund was yet unmade in the centre and it was that day made up by the efforts of the irrigation panchayatdars and the local ryots;

(f) whether three days later, the masonry work of the waste weir had to be partly demolished to save the bund from being washed away;

(g) how many days after the first report by wire about the dangerous state of the bund the Executive Engineer visited the spot; and

(h) whether it is a fact that now the ryots are being coerced into making a temporary channel at their own cost from a higher level on pain of being granted no remissions if they do not do so?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Reconstruction of the Viyam dam.

* 338 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 660, answered on the 29th March 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have reconstructed or repaired the Viyam dam in the Ponnani taluk in the district of Malabar, with a view to effectively prevent the destruction of crops by the ingress of salt water?

A.—In May last the Executive Engineer reported that repairs to render the dam watertight would be completed before the monsoon; and that further improvements, including an extension of the length were being investigated. Further estimates are awaited from the Superintending Engineer.

Repairs to the tanks of the Conolly canal.

* 339 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: With reference to answer to question No. 2335, answered on 26th August 1926, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have since repaired the banks of the Conolly canal which connects the Keeranallur river with the Poorapparamba river in Ullanam amsam, Ernad taluk, Malabar district, with a view of protecting the adjacent cultivable lands which are often rendered waste for want of such repairs;

(b) whether the owners of such lands are obliged even now to repair the breaches on the banks of the canal, at their own cost, to protect those lands; and

(c) whether the Government have any intention of paying compensation to the landowners for the damages they have sustained in the past?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government are not aware of any claims to compensation.

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Alleged breach in the Ayyan channel.

* 340 Q.—MR. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any breach in the Ayyan channel, Trichinopoly district, on 9th July 1927;

(b) what was the extent of the breach;

(c) when it occurred and when it became known to the officer on the spot;

(d) when the Subdivisional Officer first visited the spot;

(e) when the breach was actually closed;

(f) when the water was allowed in the channel; and

(g) whether the stoppage of water in the channel has caused great hardship and loss to the ryots?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for it.

Construction of an anicut in the Amaravathi river.

* 341 Q.—MR. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether petitions have been received regarding the necessity for constructing an anicut in the Amaravathi river so as to divert water into the Puliur Rajan Vaikkal;

(b) whether the Government have been promising to construct the same from the year 1920;

(c) whether the ryots have paid their share of the contribution many years ago;

(d) whether the anicut has not yet been constructed; and

(e) whether the Government will take immediate steps for the construction of the same?

A.—An estimate for the improvement of the channel was sent to the Executive Engineer for execution in 1925, and the ryots' contribution was received in November 1925. By June 1926 some 800 feet of wall had been constructed; but it was then found advisable to revise the design for a portion of the rest of the work. Revised estimates were prepared and sanctioned in April 1927; and fresh tenders were called for. The Executive Engineer reported last June that every effort would be made to finish the work quickly.

Irrigation of lands around Pullambadi.

* 342 Q.—MR. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a scheme to irrigate about 9,000 acres in and around Pullambadi, Lalgudi taluk, by raising an anicut across the Nandiyar and by the surplus water of the Peruvalai channel;

(b) whether survey and investigations were made; and

(c) whether any and, if so, what action has been taken in respect thereof; and whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the papers connected therewith?

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A.—The Government are not sure what scheme the hon. Member refers to. There was a scheme considered about 1905 to construct a reservoir across the Nandiyar near Pullambadi village to irrigate some 5,000 acres near Pullambadi and some 50,000 acres lower down but on investigation it was found that it could not be a productive work, and that its protective value would be inconsiderable, while there was doubt whether the saline nature of the Nandiyar water would not be deleterious to the crops. It was therefore abandoned. The Government do not think that any useful purpose would be served by laying these old papers on the table.

Establishment of the North subdivision, Trichinopoly at Lalgudi.

* 343 Q.—MR. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a new subdivisional office known as North subdivision, Trichinopoly, was established on 4th April 1925 at Lalgudi, Trichinopoly district; and

(b) how many officers have since been posted to that subdivision, mentioning the duration of each officer's tenure?

A.—(a) The East subdivision of the Trichinopoly division was constituted from the 1st April 1926. Its headquarters is Lalgudi

(b) The information is not available.

Establishment for the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme.

* 344 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the Council a statement of the officers and establishment engaged in the course of this year and those who are to be engaged next year for the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme showing their qualifications, pay and rank?

Officers and establishment engaged during 1927–28 on the Pykara Scheme.

- A.—(1) Mr. A. W. Robert, Executive Engineer, pay Rs. 1,375 in the Senior scale. He is a passed Engineer of the R.I.E. College, Coopers Hill. He has also undergone a special course of study in Hydro-Electric Schemes.
- (2) M.R.Ry. N. Krishnamurti Ayyar, B.E., Officiating Assistant Engineer, pay Rs. 270. He is a passed Engineer of the College of Engineering, Guindy.
- (3) Five Supervisors (two on Rs. 162½ and three on Rs. 87½). They are passed upper subordinates of the College of Engineering, Guindy.
- (4) One head clerk on Rs. 80.
- (5) One clerk-typist on Rs. 40.
- (6) One clerk on Rs. 35.
- (7) Three draughtsmen on Rs. 55 each.
- (8) One tracer on Rs. 33.
- (9) Four peons on Rs. 15 each.
- (10) Eight peons on Rs. 12 each.

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Officers and establishment to be engaged next year.

It cannot be stated now what officers and establishment will be employed on the Pykara Scheme next year as the establishments are to be reorganized after Major Howard's arrival next month. Major Howard is to be in charge of all the hydro-electric works. He has been engaged for five years on a salary of Rs. 8,750 per mensem. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and an Associate Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He has had wide experience in Canada and has been in direct charge of the construction of big hydro-electric schemes.

Repairs to the breaches in Manur anicut.

* 345 Q.—Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI : With reference to the answer to question No. 551, dated 25th March 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report called for about the repairs to the breaches in the Manur anicut across the Chittar river in the Tinnevely district, has been received by the Government ;

(b) if not, what is the reason for the delay ; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will place the same on the Council table ?

Report regarding remission granted to the ryots holding lands under the Manur channel.

* 346 Q.—Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI : With reference to the answer to question No. 552, dated 25th March 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(a) to state whether the report about the grievances of the ryots holding lands under the Manur channel and about the remission granted to them during the current year, has been received by the Government ; and

(b) if so, to place the same on the Council table at its next meeting ?

Repairs to the Manur channel.

* 347 Q.—Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI : With reference to the answer to question No. 553, dated 25th March 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the final report regarding repairs to the Manur channel in the Tinnevely taluk, called for from the local officers concerned, has been received by the Government and, if so, whether Government will place the same on the Council table ;

(b) if the answer is in the negative, what is the point at issue which delays the matter ; and

(c) whether Government will place on the Council table the last reference made on the subject by the District Collector of Tinnevely to the Receiver, Uttumalai estate ?

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4.—A copy of the letter from the Executive Engineer, Tinnevely division, dated 25th May 1927, is placed on the table.* The Government have not a copy of the latest letter from the Collector to the Receiver, Uttumalai estate.

The remissions granted in the several villages under the Manur channel are, as shown below :—

	RS.	Α.	P.
Manur	3,067	0	0
Mavadi	1,769	0	0
Madavakurichi	3,078	15	0
Terkupatti	181	11	0
Ettangulam	524	4	0
Ayyanarkulam	89	7	0
Mayamankurichi	156	0	0

Repairs to the Manur channel and the Manur anicut.

* 348 Q.—Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI: With reference to the statement of the hon. the Law Member at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th March 1927, regarding the execution of complete repairs to the Manur channel and the Manur anicut in Tinnevely district, will he be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Collector and the Uttumalai Estate Receiver have now entered into a binding contract, and if they have not come to an agreement on the matter till now, what steps the Government intend taking for the early execution of repairs to the channel in question and avoid delay; and

(b) why it is absolutely necessary that the contribution from the Uttumalai estate should be collected before repairs to the Manur channel are undertaken?

4.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question Nos. 345, 346 and 347. So far as the Government are aware no contract has been entered into between the Collector and the Estate Receiver. The present position is that the Government have called for a further report on the financial aspects of the whole programme of repairs and improvements required to put the channel in a satisfactory state, telling the Superintending Engineer in the meantime to proceed with such urgent ordinary repairs as he can sanction. When this report is received the Government will decide whether to require the Estate to disburse its contribution first.

Introduction of a new Irrigation Bill.

* 349 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have come to any decision regarding the Irrigation Bill after the deliberations of the recent Conference at Ootacamund;

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(b) whether a new Bill has been prepared, and if so, on what material points it differs from the old Bill passed by the Council; and

(c) when this matter is likely to come before the Council for final decision?

A.—(a) It has been decided not to take any action at present to introduce a general Irrigation Bill.

(b) & (c) No new Bill has been prepared.

Marine

Appointment of an agency to check the indents for machinery for Cochin Harbour Works.

* 350 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) (i) whether it has been found necessary to order the manufacture of new ball joints for the pipe-line of the new dredger 'Lord Willingdon' at Cochin,

(ii) if so, for what reasons,

(iii) who was responsible for designing and ordering the old ball joints;

(b) what will be the extra expenditure involved on this account and who will be held responsible for making good the loss;

(c) (i) whether the Government have appointed any official or non-official agency to check the indents of the Cochin Conservancy Board or the Engineer-in-Chief, Cochin Harbour Works, for machinery and plant required for the Cochin Harbour Works,

(ii) if so, what are the character and powers of the agency; and

(d) if not, whether Government have in contemplation the appointment of any such agency?

A.—(a) (i) Yes.

(ii) The old joints were unsuitable for work in the sea-way owing to the wear on the large number of moving parts.

(iii) Messrs. Simons & Co., England, were responsible for the design and manufacture of the old joints.

(b) The expenditure involved in the construction of new ball joints is estimated at Rs. 1,93,000. The question of fixing responsibility for the additional expenditure is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) (i) No.

(ii) Does not arise.

(d) No.

Machinery and plant of the Cochin Harbour Works.

* 351 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(a) to place before the House a statement of the various items of machinery, plant dredgers and other materials required which had been indented for the Cochin Harbour Works, and the particular purpose for which each of them was required; and

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(b) to state—

(i) whether any of them were found useless or unfit for the purpose required; which of them, and what has been the loss to Government, and

(ii) how many of them were ordered in advance of their requirements and by what period and if so, why?

A.--(a) A statement ^a showing the important items of machinery, plant and other materials purchased for the Cochin Harbour Works and the particular purpose for which they were purchased is laid on the table.

(b) (i) The ball joints for the pipe-line of the dredger 'Lord Willingdon' (item 32) were found unsuitable for work in the sea-way owing to the wear on the large number of moving parts. New ball joints are to be purchased at an extra cost of Rs. 1,93,000. The question of fixing the responsibility for the additional expenditure is under the consideration of the Government.

No other item has been found useless or unfit for the purpose required.

(ii) No item was ordered in advance of requirements.

Motor Vehicles Act

Examination of buses run for public traffic.

* 352 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of fees collected in each district of the Presidency for the calendar year 1926 for the examination of buses run for public traffic;

(b) the amount of savings for each district from the total collection of fees for the examination of buses after deducting the remuneration paid to the examiners of buses in each district for the calendar year 1926;

(c) the total amount paid to the Commissioner of Police as remuneration for the examination of buses in the Madras City for the calendar year 1926;

(d) the amount paid to the District Superintendents of Police for each district of the Presidency except Madras, Chingleput, the Nilgiris, Malabar, Tinnevely, Madura, Ramnad and Coimbatore for the calendar year 1926;

(e) the number of buses for which brake certificates have been refused after examination in each district of the Presidency (1) for the official year 1925-26 and (2) for the calendar year 1926; and

(f) whether the Government pay any rent for motor-stands or motor-sheds for the examination of buses in any district, and if so, the names of such districts with the amounts paid as rent in each district?

A.—(a), (b) & (e) The appended statement ^b gives the available information.

(c) Rs. 12,175.

^a Printed as Appendix XI on page 578 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XII on page 579 infra.

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(d)—

District.	Amount paid to District Superintendents of Police during 1926.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Anantapur	750	0	0
Bellary	1,875	0	0
Chittoor	1,525	0	0
Cuddapah	1,150	0	0
Ganjam	505	10	0
Godavari, East	425	0	0
Godavari, West	310	0	0
Guntur	587	8	0
Kistna	1,100	0	0
Kurnool	1,840	0	0
North Arcot	2,426	4	0
Nellore	285	0	0
Salem	2,687	8	0
South Arcot	1,987	0	0
South Kanara	3,825	0	0
Tanjore	1,925	0	0
Trichinopoly	1,400	0	0
Vizagapatam	The District Superintendent of Police has not been authorized to conduct the half-yearly examination of buses.		

(f) No.

Police*Spread of Goonda activities in Berhampur.*

* 353 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the spread of the Goonda activities in the town of Berhampur (Ganjam district);

(b) the number of persons either suspected or enrolled as K.D.'s;

(c) the action taken by the Town Police to suppress this; and

(d) whether they have seen the comments made in the local vernacular paper on the 17th July 1927 and other local weeklies regarding the Goonda activities?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information and have called for it.

(d) No.

Shooting and torture by the police in the Kurnool district.

* 354 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many and what cases—

(1) of torture by the police, and

(2) of shooting by the police in self-defence or for arresting criminals, have come on record in the Kurnool district from the year 1925 up to date;

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(b) how many people died in these torture and shooting cases ; and

(c) whether any, and if so, what action was taken against the police concerned in each case ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information and have called for it.

Detection of murders in South Kanara district.

* 355 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of murders which took place in South Kanara district in the last three years ;

(b) the number detected by the police ;

(c) the number of persons committed to sessions for murder or attempt at murder ; and how many of them were convicted and how many acquitted ;

(d) the number of murders in the said period not yet detected by the police ; and

(e) whether there was in May last, in or near Baindoor, a double murder of a husband and wife and whether the case has been detected by the police ?

A.—(a)—

1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

(b)—

1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

(c)—

Number of persons.					Murder.	Attempt at murder.
Committed	...	1924	...	...	31	...
		1925	...	...	27	2
		1926	...	...	25	1
Convicted	...	1924	...	...	7	...
		1925	...	...	14	...
		1926	...	...	9	1
Acquitted	...	1924	...	...	24	...
		1925	13	2
		1926	16	...

(d)—

1924	6
1925	5
1926	5

(e)—

Yes. The case is still under investigation.

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Punitive police at Vadiyur and other places.

* 356 Q.—MR. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the punitive police stationed at Vadiyur and other villages in Gooty taluk is still continued, and if so, what the necessity for it is?

A.—The additional police in Gooty taluk has been withdrawn with effect from 15th August 1927.

Reduction in the strength of the Malabar Special Police.

* 357 Q.—MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the strength of the Malabar Special Police;

(b) whether they propose to make any alternatives in the present arrangement of stationing this force;

(c) what are the stations that are going to be abolished and what are the stations at which they are going to be stationed in future;

(d) why such changes have become necessary;

(e) what the estimated expenditure for carrying out the present proposals is;

(f) whether any of the stations proposed to be retained or newly established are within five miles of any railway station; and

(g) whether the Government do not think the retention of such stations unnecessary?

A.—(a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) to (g) The District Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Police have been asked to report on proposals to reduce the number of posts among which the force is distributed from six to three and to improve the mobility of the force and strategic roads. The District Magistrate has been authorized to consult local opinion on the proposals. Until the reports of these officers are received definite answers cannot be given to clauses (c), (e), (f) & (g). The main objects aimed at are—

(1) closer control over the force;

(2) improved training of the force;

(3) economy of expenditure on administrations, medical and sanitary, buildings and staff;

(4) reduction in the numbers detailed for the protection of the posts and corresponding increase in the force available for use in the field.

Alleged murder of a village peon at Muthalamada.

* 358 Q.—MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a village peon was hacked to death in a public road in open daylight at a place called Muthalamada in Palghat taluk;

(b) what was the result of the investigation in the case;

(c) who were the police officers that investigated the case; and

(d) whether the Government are prepared to order further investigation in the case?

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A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information and have called for a report.

(d) The matter will be considered on receipt of the report called for.

Alleged interference of the Police in the Calicut municipal election.

* 359 Q.—MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a resolution passed by the Municipal Council, Calicut, complaining of police interference with the municipal election in the A-1 ward of the Calicut Municipality ;

(b) whether the Collector or the District Superintendent of Police, Malabar, have received any communication about the same from the Municipality ; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the truth of such allegations and what steps, if any, have been taken to prevent such interference ?

A.—(a) Yes

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) So far as Government are aware, no inquiry has been made as yet.

Guntur forgery notes case.

* 360 Q.—MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the judgment of the High Court in the Guntur forgery notes case ;

(b) whether any action was taken against the Government servants whose conduct in the investigation and trial of the case was severely condemned by the High Court ; and

(c) whether any measures are taken or contemplated to prevent repetition of the irregularities pointed out by the High Court ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) Reports have been called for in respect of the Police officers and the sub-magistrates concerned and on receipt the Government will consider what action is called for.

Detection of crimes by the Criminal Intelligence Department.

* 361 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many requisitions were made during 1925-26 and 1926-27 by the District Superintendents of Police or District Magistrates, to the Criminal Intelligence Department, asking for hands to detect non-political crimes in the mufassal ;

(b) in how many cases the requests of those officers were complied with by the Criminal Intelligence Department ; and

(c) in how many cases officers of the Criminal Intelligence Department were really useful to the local police, and in how many cases successful detection was made ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information and have called for it.

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Political Detenues*Transfer of the Deo brothers from Berhampur to Bellary Jail.*

* 362 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the reason why the Deo brothers of Kalyanasingapur (Jeypore agency) were ordered to be shifted from Berhampur to Bellary at a very short notice;

(b) how long since they are kept at Bellary;

(c) whether any of them suffered from cholera and the rest (of the family) are still unwell at Bellary;

(d) the allowance that the Deo brothers are given every month;

(e) the action taken on their petition to increase their allowance;

(f) the reason why they are not permitted to go and negotiate with the Maharaja of Jeypore to effect a compromise; and

(g) whether they will be permitted to live in some healthy places like Cocanada or Waltair?

A.—(a) The Deos were removed from Kalyanasingapur because their presence there was likely to lead to a serious disturbance of the public peace. It was found that while at Berhampur they still interfered in local affairs at Kalyanasingapur and that they must be removed to a greater distance if the public peace was to be preserved. Bellary was considered a suitable place for their residence.

(b) Since 1st May 1926.

(c) Krishnachandra Deo had an attack of cholera in May 1927. The Deo brothers and their family are reported to be in good health.

(d) Rupees 75 each per mensem and a joint house-rent allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.

(e) The original allowance of Rs. 50 each per mensem was as a result of the petition raised to Rs. 75 each per mensem.

(f) The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by such a negotiation.

(g) The Government do not propose to transfer the Deos from Bellary at present. So far as the Government are aware, Bellary is quite as healthy as Cocanada or Waltair.

Release of Mappilla prisoners.

* 363 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number and names of the Mappillas who were arrested and kept in jail under Regulation II of 1819 or State Prisoners Act or Mappilla Outrages Act;

(b) whether any of them have been released;

(c) if so, how many and under what conditions; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there are very old men among these detenues?

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A.—(a) A list ^a is placed on the table.

(b) & (c) Seventy-eight prisoners have been released. Of these—

One was released on medical grounds and allowed to go back to Malabar on condition that he reported himself once a month at the police station specified by the District Magistrate, Malabar;

Three were released and sent to the Andamans to live there as free men on condition that they did not leave the settlement without the permission of Government;

One is detained at the Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput, on condition that he does not leave the settlement without the permission of the Government; and

The remaining 73 prisoners are detained under police surveillance in places selected by them in the Presidency outside Malabar, South Kanara, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore, on condition that they do not leave their stations without the permission of the Government.

(d) There are three prisoners above 60 years of age.

Allowances to Mappilla prisoners.

* 364 Q.—MR. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any allowance is given to Mappillas who are released from jail but are not allowed to enter Malabar;

(b) if so, whether the Government will place on the Council table a list of such allowance-holders with the allowance that each person receives and their present residence; and

(c) whether the Government have received any complaint from any of such allowance-holders about the inadequacy of the allowance they receive?

A.—(a) State prisoners are without exception granted allowances in accordance with the law under which they are detained. Convicts prematurely released from imprisonment on condition that they shall not return to Malabar till the expiry of their sentences are ordinarily granted allowances.

(b) A list ^b of allowance-holders showing the allowance that each receives is placed on the table. The Government do not think it expedient to publish the addresses of the prisoners;

(c) Yes; from some of the State prisoners.

Re-arrest of Mappillas acquitted by competent courts.

* 365 Q.—MR. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mappillas who were tried and acquitted by competent courts of law were re-arrested and kept in jail without trial;

(b) if so, how many, for what offence and under what law;

^a Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 530-582 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 583-584 infra.

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(c) whether it is a fact that one Kalluvattikuzhi Kunhalan of Arikode amsam, Ernad taluk, who was tried and found not guilty by the Special Court was soon after arrested and kept in jail without trial; if so, for what offence;

(d) whether the Government have received any memorial from his relations or from other persons of position in Malabar praying for his release and offering any surety for his good conduct;

(e) if so, what action Government have taken upon the memorial;

(f) whether he is still in jail or whether he has been released;

(g) if he has been released, whether he gets any allowance and how much; and

(h) whether the Government propose to permit him to go back to Malabar?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Kalluvattikuzhi Kunhalan referred to in clause (c) was acquitted on a charge of dacoity committed during the Malabar rebellion of 1921–22. He was subsequently re-arrested and imprisoned in jail without trial under the provisions of the Madras State Prisoners' Regulation, 1819, for his implication in forcible conversions of the Hindus during the rebellion. No person acquitted by a competent court was imprisoned without trial for the offence for which he was acquitted.

(d) & (e) Yes. One memorial was received in 1923 from a relation of the prisoner and another in 1925 from his mother praying for his release. The Government declined to accede to the requests.

(f) He has been released from jail.

(g) He now draws an allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem.

(h) No.

Village Panchayat Court

Election of members to the Koipadi Panchayat Court.

* 366 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was an election held for the Koipadi Panchayat Court (in Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara) on the 12th March 1927;

(b) whether it is a fact that out of eleven members elected as many as seven were elected from one village, namely, Mogral;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said court is constituted for twelve villages and the remaining villages are not represented;

(d) whether there was any appeal against the said election to the Collector and if so, with what result; and

(e) what steps the Government propose to take to ensure that all villages are duly represented?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No. On 12th March 1927 eleven members were elected—five from Mogral, two from Arikadi, two from Koipadi, one from Ichlampadi and one from Bombarana. The two persons elected from Koipadi were subsequently found to be disqualified. Their election was accordingly cancelled and two other persons—one from Koipadi and the other from Ednad—were duly elected.

27th August 1927]

- (c) No. The Koipadi Panchayat Court has been constituted for eight villages, of which six are represented.
- (d) No.
- (e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rules 8 to 10 of the rules framed under the Madras Village Courts Act relating to the election of panchayatdars which provide for the representatives to be chosen by *all* the resident adult male villagers of the group after due announcement. Election of members by separate electorates is not contemplated. The Government do not propose to take any further action in the matter.

Budget

Statement of receipts and expenditure from 1921-22 to 1927-28.

* 357 Q.—Mr. J. A. SAIDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing the various amounts of receipts and expenditure under several major heads—non-voted and voted—on the sides of the reserved half and transferred half, respectively, provided for in the budget and revised estimates during the years 1921-22 to 1927-28 ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the statements of revenue and expenditure and of receipts and disbursements at the beginning of the Civil Budget Estimates for the years in question.

Cantonments Act

Removal of the Military station from Poonamallee.

* 368 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Military station at Poonamallee has been removed from the Poonamallee cantonment ;

(b) whether the cantonment area is still governed by the Cantonment Act ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to consider the desirability of exempting the area from the operation of the Cantonment Act ?

A.—(a) The Local Government have no information. The subject matter of the question relates to the Government of India.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Local Fund Audit

District Inspectors of Local Fund Audit.

* 369 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many District Inspectors of Local Fund Audit are working under the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts with their grades and respective scales of pay ; and how many of them are Andhras and how many non-Andhras ;

(b) the number of clerks working under each District Inspector and how many of them are Andhras ;

[27th August 1927]

(c) whether there are any Andhras that are serving as clerks now and that have passed the District Inspector's test ; and if so, how many ;

(d) whether any of those in the clerk's grade are serving as District Inspectors ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government contemplate the sanctioning of a new District Inspector's post for West Godavari, with the required number of clerks ; and if so, whether the claims of Andhras that have passed the required test will be considered first ?

A.—In the following answer the term ' Andhra ' is used in the sense of one whose mother-tongue is Telugu.

(a) There are at present eighteen, first-grade District Inspectors in the scale of Rs. 150—15—240—20—400 and eight second-grade District Inspectors in the scale of Rs. 150—15—240. Of these one first-grade District Inspector is an Andhra.

(b) The Local Fund audit establishment is borne on a provincial cadre and according to the present distribution the following particulars are furnished :—

	Total strength.	Andhras.
1. Ganjam	6	5
2. Vizagapatam	9	7
3. Cocanada	8	5
4. Kistna	9	6
5. Guntur	8	3
6. Northern Circle office ...	2	1
7. Nellore	6	2
8. Chittoor	4	2
9. Anantapur	6	4
10. Cuddapah	5	1
11. Kurnool	5	2
12. Bellary	5	3
13. Saidapet	6	1
14. North Arcot (Vellore) ..	7	3
15. South Arcot (Cuddalore)	6	Nil.
16. Tanjore	10	Nil.
17. Trichinopoly	8	1
18. Southern Circle office ...	2	1
19. Madura	9	1
20. Ramnad	5	Nil.
21. Tinnevely	7	Nil.
22. Malabar	8	Nil.
23. South Kanara	4	Nil.
24. Salem	8	1
25. Coimbatore	8	Nil.
26. Corporation	11	1
27. Deputy Examiner's office	2	Nil.
28. Head office including Outside Audit department	21	1
Total	195	51

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(c) One.

(d) No.

(e) The question of sanctioning an additional District Inspector for the West Godavari district is under the consideration of Government. In making the appointment, languages possessed will be taken into consideration.

Tours

Tours of Ministers.

* 370 Q.—MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance, the hon. the Minister for Public Health, the hon. the Minister for Development, and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what is the total amount of expenditure incurred on tours of the present three Ministers from the time of their taking up of office to the latest possible date?

A.—The following statement shows the total expenditure entered in the registers of the Accountant-General's office up to the 11th August 1927:—

	RS.	A.	P.
The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan (Minister of Education and Local Self-Government) ...	1,493	2	0
The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar (Minister of Development)	2,913	7	0
The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar (Minister of Public Health) ...	2,322	1	0

Andamans Colonization

Houses for people taken to the Andamans.

* 371 Q.—MR. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether any houses have been built in the villages in the Andamans for the people taken to the Andamans?

A.—Yes.

Forests

Allegations made by the ryots against Mr. Krishnan, Range Officer, Russellkonda.

* 372 Q.—SRIMAN BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the allegations made by the ryots against Mr. Krishnan, the Range Officer, Russellkonda (Ganjam district), in 1926;

(b) whether the Government have seen all the allegations made in the local newspaper called the *Asha* from time to time in 1926;

(c) the number of logs of wood that were seized by the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and other officers of the Forest department in 1926 as having been illicitly passed by the abovementioned Range Officer, Mr. Krishnan, somewhere near the Baiballi forests;

[27th August 1927]

(d) whether the above Range Officer issued unauthorized weekly permits for removal of fuel and bamboos from the forests misappropriating all such moneys to himself; and

(e) whether this Range Officer was getting some patta lands cultivated for himself near Gandiabarada in Ballipadra Revenue firka with vetti labour?

A.—A report has been called for.

Applications for grant of land in forest reserves.

* 373 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answer given to clause (g) of my question No. 358, answered on 17th March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state how many applications have been received from villagers in the districts of Kurnool and Anantapur during the years 1925-26, 1926-27 for grant of land now included in forest reserves on patta and what action has been taken on such applications?

A.—The Government have not received any applications for the grant of forest lands in the Kurnool and Anantapur districts during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27. But as a result of certain memorials received by the Government, an area of 4,012·96 acres of reserved forests in the Anantapur district was disforested for cultivation purposes during 1925-26. In addition to this, the following reserves were also disforested to meet the demand for cultivable lands from depressed classes and ryots of villages adjoining these reserves:—

District.	Year.	Name of reserve.	Area disforested in acres.
Kurnool ..	1926-27	Portion of Gani reserved forest block I.	154·00
Anantapur ..	1926-27	Portion of Muchukota reserve ..	185·14
Do. ..	1925-26	Ilur reserve and its extension ..	2,159·85
Total ..			2,498·99

Restrictions imposed on grazing in forests.

* 374 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answer given to the supplementary questions to my question No. 358, answered on 17th March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) who it is that determines the restrictions based on the possibility of forests to be imposed in regard to grazing;

(b) whether such restrictions have been defined with regard to ranges in the three Kurnool forest districts; and

(c) if they have been defined, whether Government will lay on the Council table a schedule setting forth the name of every range and the restrictions prescribed therefor?

A.—A report has been called for.

27th August 1927]

Division of the forests in Kurnool district for grazing.

* 375 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to the answers given to clause (d) of my question (No. 358, answered on 17th March 1927), will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) into how many areas the forests in the three Kurnool forest districts have been divided within which the cattle of the locality are considered 'local' cattle and others are considered 'foreign' cattle; and

(b) how many of such areas have a radius of five miles and less?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

Policy of the Government regarding regeneration and conservation of forests.

* 376 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the observation of Mr. Tireman during the budget debates on 17th March 1927 that nothing had been done until three or four years ago to develop valuable forests because so much of the attention and time of forest officers had been spent on poorer reserves, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the reforms proposed by the new Chief Conservator of Forests in the methods of conservation, regeneration and development of forests in the Presidency; and

(b) the extent of reduction in higher services and establishment that is expected to be derived thereby during the next ten years?

A.—The new Chief Conservator (Mr. Richmond) has not proposed any reforms in the methods of conservation and regeneration. The question of development is under consideration at present.

Facilities for forest exploitation in the several districts.

* 377 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the mileage of (i) roads and (ii) railways constructed during the last five years for affording facilities for forest exploitation in the several districts and at what cost;

(b) what is the number of lorries (motor or others) employed for conveying Government forest produce by Government or by private agencies and at what cost; and

(c) what is the income earned by levying tolls for the use of roads during the last five years?

A.—(a) No railways were constructed. A statement^a showing the mileage of roads and their cost divisionwar is appended.

(b) One lorry costing Rs. 17,331-4-0 is employed by Government. The Government have no information regarding lorries employed by private agencies.

(c) The income was Rs. 9,674.

^a Printed as Appendix XV on page 584 infra.

[27th August 1927]

Experts employed in the Forest Utilization and Development departments.

* 378 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place before the House a statement showing the several expert officers employed in the Forest Utilization and Development departments with their educational qualifications and their previous training and services in the particular subjects bearing upon their present employment?

A.—A statement ^a is appended.

Utilization of forest trees for industrial purposes.

* 379 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased (i) to place before the House a statement showing the various forest trees and products in the Presidency out of which industrial articles could be manufactured such as safety match sticks and match boxes, lac, catechu, etc., and (ii) to state—

(a) the various timbers that could be utilized and have been utilized for safety match sticks;

(b) whether applications have been made to the Forest department for timbers for making match sticks and if so, by whom and in what places;

(c) whether any of the applications have been granted and on what conditions;

(d) what special facilities and concessions have been granted or contemplated for encouraging industries out of forest trees and produce; and

(e, if so, for which industries, when and to whom?

A.—(i) It is not possible to give a complete list of all trees which could be utilized in the ordinary timber trade which supplies the building, engineering, ship-building, furniture and box-making trades. Experiments are in progress to ascertain the trees best suited for the lac industry. Usually lac thrives in *Zizyphus Xylopyrus*, *Schleichera trijuga*, *Butea fremdoza*, *Acacia species*, *Ficus species*, etc. Catechu is made from *Acacia catechu* and *Acacia sundra*.

(ii) (a) A statement ^b is appended. Those that are commonly used with success are marked with an asterisk.

(b) & (c) Some enquiries were received and replies furnished; but except in one or two instances the enquirers did not pursue the matter. In these cases surveys of supplies have been made for them and samples furnished. The Government do not consider it desirable to disclose the names of the enquirers and the nature of the enquiries.

(d) & (e) The attention of the department is at present concentrated in ascertaining what the forest actually contain and for what purposes they are most suitable. Samples are supplied whenever requested and information is given as to supplies available and utility of woods. Applications for concessions will be considered on the merits of each case.

^a Printed as Appendix XVI on pages 585-586 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XVII on pages 589-591 infra.

27th August 1927]

Persons suspended by the District Forest Officer, Madura.

* 380 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number and names of persons who were suspended by the District Forest Officer, Madura, in connexion with the felling of sandalwood in Sirumalai reserve, Natbam range, Madura district, about August 1924;

(b) the name or names of persons with their official designation who were restored to duty, the date when they were so restored and the reasons for their restoration; and

(c) the names and offices of persons whose services were dispensed with and the date of the order and the reasons for so dispensing with their services?

A.—(a) The following four persons were suspended:—

- (1) K. C. Draviam Pillai, Forester, third grade.
- (2) Minakshisundaram Pillai, Forest guard, third grade.
- (3) Sandosam Servai, watcher.
- (4) Arunachalam Pillai, watcher.

(b) No. (2) mentioned in clause (a) above was restored to duty after a period of suspension. His culpability in the matter of failing to prevent thefts of sandalwood was insufficient to justify more severe punishment

(c) The services of Nos. (1), (3) and (4) mentioned in clause (a) above were dispensed with for neglect of duty in connexion with theft of sandalwood. The respective dates were 15th December 1924, 17th January 1925 and 17th January 1925.

The Coimbatore sandalwood theft case.

* 381 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the judgment of the hon. Judges of the High Court in Criminal Appeal No. 616 of 1926 in the Coimbatore sandalwood theft case, as a result of which the accused convicted in the Sessions Case No. 88 of 1925 on the file of the Assistant Sessions Court, Coimbatore, were acquitted;

(b) what was the amount spent by Government by way of fees to the Public Prosecutor and travelling allowance for officers and subordinates attending the courts at Coimbatore and Madras, and the loss of revenue from forests; and

(c) whether Government have found which of the forest officers should be held responsible for neglect of duty as a result of which the alleged theft took place?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The information has been called for.

(c) The Government considered that the District Forest Officer had been guilty of neglect of duty.

[27th August 1927]

Application of Mr. Morris for grant of land on darkhast.

* 382 Q.—MR. C V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any applications have been received recently from Mr. Morris and Mrs. Morris or anybody else for the grant of lands on darkhast at, or near, the source of supply to the Gundal river in Kollegal taluk with a view to induce the Government to change the previous decisions on the matter;

(b) whether any communications have been received from the officers of the Revenue, Public Works, Irrigation or Forest authorities regarding this matter after the hon. Member's answers to my question No. 767 answered on the 31st March 1927;

(c) whether Mr. Morris has made an application for putting up a dam across the Gundal river for the purpose of storing water and diverting it to his own estate;

(d) whether as the result, chiefly, of grants already made to Mr. Morris, the Gundal river has been getting insufficient supply of water and large remissions of Government kist had to be made recently;

(e) whether the ryots of the taluk held public meetings on the 21st March 1927 and 13th July 1927 under the auspices of the local Dharma Rakshana Sabha and passed resolutions protesting against granting any more lands on darkhast or permitting a dam being put across the river and whether these resolutions have been communicated to the local authorities and to the Board of Revenue;

(f) whether the hon. Member has any intention of paying a visit to the Kollegal taluk in the near future; and

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to give an assurance that no orders would be passed granting any of the requests of Mr. Morris and others referred to above, before the hon. Member has had an opportunity of visiting the taluk and ascertaining the facts of the case in person?

A—(a) Applications for land in this vicinity have been made.

(b) The Chief Conservator and the Collector have reported on the matter.

(c) No such application has been received.

(d) Complaints about insufficient supply have been received and are being investigated.

(e) The Government have received copies of the resolutions passed at a public meeting held on 21st March 1927. They understand that copies of these resolutions have been sent to the Collector and the Board of Revenue. Copies of the resolutions passed at the public meeting held on 13th July 1927 have not been received by the Government, nor have they received any resolutions protesting against the construction of a dam across the Gundal river.

(f) & (g) The matter will be considered after the report called for from the Board of Revenue has been received.

27th August 1927]

Reduction in the rate of the sale of manure leaves.

* 383 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the resolution of the Council effecting a reduction in the rate of the sale of manure leaves has not been given effect to; and

(b) if so, why, and when the Government propose to give effect to it?

A.—The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

Jails

Manufacture of clothing for prisoners.

* 384 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what the value of cloth used for clothing the prisoners in all the jails in 1926 was;

(b) what portion of this clothing was manufactured within the jails of the Presidency;

(c) what was the value of yarn used in manufacturing this cloth; and

(d) what part of the yarn so used was manufactured within the jails of the Presidency?

A.—(a) to (d) The information has been called for.

Labour

Contracts executed under the Madras Planters' Labour Act.

* 385 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many non-officials hold appointments to attest contracts executed by labourers under the Madras Planters' Labour Act and how many of them are planters;

(b) how many such appointments have been made since the Bill was brought to repeal the Act, and what necessity there was to make them in view of that Bill; and

(c) whether Government propose to make any such appointments in future?

A.—(a) The Government have no definite information. In the last three years about thirty gentlemen have been so authorized and the great majority were planters.

(b) Five. The object of such appointment is to obviate the frequent inconvenience involved by parties having to appear before touring Magistrates.

(c) Yes; so long as the Planters' Labour Act, 1903, is in force.

[27th August 1927]

Stamps

Action taken on certain undertakings given during the March meeting.

* 386 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Home Member, the hon. the Member for Finance, the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the action taken, according to the undertaking given at the March sitting of the Legislative Council, to look into the reduction of—

- (a) registration fees,
- (b) court fees,
- (c) stamp duties, and
- (d) fees for power-boring plants of the Industries department ?

A.—(a) The question of reducing the registration fees is under the consideration of Government.

(b) The consideration of the proposal that the Local Government should appoint a committee to examine the question of a revision of court-fees is awaiting the decision of the Government of India on the proposal of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee relating to Central Legislation on the subject.

(c) The Government have decided that it is not advisable to reduce stamp duties at present.

(d) The question is still under consideration.

Assignment of Lands

Control of porambokes by panchayats.

* 387 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether after the passing of Act XV of 1920 porambokes have been classified into communal and State porambokes ;

(b) whether for every village a list of such classified porambokes is maintained ;

(c) whether it is proposed to debar village panchayats permanently from getting any control over State porambokes ;

(d) whether the village panchayats are debarred from getting control of porambokes which happen to contain any substantial number of fruit-trees or palmyras ;

(e) how many applications were made by village panchayats for control over porambokes since the passing of Act XV of 1920 ;

(f) how many such applications have been granted ; and

(g) how many have been rejected ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) No such classification has been made.

(d) No ; unless the retention of such land by the Government is desirable for abkari or forest purposes.

(e), (f) & (g) The Government have not the particulars asked for as these applications are disposed of by Collectors.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Volume XXXVI (Nos. 1 to 4).

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[27th August 1927]

Stamps

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(c) whether it is proposed to debar village panchayats permanently from getting any control over State porambokes ;

(d) whether the village panchayats are debarred from getting control of porambokes which happen to contain any substantial number of fruit-trees or palmyras ;

(e) how many applications were made by village panchayats for control over porambokes since the passing of Act XV of 1920 ;

(f) how many such applications have been granted ; and

(g) how many have been rejected ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) No such classification has been made.

(d) No ; unless the retention of such land by the Government is desirable for abkari or forest purposes.

(e), (f) & (g) The Government have not the particulars asked for as these applications are disposed of by Collectors.

27th August 1927]

Assignment of S. No. 27 of Varamballi village.

* 388 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that S. No. 27 of Varamballi village of Udipi taluk was endowed and set apart for cattle grazing from the time of Nagar Samastanam and is now called 'Palapatnayaka's Dharmam';

(b) whether it is the only suitable grazing ground for the neighbouring villages of Handadi, Kumbrakode and Varamballi;

(c) what was its extent before assignment, how much of it has now been assigned, and what still remains;

(d) whether it is proposed to assign even the remaining portion;

(e) what is the total assessment paid by these three villages and whether there are any, and if so, what extent of public lands in those villages now remaining and fit for grazing;

(f) whether the said S. No. 27 has not been set apart for grazing by this Government, and if so, why it is being assigned; and

(g) what steps the Government propose to take to restore the said endowed lands to their original state?

A.—(a) to (d), (f) & (g) The Government are not aware that S. No. 27 of Varamballi village was ever set apart for cattle grazing. The settlement register of the village which was prepared in 1905 shows that the whole of the survey number (except 36 cents which were channel peramboke) was then patta land. The total extent of the field is 3.96 acres.

(e) The total assessment of the three villages after the last settlement was Rs. 9,830-1-0 and there were then in them 804.86 acres of assessed waste and unassessed land. The Government have no more recent information on these points.

Proposed assignment of grazing grounds in Koipadi.

* 389 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is not a fact that S. No. 42 (Old survey) of Koipadi village of Kasaragod taluk (South Kanara) measuring about 43 acres was set apart by the Government for cattle grazing; and

(b) whether it is now proposed to assign the same or portion of it to the Labour department?

A.—According to the settlement register of 1904 S. No. 4 of Koipadi village, Kasaragod taluk, was patta land registered in the name of Hariyappana Parameswara Bhatta. Its area was 2.87 acres.

Cattle-pounds

Transfer of cattle-pounds to local boards.

* 390 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTIAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of handing over cattle-pounds to local boards is still under consideration; and

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(b) whether the Government now propose to transfer cattle-pounds to the village panchayats ?

A.—(a) & (b) The question whether the control and management of all the cattle-pounds within the limits of all the municipalities, village panchayats and unions may be transferred to those local bodies, is under the consideration of the Government.

General

Action taken on resolutions regarding famine-relief works, etc.

* 391 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action has been taken in regard to the following resolutions of this House—

(a) Resolution on famine-relief works adopted by this House on 26th January 1927 ; and

(b) Resolution on revision of pay of village officers adopted by this House on the 14th March 1927 ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the answers to questions No. 7 and No. 160, respectively.

Alleged assault upon an Indian servant in Spencer's Hotel.

* 392 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a telegram dated July 18th that appeared in the *Madras Mail* of July 19th about a statement made by the Under Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons in respect to the alleged assault upon an Indian servant in Spencer's Hotel at Madras by an European and what the facts of the case are ?

A.—The Government have read the report referred to. They do not know what the facts of the case are.

Land Revenue

Collection of kists by village officers.

* 393 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state talukwar in the Kurnool district—

(a) the amount of kist that was payable by the ryotwari lands during the months of December, January, February, March and April last as per proportion of annual tax payable each month (Appendix I to Board's Standing Order 35, paragraph 2) ;

(b) what amounts were actually collected in those respective months ;

(c) whether any takids were sent to one or both of the village officers to collect revenues without any reference to such proportions as is mentioned in the appendix to Board's Standing Order 35 and, if so, how many such takids were sent ;

(d) how many village munsifs were summoned by Tahsildars or Divisional Officers to explain why kists were not briskly collected, and to what distances from their villages ; and

(e) how many village officers were (i) warned, (ii) fined and (iii) suspended ?

A.—The Government have not the information.

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Payment of undisbursed loans to ryots.

* 394 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that circulars were issued by the Collectors, at the instance of Government, to defer payment of undisbursed loans sanctioned to parties by the Collectors under the Land Improvement Act ;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the hardship caused to the ryots who applied for loans to sink wells just in the months most favourable for well sinking ;

(c) when the Collectors propose to disburse these loans to the respective ryots to whom the amounts have been already sanctioned ; and

(d) what urgency made the Government or the authorities issue such orders ?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government is not aware of circulars issued by the Collectors but it is possible that disbursement of loans in other districts was postponed to find money for the disbursement of loans in districts such as Bellary where the demand was urgent. A supplementary demand to replace amounts so withdrawn will be moved at this meeting.

Collection of inclusion fees in West Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 395 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the extent of land included in each of the Godavari Western and Kistna Eastern delta ayacuts and in which year or years was the inclusion effected ;

(b) how much inclusion fee was collected in West Godavari and Kistna districts respectively ;

(c) whether Government have received any report of what was done to improve the irrigation and drainage facilities in the included blocks ; if so, whether the report will be placed on the table of the House ;

(d) what steps are taken to expedite the necessary improvements ;

(e) whether the Collectors of West Godavari and Kistna districts received any applications for exempting lands from payment of the inclusion fee ; if so, how many applications were allowed, how many were rejected and how many are still pending with either of the two Collectors ; and

(f) whether the inducement fee on all or any of the included lands is being remitted ; and whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the instructions issued in this respect to the Collectors concerned ?

				ACS.
A.—(a)	Kistna Eastern delta	...	...	32,925
	Godavari Western delta	...	...	10,715

The Government have no information as to the year or years in which the inclusion was effected.

				RS.
(b)	Kistna Eastern delta	7,92,958
	Godavari Western delta	5,39,882

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- (c) & (d) The Government are awaiting a report from the Board of Revenue and Chief Engineer for Irrigation on these points.
- (e) The Government have not the information.
- (f) The hon. Member is referred to the instructions in paragraphs 1 and 2 of G.O. No. 184, dated 3rd February 1926, and paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 7, dated 4th January 1927 (copies appended).

Minor Irrigation

Assessment of lands fed by the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal.

* 396 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to question No. 507 answered on 24th March 1927—

(a) whether any reports have been received from the Board of Revenue as well as the Chief Engineer for Irrigation;

(b) if so, whether he will be pleased to place the said reports on the Council table;

(c) whether it is a fact that lands under the tank of Nandyal fed by the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal classed as single crop wet were receiving water for the second crop without restriction and were being charged usual water-rates under Board's Standing Order No. 5 (1);

(d) whether within the last fasli these lands also have been treated as coming under the restriction of consecutive faslis 1329, 1330, 1331 and penalties have been levied;

(e) the exact amount of penalties so levied;

(f) whether such a rule has been enforced as against single crop wet lands elsewhere in the district;

(g) what is the amount of penalty so levied in the last fasli;

(h) whether under the Nandyal tank irrigable dry lands were receiving tickets as a matter of course before fasli 1335;

(i) whether restrictions have since been imposed;

(j) what amount of penalty has since been collected;

(k) whether the Nandyal tank is under the control of an Irrigation Panchayat;

(l) whether the panchayat has even been consulted on the matter of these levies;

(m) if so, what opinion the panchayat has expressed;

(n) what amounts of penalties have been collected on irrigable dry lands under the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal in the Kurnool district;

(o) whether it is a fact that Revenue officials are issuing circulars to villagers calling upon them to convert irrigable dry lands into wet on pain of being refused water tickets altogether; and

(p) what action the Government propose to take against such officials?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the reports^b are attached from which it will appear that the orders restricting the irrigation of dry lands under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal have been cancelled by the Collector.

^a Printed as Appendix XVIII on pages 592-593 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XIX on pages 594-602 infra.

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- (c) to (f) The Government have not the information. A report has been called for.
- (g) to (n) The Government have not the information.
- (o) The hon. Member brought to the notice of the Government one such circular issued by the Deputy Tahsildar of Atmakur, and this circular has already been cancelled by the Collector as not expressing correctly what was intended.
- (p) The Government are not aware of any reason for taking action against any official and do not propose to take any.

Repairing and overhauling of the supply channel in the Kurnool district.

* 397 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the supply channel to a group of seven tanks belonging to Rudravaram, Kondanayapalli, Tallalingamdinne, R. Nagulavaram and Yerragudidinne of Sirvel taluk in the Kurnool district is entirely out of repair ;

(b) whether any estimates have been prepared for repairing and overhauling the anicut and the supply channel ;

(c) if so, what the estimate of cost is ;

(d) whether the Government propose to start the work ;

(e) what the total ayacut under these tanks is ;

(f) what the extent of the irrigable dry lands is under these tanks ;

(g) what the assessment is including water-rate for

(1) the wet ayacut and

(2) the irrigable dry ;

(h) whether any portion of the irrigable dry lands was given water during faslis 1332 to 1336 ; and

(i) what remissions have been granted under these tanks during faslis 1332 to 1336 ?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

Contribution from the ryots in Markapur taluk

* 398 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether under the Badridu tank in the Markapur taluk of the Kurnool district a contribution of Rs. 700 has been levied this year under section 6 of Act I of 1858 ;

(b) what the repairs carried out were ;

(c) what supply of water the tank had during the last fasli ;

(d) whether any representation was made by the ryots that owing to very great scarcity this year they could not pay even if they had to ;

(e) whether in spite of such a representation, the collection has been made ;

(f) whether the anicut has been raised ; and

(g) if it has not been raised, whether Government consider that a sufficient supply of water is otherwise secured ?

A.—(a) to (g) The Government have not the information, but have called for a report.

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Restoration of ruined tanks in South Kanara district.

* 399 Q.—**MR. K. R. KARANT** : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of ancient public tanks in the South Kanara district;
- (b) whether for want of slight repairs most of them are going to ruin ; and
- (c) what steps the Government propose to take to repair and restore them ?

A.—(a) to (c) On the understanding that the hon. Member refers to irrigation tanks, the Government have called for a report as they have not the particulars required.

Repairs to irrigation sources in Salem district.

* 400 Q.—**MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA** : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether in the Salem district irrigation sources which have an ayacut of 10 acres and less are required to be kept in repair by the ayacut-dars themselves, and if so, on what grounds ;
- (b) whether the repairs to any irrigation sources in the same district have been abandoned for the reason that such repairs are unremunerative ; and
- (c) if so, the names of the sources of irrigation whose repairs have been so abandoned during the last three years and the extent of the ayacuts thereunder ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have not the information, but have called for a report.

Construction and repair of minor irrigation works.

* 401 Q.—**MR. J. A. SALDANHA** : With reference to the Budget debates on Minor Irrigation works on the 18th March 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether steps have been taken to have a complete register of all the minor works required for each district ;
- (b) whether this register is being prepared on a report made by the minor irrigation overseer and local officers after inspecting all the existing minor works, whether they are in use, or out of repair, or out of use ;
- (c) how many of these works in each district were repaired last year, have been repaired or are being repaired or will be repaired this year, and at what cost ; and
- (d) what is the number of minor irrigation works constructed last year and constructed, or being constructed, or will be constructed this year, and at what cost ?

A.—(a) The Government have prescribed the maintenance of a register in each taluk office of all minor irrigation works which are alleged to be out of repair.

- (b) An entry is intended to be made in the register on receipt of information from a Revenue Inspector's diary, or from a petition or from a jamabandi check memo. or from any other source that any irrigation work requires repairs.

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- (c) Two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight minor irrigation works were repaired during the official year 1926-27 at a cost of Rs. 11,88,424. The Government have not the information for the year 1927-28.
- (d) The Government have not the information.

Public Service

Publication of the evidence given before the Jails Committee.

* 402 Q.—MR. K. UFFI SAHIB : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) why certain evidences and statements given before any Public Commission and once published by the Government are withheld from the public ;

(b) whether the evidences and statements given before the Jails Committee of 1920 is one of those publications which are withheld from the public ; and

(c) if so, whether it was withheld after the anti-Andamans colonization agitation was begun ?

A.—(a) The Government is not aware of any case where any evidence or statements given before any Public Commission has been once published by this Government and afterwards withheld from the public.

(b) & (c) The minutes of evidence given before the Indian Jails Committee have not at any time been published so far as this Government is aware.

Revision of G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, regarding qualifications for public service.

* 403 Q.—MR. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it was brought to the notice of Government that G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, is being interpreted by heads of departments as excluding Secondary School-Leaving Certificate candidates whose optional subjects (viz., Typewriting and Shorthand and Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic) happen to be commercial subjects even though they secure more than 35 per cent of marks in all the five subjects, i.e., in each of the three subjects under Group 'A' and in each of the two subjects under Group 'C,' as required by the said Government Order ;

(b) whether any memorials or other representations have been submitted to the Government explaining the hardship thus caused and whether Government have passed any orders thereon ;

(c) whether Government are aware that in certain departments, especially in the Registration department, one year's continued service is not possible ;

(d) whether Government are aware that this portion of the Government Order works prejudicially in cases where there is two, three, or more years' service though with occasional breaks ;

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(e) whether Government have received any memorials from acting clerks in the Registration department and what orders have been passed thereon; and

(f) whether the Government have been petitioned to revise the said Government Order so that it may have effect only from the date of its issue and not retrospectively?

A.—(a) The Government are aware that heads of departments do not appoint candidates who have taken up only commercial subjects as their optionals in 'C' group. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the wording of G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, and to the list appended to it. It will be observed that commercial subjects have been excluded from the list.

(b) Yes. Memorials have been received and are under the consideration of the Government.

(c), (d) & (f) Yes. After careful consideration the Government have issued orders in G.O. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927, directing that acting or temporary clerks who were 'passed' men according to the rules as they stood before the issue of G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, including any supplementary regulations prescribed then by heads of departments may be employed if they had two years' total satisfactory service under Government on 16th November 1926.

(e) Yes. G.O. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927, was issued after consideration of these memorials.

Modification of G.O. No. 137, Public, dated 14th February 1927.

* 404 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorial from the acting clerks of the Registration department, praying for the modification of G.O. No. 137, Public, dated 14th February 1927, which restricts the confirmation of acting clerks in the department;

(b) whether the Government have disposed of the memorial, and if so, how; and

(c) if not, whether the Government intend modifying the Government Order with a view to removing the restrictions in respect of confirmation of the clerks who were acting till 30th April 1927?

A.—(a) The Government have received memorials from individual clerks.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member is informed that orders have recently issued in G.O. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927, amending G.O. No. 137, Public, dated 14th February 1927, to the effect that acting clerks who had to their credit on 16th November 1926 two years' total satisfactory service under Government are eligible for re-employment at the discretion of the head of the department.

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Alleged ousting of acting clerks in the Registration department.

* 405 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether clerks in the Registration department whose names were included in the list of acting and temporary clerks periodically sent to the Inspector-General of Registration were ousted from acting service after putting an acting service of more than one year;

(b) whether, for instance, one Adinarayana Pillai, an acting clerk in the sub-registry office at Tamaraipatti who had put in acting service of nearly three years was ousted from acting service about April 1927; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to take back into service such acting clerks considering their service for more than a year in the Registration department?

A.—(a) No, except those acting and temporary clerks who were neither qualified for appointment to the public service under G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, nor eligible for retention by virtue of their having put in a continuous service of one year on 16th November 1926 (G.O. Mis. No. 137, Public, dated 14th February 1927).

(b) Yes. The individual was neither qualified for appointment to the public service nor had he put in a year's continuous service on 16th November 1926. His services were accordingly dispensed with from 9th April 1927.

(c) The hon. Member is informed that orders have recently issued in G.O. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927, amending G.O. No. 137, Public, dated 14th February 1927, to the effect that acting clerks who had to their credit on 16th November 1926 two years' total satisfactory service under Government are eligible for re-employment without the specific exemption of Government if the head of the department wishes to take them back.

Settlement

Resettlement operations in East Godavari district.

* 406 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the statement of rates in connexion with the resettlement operations in the East Godavari district has been published; if not, when it is likely to be published;

(b) whether the Settlement Officer held any economic enquiry in connexion with the resettlement, and if so, whether the hon. Member will be pleased to publish also a detailed statement of the nature of the enquiry made and the results thereof; and

(c) whether any notices were given to any individuals or associations in the district prior to holding such an enquiry and whether any were represented thereat?

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- A.—(a) The Settlement Officer's scheme report has not yet been published. The Government understand that it will be published in the course of the next few weeks.
- (b) One of the duties of the Settlement Officer is to make such an enquiry. The nature and results of the enquiry will be embodied in the scheme report.
- (c) A notification was published by the Settlement Officer in the *East Godavari District Gazette* for August, September and October 1925 giving public notice of his presence and stating that he would receive representations, written or oral. It is left to the discretion of the Settlement Officer to issue individual notices to persons or associations. The Government are not aware what individual notices were issued by him.

Refund of sums collected for kudimaramat works.

* 407 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the ryots have been protesting against the collection of sums for kudimaramat works which were not mentioned as such in the settlement registers of some villages in Coimbatore taluk;

(b) whether one of the ryots filed a suit about three years ago in the District Munsif's Court for the refund of the money collected from him and got a decree for the same;

(c) whether some ryots have recently filed suits for refund of the sums collected from them and got a decree for the same in July 1927;

(d) whether the Government are aware that most of the persons have not filed suits thinking that the Government would abide by the result of the test suits referred to above; and

(e) what action the Government have decided to take in connexion with the refund of sums collected from the ryots who have not filed suits?

A.—The Government are not aware of the case referred to and have called for a report. No complaint has yet reached the Government.

Srirangam Temple

Repairs to Srirangam temple.

* 408 Q.—MR. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the immediate needs of repairs regarding the Ranganathaswami temple at Srirangam; and

(b) whether the committee appointed to consider the question of contribution to the Srirangam temple for effecting repairs in the said temple have now made a report signed by all or any of the members of the committee, and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay it on the table?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answers given by the Government to question No. 256 and supplementary questions asked at the Legislative Council on 14th March, 1927.

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Staff Selection Board

Proportion of communal representation in making selections for appointments.

* 409 Q.—**MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Staff Selection Board has laid down for itself a general rule in framing its list of selections, that for clerical or for executive work the following proportion of communal representations should be observed, viz., non-Brahmans 40 per cent, Muhammadans 20 per cent, Brahmans 20 per cent, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians 10 per cent, depressed classes and others 10 per cent?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 3(e) of the Annual Report of the Staff Selection Board for 1924-25 already laid on the table of the House.

Selection of assistant lecturers and school assistants by Staff Selection Board.

* 410 Q.—**MR. J. A. SALDANHA**: With reference to the selection made by the Staff Selection Board for Assistant Lecturers in the Subordinate Educational Service (Collegiate Branch) and Licentiate School Assistants as published on page 361 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th July 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing severally the number of Brahmans, non-Brahmans, Muhammadans and Indian Christians that applied for the posts and the grounds on which the selections were made?

A.—The following statement gives information as regards the number of candidates of the different communities who applied to the Staff Selection Board for selection in respect of the appointments of Assistant Lecturer in the Subordinate Educational Service (Collegiate Branch) and Licentiate School Assistant:—

Community.	Assistant Lecturers.	Licentiate School Assistants.
Brahmans	42	103
Non-Brahmans	4	4
Muhammadans	Nil.	Nil.
Indian Christians	Nil.	5
Depressed classes and others	Nil.	1
	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 113

In the case of the selection for the appointment of Licentiate School Assistants, the Staff Selection Board selected candidates that satisfied all the conditions laid down in the Staff Selection Board's notification, dated 20th May 1927.

As regards the selection for the post of Assistant Lecturer in the Subordinate Educational Service (Collegiate Branch), the number of candidates who applied for this selection and who satisfied all the conditions laid down in the Staff Selection Board's notification was considerably smaller than the number required by the Director

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of Public Instruction to fill up vacancies occurring at the beginning of the academical year. Accordingly the Staff Selection Board included in their selections candidates who did not possess the L.T. Degree qualification but satisfied all the other conditions.

Survey

Revision of the rules under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act of 1923.

* 411 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th January 1918 (B.P. No. 5 of 1918), are opposed to the provisions in section 21 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act (Act VIII) of 1923; and

(b) whether the Government intend directing the Board of Revenue to cancel B.P. No. 5 of 1918 and pass fresh proceedings in accordance with the principles laid down in section 21 of the Act?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Revised rules under Act VIII of 1923 have already been framed. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the rules published at pages 2402–2405 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd December 1925.

Village Establishment

Increase of salaries to village officers and elementary school teachers.

* 412 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : In view of the windfall by the release of the Provincial contribution to the Central Government this year, will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether they will consider the question of the increase of salaries to—

(a) the village officers and menials; and

(b) the elementary school teachers?

A.—(a) The Government have considered the question and decided that they are unable to increase the pay of village officers and menials.

(b) Yes.

Labour

Arrest of Mr. N. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar.

* 412-A Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(1) to make a general statement regarding the state of affairs regarding the Labour strikes at Coimbatore;

(2) and to state—

(a) whether Mr. N. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar has been arrested under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and whether bail has been refused by the Deputy Magistrate;

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(b) whether Mr. N. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar is prepared to give the necessary bond pending further enquiry into the matter and if the authorities are not prepared to accept it;

(c) whether proceedings have been taken against Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar after consultation with the Labour Commissioner or with the Government;

(d) whether any alternative proposals were or are being considered instead of taking steps against Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar; and

(e) whether there is any intention of the hon. the Home Member to visit Coimbatore, or to send the Labour Commissioner there?

A.—(1) The following is a summary of the report of the District Magistrate received through the Commissioner of Labour so far.

The strike originated in the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills on the morning of the 17th instant.

The cause reported is as follows: On the 11th instant the police arrested and charged three labourers in the weaving section of the mills for having assaulted one of the members of the staff. The management of the mills suspended the three men on the same date. As the other weavers refused to work the looms of the suspended men, three weavers from the Mall Mills were brought to work the looms, but they were intimidated by the other workers and prevented from working. On the 16th instant the Managing Director sent for the three ring-leaders in the intimidation, but as they refused to go to him, he ordered that they should not be admitted to work until they went to him.

On the 17th morning, the workers in the weaving section broke off work 10 minutes after commencement and sat down by their looms. By 9 a.m. all the workers in the mills, 2,400 in number, were on strike. They declared that unless the three men who had been stopped from work by the management were immediately readmitted or unless their Union President came to the mills and asked them to do so, they would neither resume work nor quit the premises.

The strike spread in the course of the day to the Mall Mills and to the Kaleeswarar Mills and the workmen in them—about 1,200 in each—stopped work. During the whole afternoon, efforts were made by the District Superintendent of Police, the Headquarters Divisional Magistrate and the Sub-Magistrate, Coimbatore, to induce the strikers to resume work but without success.

As the men did not leave the mills even after 6 p.m. in spite of the request of the management, a complaint of criminal trespass was lodged against them by the Manager of the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills. The Sub-divisional Magistrate's warning to the strikers to leave the premises of the mills had also no effect on them and finally the police ejected them. A few of the police sustained minor injuries from missiles thrown about by the strikers, but there was no serious incident. Four ring-leaders were arrested.

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Similarly, the strikers were ejected by the police from the Kaleeswarar Mills also and four ring-leaders were arrested.

In the Mall Mills the news of the ejection in the other two mills had reached the strikers and they left the premises without police compulsion.

No case of injuries to strikers has been reported. One boy was found to have a slight contusion on the forehead caused probably by a missile thrown by a striker.

The three mills affected have remained closed and the management of the mills have issued notice that they will not negotiate with the operatives through the medium of the President of their union, Mr. N. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar.

2. (a) & (b) The Government have no official information.
- (c) Neither the Commissioner of Labour nor the Government were consulted by the local authorities.
- (d) No.
- (e) No.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know, Sir, as regards clauses (a) and (b) of sub-clause (2) whether the hon. the Law Member has received any telegram and if so whether he can give any information about it ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The answer to the both parts of clause 2 (a) of the question is in the affirmative. As regards clause (b) the Government understand that Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar has offered security. The question of accepting or refusing it is a matter for the court to decide.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ In (b), Sir, there is probably a mistake. I am not referring to the ordinary security. I am referring to the bond which is required under section 107 itself. May I know if he has received any information since day before yesterday Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar has been sick and the doctor himself has advised him not to go to court, and therefore in view of that whether any leniency can be shown to him ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I think, Sir, it is a matter for the court to decide. He can apply to the court to release him on bail.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I ask the question whether the hon. the Law Member has not got the information that day before yesterday it was expected that Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar would argue the case himself ; but because the Public Prosecutor raised an objection that he did not receive proper instruction the case was posted to 11 o'clock yesterday. In the interval Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar became very sick. The doctor examined him and told him clearly that he should have complete rest and should not go to court. If he is really unable to go to the court on Monday also, will the Government after taking the necessary precautions release him ? I mean to say he may be permitted to stay in his house or something like that.”

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"The only information I have is that he sent a medical certificate from the jail when the case came on yesterday. As to the rest, I have no information. As regards the other question, I think that it is a matter for the court to decide whether bail is to be given."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I may add that the certificate should necessarily have been given by the doctor in the jail. In this particular case it must have been done by the medical authority in charge of the jail. This is a matter where unfortunately there seem to be no clear provisions. The ordinary case of bail can or cannot apply. I do not express any opinion. Here the proceedings are taken for peace and order. I ask whether the Government cannot take any steps to arrive at an understanding between him and the Government so that he may not do anything against peace and release him from the jail. This is purely a matter between the Government and Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I understand the matter is posted for hearing on Monday. Any representation from Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar may be sent to the court."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"The only difficulty is, if he is able to attend court on Monday, he will be able to argue the bail application or the revision petition. What I am afraid of is supposing on health consideration he cannot attend court, I am asking the Government whether it cannot take further steps in the matter and give directions to the local Police and the Magistrate locally? My point is if the court considers no bail can be granted, whether any steps can be taken to release him from the jail, if necessary, after taking an undertaking from him. Evidently he seems to be prepared to give an undertaking even during the pendency of the enquiry. Government may suggest his release pending further enquiry."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I understand Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar is committed to jail by an order of court. I do not think Government can interfere with the orders of the court. Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar can be represented at the sessions court on Monday if he cannot attend himself. All that he has to do is to send the pleader to represent him in the case. I do not think the Government has any power to disobey the order of the court by releasing any one sent to jail by the court."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think, the matter is *sub judice*. Questions and answers on that are not relevant under the rules. Rule 8 says: 'A question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognizance of the member to whom it is addressed; provided that no question shall be asked in regard to any of the following subjects:—

'(iii) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.'

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am not asking Government anything about what the court should do. I want to know whether, pending enquiry in consideration of his health and in consideration of the fact that he is prepared to give a bond immediately, the Government cannot release him."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it not a warrant case and has he not been produced before a Magistrate ? "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Proceedings under Security chapter, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The matter is then under adjudication."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Yes."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Therefore a question thereon is prohibited under the rules "

Mr. U. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" When the man is kept in jail can you not ask the Government to go into the matter. Government having taken the initiative can also take the initiative by an amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" No. The matter is under adjudication."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to (d) and (e), the answer is no, no. May I ask, Sir, why no alternative proposals are being considered instead of taking steps against Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar especially in view of the last paragraph of the answer to clause (a) that the management in charge of the Mills have issued a notice that they will not negotiate with the operatives through the medium of the president of their union Mr. N. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar? If I may put it in a different form, may I ask the hon. the Member whether he has satisfied himself in proceeding against Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar, that the District Magistrate has satisfied himself that there is no other means of dealing with the situation and that he is not proceeding with the case for prestige or to intimidate and coerce the labourers at Coimbatore to subjection."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I presume that the hon. Member is speaking with reference to the preservation of law and order. The District Magistrate took this action because he has felt it necessary on that account. I do not think that other matters were taken into consideration in passing that order."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am obliged for the answer. May I ask for some more light? The District Magistrate has proceeded with the case I take it, in the interests of law and order. In view of the answer in the last paragraph of clause (a), that the management of these mills have refused to negotiate with Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar, the implications are obvious to anybody. May I ask the hon. the Law Member to satisfy himself that the sole consideration with the District Magistrate—it is possible he committed an error of judgment—was the preservation of peace, and whether the Government will satisfy themselves that it was the only consideration and that no consideration of prestige or a desire to intimidate and coerce the labourers was present ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I have no reason to suppose any such consideration as those last mentioned formed the grounds for the proceedings in the Court against Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask whether the Government made enquiries, or is it a mere presumption on the part of the man on the spot, that a breach of the peace was likely ? "

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I understand the District Magistrate made enquiries, and it was feared that Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar by his actions and speeches would lead to a disturbance of the public peace."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know whether there was any disturbance of the public peace before Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar was arrested ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" There were certain actions by the strikers. They had assaulted one of the staff of the mills, I believe, and they had refused to leave the mills at the closing hour."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is it not a fact that at that time Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar was not in Coimbatore ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I rise to a point of order, Sir. Is it not dealing with a matter which is before the Court ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As long as Government are willing to give information, it stands on a different footing (laughter)."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Were there not breaches of peace since the arrest of Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I must ask for notice of that question."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I take it that Government at present have no information which will justify the action of the District Magistrate in arresting Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" We have not got full details of the information laid before the Magistrate."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" When the bail application was made, may I know whether the Government did or did not oppose the motion ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" These are matters coming within the purview of the Court."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" It is a question on the action of the Government."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am sorry I cannot allow it."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know when the section does contemplate only a security bond, and when that bond is being given or rather when Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar is offering to give it"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" A bail bond."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" It is a security bond as required by Section 107."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" When Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar offered the security bond contemplated by section 107, and when all that the section contemplates is nothing other than a security bond, may I know why the Magistrate has not agreed, or the Government have not agreed to it, or may I ask if there are any provisions under which the Magistrate could refuse a security bond when it is offered even before the person is convicted ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is not admissible."

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MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know whether the prosecution was launched by a magistrate who has no powers to do so ? "

The hon. **MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL** :—" That is a question for the Courts to decide."

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. the Law Member is prepared to ascertain what exactly the truth is with regard to the offering of the security bond in obedience to the section under which **Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar** is charged, and whether he cannot give relief in view of the fact that **Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar** is prepared to give a security bond ? Will he kindly ascertain and act immediately ? "

The hon. **MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL** :—" The matter is before the Sessions Court, and the Government cannot interfere."

The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—" I think it is now time to pass on to the next item of business."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" There is another question No. 412-B, Sir. It was agreed to take up these two questions."

The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—" I have already allowed ten minutes. But if the Government is prepared to go on, or if another agreement is made, I have no objection."

The hon. **MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS** :—" When I suggested a quarter of an hour, Sir, it was thought too long. But since we have taken the one question, I suggest you may allow the other question also."

The hon. the **PRESIDENT** : "I will allow another ten minutes for the other question."

Damages to the Neill Statue.

*412-B Q.—**MR. C. S. GOVIDARAJA (MUDALIYAR)** : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the hon. the Law Member has been drawn to the prosecutions and convictions of persons on the charge of causing damage to the Neill's statue in Mount Road ;

(b) whether he has noted the evidence of the Engineer of the Corporation of Madras that damage at least to the extent of Rs. 50 has been caused to the statue and its pedestal on the last occasion ;

(c) whether the Commissioner of Police and the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras have taken any preventive measures for safeguarding the statue from damage being done to it or to its pedestal and is it not their duty to do so ;

(d) if so, how it happened that damage at least to the extent of Rs. 50 was caused before further damage was prevented ;

(e) whether the hon. the Law Member proposes to take notice of the failure on the part of the Police and the Corporation to prevent the damage being done altogether and to take effective measures to safeguard the statue and pedestal ; and

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(f) whether the hon. the Law Member will issue directions to the Commissioner of Police and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras to take proper care of the statue and its pedestal and not allow damage to be done thereto and then claim compensation through the Magistrate?

A.—The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—The answer to the question is as follows :—

- (a) Yes.
- (b) No. No evidence has been taken in the case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but the Government understand that the damage is about Rs. 50.
- (c) & (d) The Police have been watching the statue with the view to prevent any damage being done, and have taken action as soon as any overt act was committed. There is a Police station within about sixty yards of the statue. In the last case, the accused kept their weapons (axes) concealed under their clothes and it was not until they suddenly jumped over the railings and drew out these axes that their real intentions were disclosed.
- (e) The Government will make enquiries, but observe that the damage done is comparatively small, and the Police appear to have interfered as soon as it was seen that an attempt was being made to damage the statue.
- (f) The Government do not consider it necessary to issue any directions as the Police have already taken measures to protect the statue.

Mr. T. ADINABAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Considering the amount of damage done to the statue by the first batch which had some bearing on the additional punishment of hard labour awarded, may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether proper evidence was taken to arrive at the actual extent of the damage in the first case ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ It is a matter for the Court.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It is a matter for the Court, and the Council is not concerned with it.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ In view of sections 426 and 427 of the Indian Penal Code which provide respectively imprisonment for three months for simple mischief and two years for mischief to the extent of Rs. 50, may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether out of considerations of humanity for these misguided young men he will see that the Police do not wait to bring them under 427 so as to increase the possibility of damage being done to the statue, but take protective measures, so that the maximum of punishment may not exceed three months ? Under 426, the maximum is only three months. It is only when a damage of Rs. 50 or over is proved that the punishment can exceed three months. Unless the Government are vindictive—I trust they are not—may I ask whether the Government will take steps to prevent damage to that extent, so as to bring them under 427.”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The Government regret that these ‘ misguided young men ’ have brought themselves within the

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purview of the law. The Police are doing all they can to prevent them from taking such action; they step in the moment they observe that an attempt is made to damage the statue."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state why these young men are doing the damage to the statue ? " (Laughter.)

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I have no information, Sir." (Laughter.)

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member to tell us whether the Government do not propose to take any more measures than what the Police have taken ? He said in answer to the question that measures were taken. I wish to know what those actual measures are."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" So far as I know, there is a constable posted at the statue and a Police station is within sixty yards of it, and a reserve of Police is immediately available."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Under whose charge is the statue, Sir ? " (Laughter.)

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" The Corporation's, I believe."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Does the hon. Member think that the punishment given is barbarous ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" It is a matter for the Court, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. Member in view of the fact that he has stated that it is the action of misguided youths, whether he has tried to ascertain why they are doing all this and whether he has seen them on the matter after they have been taken to the jail or whether he has taken other steps to ascertain exactly what their complaint is ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" No, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know, Sir, from the hon. the Law Member whether the punishment of two years' rigorous imprisonment was based on a wrong estimate given by the Engineer of the Corporation to the Magistrate ? The Corporation Engineer estimated the damage at Rs. 300, and the Government say it was about Rs. 50."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I stated that it was estimated at Rs. 50 in the last case—not in the case already decided."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the existence of the statue in question is obnoxious to the public as evidenced by the action of the young men ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" The Government are not aware of it, and they do not recognize the action of the young men as an indication of the attitude of the public."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" If the Government looked into the judgment in the case, they will find a statement made by those young men that they consider this statue as obnoxious, and that is the reason why they have committed these mischiefs."

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I have not seen the judgment except as reported in the papers. It is quite possible it may be so regarded by them, but it does not follow that it is obnoxious to the public."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. Member will look into the judgment and take steps to see that this matter is properly handled ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" It is a matter for the courts. The High Court, if necessary, may be approached."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I take it that the hon. the Law Member is responsible for the peace and order of this Presidency, and therefore I am putting it to him whether he will be prepared to go into the matter and see what steps have to be taken to settle it in the proper fashion."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I do not think there is any reason for the Government to interfere."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" With regard to the answer to clause (d) that the damage done was comparatively small, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state how much damage there was on the last occasion ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" On the last occasion, it is understood that the damage is about Rs. 50."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask whether Government have any intention of moving the High Court to revise the disproportionately severe sentences on these young men, whose motives are beyond question ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know why, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" The young men themselves can move the High Court. The Government do not consider it necessary to interfere."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he is aware that this movement to damage the statue is because the young men think that Col. Neill was worse than Dyer ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I do not know it, Sir."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Will the hon. Member undertake to remove the statue which is considered to be obnoxious to the public ? "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know who erected the statue ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question does not arise."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Thus, Sir. We are now discussing the statue being obnoxious to the public. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It cannot arise out of the answers given."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am asking what the exploits of Col. Neill are, who formed the idea of erecting a statue to him. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member will be well advised to put a separate question."

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is the hon. the Law Member aware that under the very shadow of this statue a Frenchman committed a murder and was released after six months incarceration in the Penitentiary?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The time allowed for questions having expired just now, we shall go to the next item."

[For further started questions vide pages 486 to 511.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Excise

Sale of opium in East Godavari.

413 Q.—Mr C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the sale of opium in the district of East Godavari shows the highest record among the several districts in the Presidency excepting Madras; and

(b) whether any enquiry has been made to find out the cause of the enormous increase in sales and whether any steps have been taken to reduce the sales?

A.—(a) The quantity of opium consumed in the East Godavari district is larger than the amount consumed in any other district in the Presidency including Madras.

(b) The question of appointing a committee to enquire into the causes of the large consumption of opium in the East Godavari district is already under the consideration of the Government.

Registers of sales of opium by suburban vendors.

414 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the registers of sales of opium kept by the urban and suburban vendors show the several purchasers, their residence, nationality and the quantity purchased; and

(b) if such a record is not being maintained, whether the Government will be pleased to direct the keeping of such registers by the vendors hereafter?

A.—(a) & (b) The registers of sales of opium maintained by opium vendors show the name and address of the purchaser and the quantity sold.

The Government do not see the necessity for recording additional particulars in this register.

Co-operative Societies

Concession to members of co-operative societies to borrow increased sums.

415 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that before the Royal Agricultural Commission the Registrar of Co-operative Societies stated that when money is stagnant (accumulates) in Central Banks, the authorities have increased the amount that a member could borrow to Rs. 2,000; and

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(b) if so, to how many societies in the district of North Arcot he has extended that concession or provision?

A.—The printed records of the evidence does not contain such a statement.

Education

Age-limit for admission of students into the Engineering College.

416 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it has been ruled that candidates wishing to prosecute their studies for the Engineering courses should be below the age of twenty if they want to join the Government College of Engineering at Guindy;

(b) the reason for restricting admission into the College in this manner;

(c) whether it has been found impossible for a large number of students of the backward classes to finish their Intermediate course before they attain their 20th year; and

(d) whether Government have received representations asking them to remove this restriction and what orders have been passed thereon?

A.—(a) Ordinarily candidates must be under twenty years of age on the 30th June of the year of admission. The rules also provide for the admission of over-age candidates in special circumstances.

(b) Expert opinion has been that it is to the benefit of students that they are brought into the atmosphere of their future profession at as early an age as possible. In fact, a higher age-limit was tried some years ago and it was found that the students so admitted were too old to enter profitably on technical studies.

(c) The Government have no definite information but believe that the average age at which pupils belonging to backward classes pass their Intermediate examination is somewhat higher than the age at which pupils of advanced communities pass the examination.

(d) None in recent years.

Alleged removal of the Government Engineering School at Trichinopoly to Guindy.

417 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDDIN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have resolved to remove the Government Engineering School at Trichinopoly to Guindy from the ensuing educational year;

(b) if so, whether this was published in the advertisement inviting applications from students to join the institution this year;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the removal will cause serious hardship to the students who have joined the institution in the hope of continuing their studies in the place where their expenses would be the least; and

(d) whether the consideration for the retention of the Vizagapatam School of Engineering will not apply equally to the retention of the Engineering school at Trichinopoly?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The school has been on a temporary footing and the students should have been aware that it was liable to be closed at any time. The students have been given a year's time to prepare themselves for the change. Against the additional expenditure, if any, that may be caused to students at Guindy have to be set off the advantages of a more efficient course that can be had in the college.

(d) As the future of the Vizagapatam school is bound up with developments of University policy in the Andhra University area the school has been allowed to continue on the existing basis for the present.

Number of girls' elementary schools reserved for Muhammadan community.

418 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDDIN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the number of Girls' Elementary schools reserved for the Muhammadan community in the various districts of this Presidency out of the 500 newly sanctioned by him for subsidiary grant to local bodies and especially in Tanjore district?

A.—The Government have sanctioned the opening of two schools for Muhammadan girls under the management of the Taluk Board, Papanasam. The remaining girls' schools proposed to be opened in the current year under the management of other local bodies will be open to Muhammadans as well as to other communities.

Local Boards

Nomination of retired Indian Military officers as members of local bodies.

419 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(i) the number of retired Indian Military officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers who have been employed as members of

(a) each municipal council,

(b) each district board, and

(c) each taluk board; and

(ii) if no military officers have been so employed already, whether Government propose to nominate them wherever they are available?

A.—(i) The information is not readily available.

(ii) The Government will give due consideration to the claims of military officers for appointment to district boards and municipal councils when occasions occur. Appointments to taluk boards are made by presidents of district boards.

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Civil Justice

Redistribution of the territorial areas of District Munsifs in West Tanjore.

420 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDDIN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Lobo, Bar.-at-Law, the then District Judge of West Tanjore, convened a conference of judicial officers and representatives of Bar Associations in the judicial area of West Tanjore to consider the question of the redistribution of territorial areas of the various District Munsifs in West Tanjore and if so, what was the outcome of it;

(b) whether it is a fact that numerous memorials were presented to the District Judge on that occasion by the litigants from within the area of the Tiruvadi District Munsif's jurisdiction praying for the abolition of that Court and for the inclusion of that area in the jurisdiction of the Tanjore District Munsif; and

(c) whether they would consider the advisability of abolishing that Court and the location of an Additional District Munsif's Court at Tanjore?

A.—(a) & (b) Government have no information.

(c) Under sections 5 and 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the power to determine the location of District Munsifs' Courts and to fix or modify their territorial jurisdiction vests entirely in the High Court.

Criminal Justice

Alleged stopping of an Adi-Dravida procession at Villivakkam.

421 Q.—Dr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the action taken by the District Magistrate of Chingleput in connexion with the stopping of an Adi-Dravida procession by the Sub-Inspector of Police Mr. A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar at Villivakkam on 24th May 1927; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Adi-Dravidas sent up memorials to the Collector and District Magistrate of Chingleput drawing his attention to the high-handed act of the subordinate police and village officials in stopping this procession; if so, what action has been taken?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

Honorary Magistrates

Nomination of retired Indian Military officers as Honorary Magistrates.

422 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NĀNJAPPA Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of retired Indian Military officers who have been employed as Honorary Magistrates in each Bench Court in each district; and

(b) if none of the Military officers have been so employed already, whether the Government will be pleased to nominate them wherever they are available?

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- A.—(a) & (b) The complete compilation of the information asked for would involve much trouble and delay. The hon. Member is, however, informed that in February 1926, District Magistrates were requested to consider the claims of retired officers of the Indian Army when submitting proposals for the appointment of non-official gentlemen as Honorary Magistrates in Benoh Courts. Since that order was issued four retired officers of the Army have been appointed to be Honorary Magistrates.

Irrigation

Investigation of the Sangameswaram project.

423 Q.—Mr. V. Ch. JOHN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of special investigation by Diwan Bahadur Ramalinga Ayyar on Tungabhadra and Sangameswaram (Kistna river) projects in the year 1923-24 or about that time was published in a Government Order or in a Press Communiqué and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the aforesaid Government Order or Press Communiqué and all papers in connexion with these projects leading up to the publication of the Government Order or the Press Communiqué;

(b) what tract of country and what acreage of land is to be served under the Sangameswaram (Kistna river) project and what is the estimated expenditure for the execution of this project;

(c) whether the Sangameswaram project was recommended to Government for being taken on hand by the Special Investigation Officer Diwan Bahadur Ramalinga Ayyar and if so, why no action has yet been taken towards the execution of this project; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to issue necessary orders for further investigation of this project in order that the project may be taken on hand at an early date?

A.—(a) Diwan Bahadur Ramalinga Ayyar does not appear to have written any special reports about the Tungabhadra or Sangameswaram projects. The hon. Member will find a summary of the past history and the present position regarding them in the G.O. (No. 1973 I, dated 16th December 1926) passed on the report of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee. That Government Order was placed on the Editors' Table.

(b), (c) & (d) The proposal was to use the water for irrigation in the Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore and Chingleput districts. No estimate of expenditure was worked out. The first thing necessary was to investigate the site of the dam, and the capacity of the reservoir, but these preliminary operations had to be dropped because it was not possible to come to an agreement with the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam over the question of the territory to be submerged. The intention of the Government is accordingly as indicated in G.O. No. 1973 I, dated 16th December 1926, to proceed first with the further investigation of the Tungabhadra scheme on the lines suggested by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee, and that involves the postponement of the question of a reservoir on the Kistna.

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Publication in Tamil of Government Order regarding the Mettur Project.

424 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDDIN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether Government will be pleased to arrange for the translation into Tamil and publication in three consecutive issues of the District and Fort St. George Gazettes all the orders passed by Government from 1925 to 1927 July on the Mettur Project schemes and Cauvery Committee's report of 1923.

A.—The Government are not prepared to accept the suggestion.

Forests

Closing of the forest panchayats in Tiruppattur taluk.

425 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the Tiruppattur taluk one of the forest panchayats was closed;

(b) whether it is a fact that the forest panchayat organizer in Tiruppattur taluk has not organized even a single panchayat; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to make the district forest panchayat authorities responsible for establishing forest panchayats in each range?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not the information.

(c) The question is not understood. The officers now responsible for establishing forest panchayats are district officers.

Collectorates

Publication of Collector's Standing Orders.

426 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector's Standing Orders referred to in Board's Standing Order No. 171 are being published in the *East Godavari District Gazette*, and are available to the public also for sale;

(b) what is the number of such Standing Orders published in the *East Godavari District Gazette* during each of the last seven calendar years; and

(c) how often the Collector's Standing Orders have been revised during the last 25 years embodying therein orders of a permanent value, and whether the same are available for use by clerks of Divisional offices or Taluk offices?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no reason to suppose that the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 171 are not being followed in the East Godavari district. The District Gazettes in which the Collector's Standing Orders are published are made available for sale to the public. The hon. Member is referred to the District Gazettes for the particulars asked for. The Standing Orders are available for use by clerks of the Divisional and Taluk offices. As the hon. Member's question suggests that the rules on the subject are not being followed, copy of his question and this answer will be communicated to the Board of Revenue.

Note.—For further unstarred questions vide pages 511 et seq.

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STARRED QUESTIONS**Excise***Transfer of Excise Sub-Inspectors.*

* 427 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many transfers of Excise Sub-Inspectors were made during the 14 months ending with 31st July 1927, in the Nellore division by the Assistant Commissioner of Nellore and how many of them were cancelled; and

(b) how many such cases are on record during the ganja season of 1926?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not the information asked for.

Public Health*Appointment of a Lady Doctor in Gudivada hospital.*

* 428 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations to appoint a lady doctor in the hospital at Gudivada, Kistna district; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the question and come to a favourable decision?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The question is being considered in connexion with the budget estimates for 1928-29.

Age-limit to Sanitary Inspectors appearing for final examination.

* 428-A. Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAUUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that there is a Government Order passed in 1910 exempting all the Sanitary Inspectors of over 40 years of age, serving under local bodies, from appearing for the final examination after the quinquennial training;

(b) whether he is also aware of the fact that a subsequent Government Order was passed in 1922 increasing the age-limit from 40 to 45;

(c) the number of Sanitary Inspectors of over 40 years of age who were compelled to sit for the final examination from 1910 to 1922 (annually);

(d) the number of Sanitary Inspectors of over 45 years of age who were compelled to sit for the final examination from 1922 to 1926 (annually), both inclusive; and

(e) whether he is aware of the fact that there has been a notice published in the Medical College calling upon all the Sanitary Inspectors undergoing quinquennial training to appear for the final examination on the 26th and 27th August 1927?

A.—(a) The Government Order issued in 1910 did not exempt Sanitary Inspectors who were over 40 years of age from appearing for the examination but laid down that such Sanitary Inspectors might apply to the Sanitary Commissioner for exemption from the examination.

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(b) The Government Order of 1922 raised the age-limit from 40 to 45 years and made no other alteration in the rule.

(c) & (d) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

(e) No.

Alleged inconvenience to patients in Royapetta hospital.

* 429 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Royapetta hospital, Madras, is infested by bugs;

(b) whether it is a fact that patients spend sleepless nights due to mosquito bites, as electric fans are not allowed to work at nights; and

(c) the diet scale for Indians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans used in the hospital?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Supply of drinking water in Bellary district.

* 430 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the maximum number of villages in the different taluks of Bellary district that suffered for want of sufficient supply of drinking water this summer;

(b) what steps were taken by the local boards to improve the water-supply in the villages;

(c) whether any improvement was made in the water-supply;

(d) what steps the Government intend taking permanently to improve the drinking water-supply in these villages; and

(e) whether the Government have considered the possibility of utilizing the power boring machine at the disposal of the Department of Industries to tap lower strata of water for supplying drinking water in these areas?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information. The President, District Board, has been asked to submit a report.

(d) In 1926-27 the Government sanctioned to the Bellary District Board a grant of Rs. 7,631 for the improvement of the water-supply in the rural areas of the district. Out of this amount the local boards in the district were able to spend only a sum of Rs. 4,941-12-0 before the close of the year. The balance has been re-allotted for expenditure during 1927-28. The Government have requested the President, District Board, Bellary, to submit a rural water-supply programme for the whole district for the years 1927-28 to 1929-30. The question of sanctioning an additional grant during 1927-28 for the improvement of the water-supply in the district is under the consideration of the Government.

(e) A report has been called for from the Sanitary Engineer to Government who is responsible for boring operations in connexion with drinking water wells.

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Agriculture*Agricultural Demonstrator for Perambalur and Ariyalur taluks.*

*431 Q.—MR. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is at present no Agricultural Demonstrator for the dry parts of Perambalur and Ariyalur taluks; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to sanction one Agricultural Demonstrator for the said dry tracts?

A.—The Government have no information but the matter will be considered.

Rules for admission into the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

*432 Q.—MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the conditions for admission into the College of Agriculture at Coimbatore are—

(a) that the applicant must come from an agricultural community;

(b) that the applicant must have done some work as a cultivator before joining the College;

(c) that they should actually work on the farm and practise the different agricultural operations?

A.—Preference is given to candidates from an agricultural community and who have done cultivation work. Students admitted to the College are required to work in the College farm with their own hands. This forms an essential part of the course and the syllabus, and the students must pass an examination in practical work in order to get a degree.

Export of raw bone and dust.

*433 Q.—MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of raw bone and bone dust shipped out of Madras Presidency annually;

(b) the place or places to which these materials are shipped; and

(c) the amount of bone dust shipped out of the district of Bellary?

A.—(a) 6,566 tons.

(b) (1) United Kingdom.

(2) Ceylon.

(3) Belgium.

(4) France.

(5) Italy.

(6) Japan.

(c) Information is not available.

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Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore.

* 434 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether those employed in the research and teaching work in the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore are ever given an opportunity to attend to district work so that they may require first-hand knowledge of the farming conditions ;

(b) whether similarly the district staff is shifted to Coimbatore to get acquainted with the research work there and to work in the laboratory on problems it encounters in the districts ; and

(c) the proportion of Gazetted to Non-Gazetted officers in the College and Research Institute at Coimbatore and in the districts respectively excluding maistris and clerks ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Assistant Directors, Experts, etc., in the Agricultural Department.

* 435 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the percentage of men employed as Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, Demonstrators, Experts, Research men and teachers in the Department of Agriculture who have had practical experience as agriculturists before they were taken into the department ;

(b) the number of them who acquired their practical experience in England and other countries outside India ;

(c) whether those referred to in clause (b) afterwards obtained any practical experience as farmers in India ; and

(d) whether there is any rule to the effect that an applicant to the posts referred to in clause (a) should have practical experience as a successful farmer ?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Redistribution of work between Deputy and Assistant Directors of Agriculture.

* 436 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) in which circles work has so far been redistributed between the Deputy and Assistant Directors of Agriculture, as stated by him in his reply to the budget debate on the 25th March 1927 ; and

(b) when this arrangement will be carried out in the rest of the circles ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have called for a report.

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Admission into the Agricultural College at Coimbatore.

* 437 Q.—**MR. A. B. SHETTY**: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of students who applied for admission into the Agricultural College at Coimbatore from Telugu, Tamil and West Coast districts during the last three years; and

(b) whether arrangements will be made to train up a larger number of students from next year onwards?

A.—(a) The number of qualified students who applied was as follows:—

	1925.	1926.	1927.	
Telugu districts	9	99	35	
Tamil districts	32	30	96	
West Coast districts	27	85	45	
Total	68	214	176	

(b) As a result of the opening of the new Freeman buildings at the College in 1926, the number of students admitted has increased from 20 to 40 per annum.

Agricultural demonstrators in each district.

* 438 Q.—**THE ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI**: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of agricultural demonstrators in each district, especially in East and West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts; at what places they are established and what is their particular work;

(b) how many villages they are expected to visit in a month for propaganda work; and

(c) whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to place before the House their diaries?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information but have called for it.

(c) No.

Co-operative Societies*Local Supervising Unions in the North Arcot district.*

* 439 Q.—**MR. T. AVINARAYANA CHETTIYAR**: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the date of starting, the name, annual income, the number of societies' members on the starting day of the Local Supervising Unions in the North Arcot district during the co-operative years, 1925-26 and 1926-1927; and

(b) the annual income, the number of societies' members, the number, qualifications and pay of the Supervisors employed by these Supervising Unions at the close of the co-operative year, 1926-27?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

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Co-operative Societies employed in agricultural experimental work.

* 440 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA, MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many co-operative societies are at present employed in agricultural experimental work, in what districts and in what particular experiments;

(b) whether there are any agricultural experimental unions in this Presidency on the lines started by the Mysore Government and if so, how many and in what places, and

(c) if such unions are not already existing independently of the co-operative department, when the Government propose to start such unions in different districts of this Presidency?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) No.

(c) The suggestion will be considered.

Industries

Work done by the Industrial Engineer's Workshop.

* 441 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will consider the early appointment of a committee of persons belonging to private engineering firms and other non-officials for the purpose of investigating into and scrutinizing the charges levied for work done by the Industrial Engineer's Workshop for the District Industrial Engineering section and to report as to the reasonableness or otherwise of the same and as to whether any private concerns of the locality or elsewhere could not have undertaken the work more economically;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the profits shown on account of the Industrial Engineer's Workshop are not actual profits but represent only the expenditure and loss in the District Industrial Engineering section; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the desirability of the District Industrial Engineering section working at a profit in future?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The profit or loss in the working of the Industrial Engineering Workshop is determined after taking into account receipts for work done not only for the pumping and boring sections but also for other sections of the Industries department and for other departments and private parties.

(c) Yes.

Control of the Carnatic Paper Mill.

* 442 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the amounts paid to the Carnatic Paper Mill until now with interest up to date;

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- (b) whether it is a fact that the work at this mill was not commenced for want of capital ;
 (c) whether any application was made for a further loan ;
 (d) when the Government is likely to consider this question ; and
 (e) whether the Government have considered the desirability of their assuming control of the mill ?

A.—(a) Loans for Rs. 4,64,000 (excluding the guarantee of an overdraft for Rs. 1,34,469) have so far been sanctioned. Interest charges on the loans according to the audit report for 1925-26 amount to Rs. 32,624-10-6.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) & (e) The grant of further financial assistance and the question of future control and management of the concern are engaging the attention of Government.

Religious Endowments

Repairs to ruined temples in South Kanara.

* 443 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many Hindu temples in South Kanara are in ruins or in serious disrepair ;

(b) what steps the Government propose to take to have them repaired, especially those with an annual income of less than Rs. 250 ; and

(c) whether the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has taken any, and if so, what steps, so far in this matter ?

A.—(a) So far as information is available with the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, five temples are in a state of serious disrepair.

(b) It is for the Hindu Religious Endowments Board to move in the matter. Temples with an annual income of less than Rs. 250 will have first to be brought within the scope of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926.

(c) In the case of one of the five temples referred to in clause (a), the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has instructed the trustee to raise a loan on the security of the temple properties for the purpose of carrying out the necessary repairs. In the remaining cases the Board proposes to issue instructions to the new temple committees to be formed under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, to do what is required.

Amendments to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 444 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have come to any final decision regarding the amendments to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act ;

(b) if so, whether a new Bill has been or is being prepared and on what lines ; and

(c) when the Bill is expected to be introduced in the Council ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 96,

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Corporation of Madras

Pay of the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation.

* 445 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what is the present grade of pay of the Commissioner, and when he earned his last increment?

A.—It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation. The Commissioner's present pay is Rs. 2,500 in the scale of Rs. 2,000—250 (annual)—2,500. He earned his last increment on 27th July 1927.

Publication of the electoral roll for the Madras City Municipal Corporation.

* 446 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government intend to issue Government Order similar to G.O. No 2607, L. & M., dated 11th July 1927, in the matter of the preparation and publication of the electoral roll for the Madras City Municipal Corporation?

A.—The Government will consider the suggestion.

Education

Opening of panchayat Schools.

* 447 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many panchayat schools have been started or are going to be started in the current year; and

(b) how many technical and industrial schools are in existence in the district of North Arcot, and whether the Government intend starting any more this year?

A.—(a) Sanction has been accorded to the opening of 362 panchayat schools in the current year and sanction is likely to be given to the opening of 138 more schools before 31st March 1928.

(b) In the North Arcot district there were on 31st March 1926 one technical school and three industrial schools. The Government do not propose to establish any new technical or industrial school in the current year in the district.

Opening of an elementary school at Attivakkam.

* 448 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an elementary school was opened by the Tiruvallur Taluk Board in the Chingleput district in Attivakkam village on 14th February 1927;

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(b) whether it is a fact that the average attendance for the school for the first three months was 37, 45 and 40 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the school was not re-opened after the summer vacation, and if so, why ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the school was discontinued as the voters in the village did not support the candidate belonging to the President's party in the taluk board election ; and

(e) what steps the Government propose to take to ensure that villagers do not suffer, for their opinions, at the hands of presidents of the taluk and the district boards ?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information.

(e) A report will be called for.

Vacation classes for teachers in charge of training schools.

* 449 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when vacation classes for teachers in charge of the training schools in the various districts were last held in Madras ;

(b) why they have been stopped in recent years ; and

(c) whether, in view of the desirability of keeping training school teachers in touch with the latest developments in educational theory and practice, especially in experimental psychology, the system of annual vacation classes will be instituted again ?

A.—(a) Vacation classes for training school teachers were held in 1904, 1905 and 1906. No class was held in 1907. In 1906 a vacation class was held at Coimbatore for the benefit of teachers in Government girls' schools including teachers in training schools for mistresses.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The matter will be considered.

Depressed class pupils in secondary schools.

* 450 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of boys of the depressed classes studying in the secondary schools in this province ; and

(b) if this information is not available at present, whether the same will be called for and furnished to this House ?

A.—(a) & (b) The number of boys belonging to the depressed classes in secondary schools in this Presidency in 1925-26 was 2,093.

Local Boards

Proposed dissolution of the Owk Union Board.

* 451 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTRAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Owk in the Kurnool district has only a population of 2,700 ;

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(b) whether the Union board which preceded the present board passed a resolution asking for the dissolution of the union ;

(c) whether the then members resigned because the union was not abolished as per their resolution ;

(d) whether, after the present board was constituted, any representations have been made by the people of the Owk village that they do not want a union ; and

(e) whether Government propose to sanction the dissolution of the said union ?

A.—(a) The population of Owk according to the census of 1921 is 2,850.

(b), (c) & (d) Information has been called for.

(e) There are no proposals before the Government for the abolition of the union.

Grant of pension to P. Narasinga Rao.

* 452 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why the Government declined to accept the recommendation of the Municipal Council of Bellary in the matter of granting pension to Messrs. P. Narasinga Rao and another ex-teacher of the Municipal High School, Bellary ; and

(b) what distinction they make between the case of Mr. P. Narasinga Rao and the case of Mrs. A. D. Carmody which the Municipal Council considers to be similar and in which the Government have sanctioned a pension ?

A.—(a) The Municipal Council's proposal was not accepted by the Government mainly on the following grounds.—

(1) The two teachers finished their service in 1922. No pension is ordinarily admissible to municipal servants.

(2) The two teachers were subscribers to the Provident fund and they were granted gratuities in addition to bonus from that fund.

(b) The case of Mrs. A. D. Carmody is different. She retired at the end of eight years' service under Government following 25 years under the municipality in 1925. As a special case she was allowed a pension from Municipal funds.

Electoral rolls for Udipi taluk.

* 453 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of electors to the Udipi Taluk Board (South Kanara district) in the villages of Siriyar, Yedthadi, Achladi, Billadi, and Avarse of Kota circle on the last electoral roll ;

(b) what is their number for the new roll that is being got ready, as proposed by the village officers ;

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(c) whether it is a fact that under the provisions of a resolution of the said taluk board at its meeting, dated 19th June 1926, the firka member of the board was required to furnish his objections to the proposals of the village officers within a week of their receipt by him;

(d) when in the case of the said five villages such names were submitted to the firka member and when he furnished his remarks on or objections to the same;

(e) whether it is a fact that the said member submitted as many as about 204 fresh names of his own accord about the latter part of March 1927;

(f) whether it is a fact that most of these 204 persons are the chalgeni tenants of the said member or of his close relatives;

(g) whether it is a fact that the said 204 persons are not bona fide exercising any profession and are not really assessable to profession tax;

(h) whether it is a fact that the notices for the collection of these taxes were all entrusted to the Ugrani of Siriyar village on 25th March 1927 and the whole tax of Rs. 102 (or thereabout) was paid in lump sums between the 27th and 30th of March 1927; who actually paid these taxes;

(i) whether it is a fact that objections were taken to those names and whether any and if so what enquiry has been held in the matter;

(j) whether the Government propose to order a thorough enquiry into the matter and take effective steps to bring the offenders to book;

(k) whether the Government are aware that very similar attempts have been made in the Brahmavar and other circles of the same taluk board, and what steps the president of the board has taken to prevent this state of things; and

(l) what steps the Government propose to take to prevent such frauds being practised on the electoral rolls?

A.—The Government have no information. A report has been called for from the President, District Board, South Kanara.

Nominations to the Taluk Boards of Kistna and West Godavari.

* 454 Q.—The KUMARA RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state why the several errata which appeared week after week in the *Fort St. George Gazette* regarding the nominations to the Taluk Boards of Kistna and West Godavari were necessary and under what circumstances the original nominations were sent to the Gazette?

A.—The names of members were published originally according to the information as regards spelling, etc., in the possession of the Government. On receipt of more accurate information errata were issued.

Nomination to the Taluk Board of Gudivada.

* 455 Q.—The KUMARA RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why and under what circumstances two more nominations were made to the Taluk Board of Gudivada and one more to the Taluk Board of Bundar after the original nominations of these taluk boards were made on the 8rd of May 1927; and

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(b) whether it is not a fact that these nominations were made with a view to strengthen the chances of the Swarajist candidates for election to the presidentship of the board?

A.—(a) With a view to give representation to women and the depressed classes, a lady and a member of the depressed classes were appointed to the Gudivada Taluk Board. The appointment to the Bundar Taluk Board referred to was necessitated by the death of a member originally appointed.

(b) No.

Election of Taluk Board Presidents.

* 456 Q.—MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Bellary District Board in their Administration Report for 1926–27 have requested the Government to throw open for election the Presidentship of the Taluk Boards of Hospet and Harpanahalli; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will now consider the question favourably?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to Question No. 749 on 31st March 1927. The Government see no reason to abbreviate the terms of the present Presidents.

Transference of village porambores from local authorities.

* 457 Q.—THE ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what are the reasons for transferring the jurisdiction of village porambores from the local authorities to the Revenue authorities;

(b) whether the Government propose to restore them to the local authorities; and

(c) if not, what are the difficulties in their way?

A.—(a) The hon. Member probably refers to Notification No 182 published in Part I-A of the *Port St. George Gazette* dated 8th February 1927 excluding from the operation of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, all public roads which were not actually maintained as such by local boards. The reason for the exclusion is the necessity of preserving such public ways for the use of the public. The local boards have not the staff to watch for and remove encroachments, a duty which only the Revenue Department, whose business it is to prevent encroachments in other porambores, can successfully undertake.

(b) No.

(c) The difficulties are those which necessitated their transfer.

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Second list of nominations to Bezwada Taluk Board.

* 458 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF MIRZAPURAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state why the Government found it necessary to gazette a second list of five nominations, all Swarajists, to the Bezwada Taluk Board?

A.—Five additional members were appointed to the Bezwada Taluk Board in order to secure adequate representation of the Tiruvur division.

Municipalities*Criticism of the administration of the Cannanore municipality.*

* 459 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Cannanore, prosecuted one Mr. Gopalan and others for defamation for criticising the administration of the Cannanore municipality in a newspaper article;

(b) what the result of the case was;

(c) whether the hon. the Minister has perused the judgment in the case which contains severe strictures on the management of the said Municipality;

(d) whether the hon. Minister proposes to enquire into the matter and take the necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of such evils in future; and

(e) whether the said municipality has spent any funds for the conduct of the prosecution in the case, and if so, whether he proposes to order the Chairman to refund the same to the municipality?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government will make enquiries and consider what action is necessary.

Roads and Communications*Constitution of a Provincial Road Board.*

* 460 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to constitute a Provincial Road Board, and if so, when and what are the details of the scheme?

A.—There is already a Road Board for this Presidency. It was constituted in 1921 with the object of working out a definite policy for the improvement of communications of the Presidency. It is an advisory body.

Civil Justice*Sarishtadars in District Courts in Northern Circars.*

* 461 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Sarishtadars of some of the District Courts in the Northern Circars have relations both in the gazetted and non-gazetted services in their districts?

A.—The Government have no information.

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Memorials from copyists in Civil Courts.

* 462 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received memorials from the copyists in some courts of the Presidency to the effect that the recent order increasing their pay to Rs. 20 a month has not done them any good, that their pay should therefore be increased and that their appointment should be made pensionable;

(b) whether as a matter of fact all the Civil Courts copyists have been receiving more than Rs. 20 a month, except for one month during the holidays; and

(c) whether the Government have passed any and, if so, what final orders in this matter?

A.—(a) Advance copies of memorials have been received direct but none have been received yet through the District and Sessions Judges and the High Court.

(b) Ordinarily copyists earn more than Rs. 20 in all the months except those in which the vacation falls.

(c) In view of the answer to clause (a) this question does not arise.

Electricity

Alleged injuries to one Sheikh Abdul Khader.

* 463 Q.—DR. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Sheikh Abdul Khader who was working as an electrical maistri in the Government House at Ootacamund sustained serious injuries while at work, owing to electric shock some time in the last week of May or the first week of June last;

(b) whether it is a fact that the injured maistri was thereby laid up in bed for a considerable time and that he applied to the Labour Commissioner for compensation for that period under the Workmen's Compensation Act;

(c) whether it is a fact that immediately after the compensation was paid by the Government the man was dismissed by the Electrical Engineer of the division; and

(d) if the answer to clause (c) above is in the affirmative, whether his dismissal was due to his having claimed and got compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act?

A.—The Government have no information.

Irrigation

Investigation regarding the Vemanda Branch.

* 464 Q.—MR. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether investigations regarding the extensions of the Vemanda branch of the Ryves canal and of the East Bank canal in Kistna district have been completed;

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(b) if not, when they are likely to be completed ;

(c) how many acres under each of those projects are approximately proposed to be irrigated ; and

(d) when the execution of those projects will be begun and when they are likely to be completed ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 434 on 21st March 1927. The Government do not know when the investigations are likely to be completed.

Repairs to Peddinayani tank.

* 465 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Peddinayani tank in Nandigama taluk, Kistna district, has not yet been repaired after its breaches in May 1925 ;

(b) whether the ryots have promised to pay a decent contribution towards repairs ;

(c) when the repairs are likely to be made ; and

(d) whether the Government will instruct the local Public Works Department officers to effect the repairs very early ?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers given to clauses (a) and (b) of his question No. 554 on 25th March 1927.

(c) & (d) The Government await a report from the Chief Engineer on the question of repairing the tank.

Machinery required for the Mettur Project.

* 466 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table of the House the report of Mr. Roberts regarding the machinery required for the Mettur Project ; and

(ii) to state—

(a) on what date the actual sanction was given for the purchase of the two concrete placing machineries ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the idea of these machines was placed before the Government or the hon. Member for Irrigation at some time in August or September 1926 ;

(c) whether the hon. Member for Irrigation did interview any of the manufacturers and in particular any of the Directors of Messrs. Ruston & Hornsby in London either alone or in company with any of the officers of the High Commissioner's staff or in the company of the Superintending Engineer for machinery ; and

(d) whether there was any discussion in London in 1926 between the hon. Irrigation Member, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, then on deputation, and any of the manufacturers of these or other machines required for the Mettur Project ?

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A.—(i) No. The report is technical and does not embody the final recommendations of the Engineer-in-Chief.

(ii) (a) No purchase has yet been sanctioned.

(b) The proposals were first formally made in a report from Mr. Roberts, dated 10th January 1927.

(c) & (d) The Government have no information.

Construction of the railway line from Salem to Mettur.

* 467 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : “ Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of the railway line from Salem to Mettur has been sanctioned, and whether the survey work of the line has been commenced ;

(b) whether the construction of the line referred to above will be commenced soon, and if so, when ;

(c) whether there will be any reduction in the charges for constructing the road from Erode to Mettur and in repairing it by the opening of the new railway line, and if so, to what extent ; and

(d) whether the Government have anticipated the construction of the new railway line and ordered the cancellation of any scheme for diverting the road in some places and for acquiring sites for the same, and if so, to what extent and at what places ?

A.—(a) The survey has been completed but construction has not yet been sanctioned.

(b) The Government hope to come to a decision soon.

(c) The cost of improving the road from Erode to Mettur will not be affected—but the cost of maintenance will be, if the railway is made. It is not possible to say what saving there will be.

(d) No, the diversions of the road are necessary in any case.

Construction of a supply channel from Nagthi Basapur Halla.

* 468 Q.—Mr R NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the Government have received petitions from the villagers of Devigondanahalli of Hadagalli taluk, Bellary district, asking for the construction of a supply channel from Nagthi Basapur Halla to their tank ;

(b) whether it is a fact that about five months ago the Tahsildar of the taluk wrote in reply to their petitions that he understood that the Public Works Department had sanctioned Rs. 15,000 for the construction of the said channel ; and

(c) whether the Government have taken levels, etc., and prepared estimates for the construction of the channel and if so, how soon the Government intend starting the work ?

A.—The Government have not received any such petitions and have no information about the proposed channel.

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Report of the Special Officer on the Upper Bhavani Project.

* 469 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of the special officer on the Upper Bhavani scheme has been received by the Government ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon with a view to give effect to the wishes of the people of the district that the project should be commenced as early as possible irrespective of the cost and the necessary water rate ?

A.—The report has been received and is under consideration.

Separation of Judicial from Executive Functions*Separation of the Judiciary and the Executive.*

* 470 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the debate that took place in this House on 24th January 1927 on the separation of judiciary and the executive has been transmitted to the Government of India ;

(b) whether the Government of India was reminded that this reform is pressed for by this House ; and

(c) whether any communication has been received on this subject from the Government of India since January last ?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) No.

Legislative Council*Bills to be introduced in the Council.*

* 471 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what Bills are likely to be introduced by Government in this session and in what months each may be expected ?

A.—The following are the legislative measures that are likely to be considered during the current session :—

(1) The Indian Fisheries (Madras Amendment) Bill.

(2) A Bill to repeal the Madras Planters Labour Act, 1923.

(3) The Madras Village Police Regulation Bill.

(4) The Pilferage Bill (A Bill to amend the criminal law in Madras Presidency).

(5) A Bill to amend the Madras University Act, 1923.

(6) A Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act, and

(7) A Bill to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act.

Nos. (2) and (7) will be taken up in the August sitting and the rest at the next sitting.

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Magistracy

Refusal to grant adjournment of a case by the Third Presidency Magistrate.

* 472 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on 18th April last the third Presidency Magistrate refused to grant adjournment of the case (No. 8299 of 27) when the accused produced a medical certificate granted to him by Dr. C. K. Krishnamurthi on the ground that generally false certificates are issued by the medical practitioners; and

(b) (i) whether the Government have issued any instructions to magistrates by which it is incumbent on accused persons who are ill to produce medical certificates in proof of their illness when asking for an adjournment of the case against them; and

(ii) whether they will issue instructions to magistrates not to insist on such medical certificates?

A.—(a) No. The date 18th April appears to be a mistake. The case referred to came up before the Second Presidency Magistrate on 6th April 1927, on which day the accused was absent, but no representation was made on his behalf by anybody, though a summons had been duly served on him previously. A certificate signed by Dr. C. K. Krishnamurthi and an unsigned letter in the name of one Purushotham Lal appear to have been received in the office the previous day but were not placed before the Magistrate on 6th April. The Second Presidency Magistrate made no observation about medical certificate. The case was adjourned.

(b) (i) No.

(b) (ii) No. The Government consider that the matter may be left to the Courts.

Motor Vehicles Act

Prosecution of motor-bus proprietors.

* 473 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of prosecutions of motor-bus proprietors, conductors or drivers in the Kurnool district from June 1926 to June 1927 by—

(1) the Police, (2) the Magistracy, (3) the District Board classified according to the nature of the offence, and

(b) the punishment awarded in each case?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for it.

Police

Graduates and undergraduates in the Police department.

* 474 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of graduates and undergraduates that have resigned or permanently retired from the Police department since 1905;

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(b) how it compares with the other departments, for instance, Revenue or Judicial departments for the same period; and

(c) if there are too many resignations or permanent retirements, what are the reasons for the same?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) Government have no reason to believe that the number of resignations and retirements is excessive.

Inspection of dead bodies by the police.

* 475 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether the Government have received complaints of the inconvenience caused to people by reason of the rule that dead bodies of persons whose death is caused by suicide, drowning, snake-bite, or other accidents, should not be buried or cremated till they are inspected by the police;

(2) whether sometimes it takes more than one day for the Sub Inspector of Police whose jurisdiction in Malabar generally extends over areas having a radius of about ten miles, to reach the scene of occurrence after receiving the report of the death from the amsam adhikari (village munsif);

(3) whether according to the custom of the district, members of families, including children, in which the death has taken place, are obliged to starve till the dead body is buried or cremated; and

(4) whether, having regard to this inconvenience, the Government intend changing the rule by substituting the amsam adhikari and two or three respectable inhabitants of the village for the police, as the authorities empowered to inspect the dead bodies?

A.—(1) The Government are not aware of any rule to that effect. The question possibly relates to section 174, Code of Criminal Procedure, which requires an investigation by the police or village munsif into the apparent cause of death in certain cases.

(2) & (3) The Government have no information.

(4) The Government have recently made it clear that when a village munsif is required under section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to make an investigation as to the apparent cause of a death, he must at once inspect the corpse in company with some respectable villagers and draw up a report as to the apparent cause of death. The village munsif has also been empowered to send the corpse for post-mortem examination if necessary, without waiting for the arrival of the police if these do not arrive soon after the discovery of the body.

They have not at present under contemplation any other instructions.

Reduction of Jagannadham Nayudu to the Sub-Inspector's Grade.

* 476 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the late Inspector of Police, Kurnool (Mr. Jagannadham Nayudu Garu) was reduced to a Sub-Inspector of Police from the Circle Inspector, second grade;

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(b) if so, what are the reasons for such reduction ;

(c) whether he is alleged to have committed suicide during the first week of July last ;

(d) the date when he was reduced and the date on which he is alleged to have committed suicide ; and

(e) whether his alleged suicide is traceable to his reduction as sub-inspector of police ?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information ; they have called for it.

Andamans

Feeding of women and children taken to the Andamans.

* 477 Q.—MR. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any arrangement has been made to feed the free women and children taken to the Andamans at any intermediate station between Tirur and Madras ;

(b) if so, what and at which station ;

(c) whether it is a fact that when a batch of about 350 Mappilla women and children was taken last December, they had to starve for more than 24 hours before they were given any food and were made to sit in the scorching sun at the wharf for the whole day ;

(d) who supplied them with food in Madras ;

(e) what arrangements were made to accommodate them in the villages in the Andamans ; and

(f) why these people were not allowed to be interviewed while they were brought to Madras ?

A.—(a), (b), (c), & (f) The Government have no information. It has been called for.

(d) The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Madras.

(e) Forty-three houses were built in anticipation of arrival of families. Many had their own houses or joined their relatives in villages. The remaining few were accommodated in Government barracks pending completion of their houses.

Emigration

Alleged outbreak of cholera at Negapatam Emigration Camp.

* 478. Q.—MR. K. V. P. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that there was an outbreak of cholera in the emigration camp at Negapatam on the 7th May 1927 and consequently the shipment of the emigrants was stopped for a month ;

(b) what was the number of emigrants in the camp when the epidemic broke out ;

(c) what was the number of emigrants on the 15th of May 1927 ;

(d) how many emigrants were provided with tickets to go back to their native places when there was cholera ; and

(e) what was the number of emigrants who were transferred to the Pappacoil Camp ?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) One thousand nine hundred.

(c) One thousand three hundred.

(d) Apparently none—emigrants were not allowed to leave the camp—but many ran away.

(e) The Government have no information.

Forests

Alleged death of Mr. B. Ponnayya.

* 479 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member, the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. B. Ponnayya, B.A., Ranger in Cumbum taluk, died under peculiar circumstances while in the process of handing over charge in September last;

(b) whether an enquiry was made into the matter by the District Magistrate; and

(c) whether any action has been taken in pursuance thereof or of any other enquiry; if so, what action has been taken?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for it.

Alleged death of a forest ranger in Kurnool district.

* 480. Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA RENDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one forest ranger by name Poorniah is dead in the Kurnool district; and

(b) whether his death is traceable to the alleged ill-treatment of the District Forest Officer of Kurnool?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for it.

Jails

Publication of the prison regulations.

* 481 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether (1) a copy of prison regulations and (2) a schedule of diet scale showing the quantity and ingredients of each meal allowed to a convict are put up in one or more conspicuous places in each jail and Borstal Institute and brought to the knowledge of the inmates thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that 2,394 jail offences stated in paragraph 23 of the Jail Administration Report, 1926, were due to ignorance, on the part of the inmates, of the Prisons Act and the prison rules and regulations;

(c) whether any short compendium of the said Act, rules and regulations is published in English and in the vernacular languages of the province, and given to inmates whenever they are required for reference; and

(d) if the answer be in negative, whether the Government propose to publish such a compendium?

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A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to rule 256 of the Madras Jail Manual which requires that an abstract (in Form No. 51-A) of the rules relating to the conduct and treatment of prisoners shall, on admission, be read over to them in a language understood by them and that a copy of this abstract in the vernacular language of the district shall be hung up in each criminal ward. No schedule of diet scale is so hung up. It is open to any prisoner to make a complaint to the jail authority regarding his diet which will receive immediate attention.

(b) The Government have no reason to think so.

(c) No.

(d) No.

Debts written off during 1926.

* 482 A.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the amount of bad debts written off during the year 1926, shown in statement No. XII-A (Financial) of the Jail Administration Report of that year; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the details of the bad debts written off?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. They have called for it.

Panishment to convicts for assaulting a warder.

* 483 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state :—

(a) whether 30 stripes each, awarded to two convicts at Allipuram for assaulting a warder with an iron bar, as stated in paragraph 23 of the Jails Administration Report, 1926, were laid on the convicts by the very warder, who had been assaulted;

(b) what is the length and thickness of the cane used;

(c) whether the convicts were tried in a criminal court and sentenced to receive the stripes; and

(d) whether the 30 stripes were administered at one and the same time, or by instalments at an interval of some days?

A.—Information has been called for.

Employment of the Convict population.

* 484 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, in view of the remarks made by the Inspector-General of Prisons on page 16 of the Report on the administration of jails of the Madras Presidency for the year 1926 to the effect "we could have undertaken more work and increased our cash earnings had the work been available", what arrangements have been made by the Government to keep the time of convict population fully employed?

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A.—The Government have drawn the attention of all heads of departments under their control to the desirability of placing orders with the Jail Department. The Inspector-General is himself addressing departments of the Government of India and other local Governments on the subject.

Stamps

Alleged hardship in obtaining stamps.

* 485—Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that very great hardship is being felt by the lawyers and the litigant public in obtaining court fee stamps exceeding Rs. 50 for plaints;

(b) whether the Government are aware that, though the recent raising of the court fees raises the court fee to almost thrice the old rates in certain classes of suits and one and a half times in others, the limits to which stamp vendors can sell stamp still remains at Rs. 50 ;

(c) whether the Government propose to raise the said limit to Rs. 100 at least to avoid inconvenience to the public, if not, why not ;

(d) whether the Government are aware that in the matter of the sale of stamps exceeding Rs. 50 delay of at least three or four hours is being caused in the taluk office after the application is put in and before the stamp is delivered ; and

(e) whether the Government propose to remedy this state of things ?

A.—(a), (c), (d) & (e) The Government are not aware that the existing arrangements for the vend of court fee stamps are causing any hardship to the lawyers or to the litigant public.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the notification of the Board of Revenue and the Standing Orders on the subject contained in the Madras Stamp Manual, Volume I, which is a publication available for sale.

Sale of court fee stamps.

* 486. Q.—MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the present arrangement of the sale of court fee stamps of the value of more than Rs. 50 directly from the taluk office is causing great trouble and inconvenience to the client population ; and

(b) whether they will make necessary enquiries into the matter and issue orders that the arrangements for the sale of stamps in the taluk office be so improved and modified as to make stamps available for the purchasers without the waste of time the present system involves ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not aware that the people are put to any hardship in connection with the purchase of stamps of the value of more than Rs. 50 from the taluk office.

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Assignment of Lands

Assignment of lands to depressed classes.

*487 Q—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that before the year 1922 or 1923 the District Labour Officers had greater liberty and discretion than now in the assignment of lands to the depressed classes;

(b) whether any Revenue Board's orders have been passed in 1922 and 1923 curtailing their liberty and powers;

(c) if so, for what reasons;

(d) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding the insufficiency of progress of land assignment to the depressed classes at present; and

(e) whether the Government propose to give greater liberties to the District Labour Officers in assignment work?

A.—(a) The District Labour Officers have not and never had the power to assign land;

(b) & (c) The Government are not aware of any such orders curtailing the liberty and powers of District Labour Officers.

(d) No.

(e) The question is not understood. As stated in the answer to clause (a), the Labour Officers have not power to assign land.

Constitution of Districts, Divisions and Taluks

Formation of the Pamarru Taluk.

*488 Q—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the formation of the Pamarru taluk in Kistna district has been ordered to be postponed; if so, for what period; and

(b) whether the Government intend cancelling the formation of the said taluk altogether?

A.—The formation of a new Pamarru taluk has been kept in abeyance pending consideration of the question whether a new taluk will be necessary under existing conditions.

Settlement

Resettlement of the padugai lands in Lalgudi taluk.

*489. Q—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the necessity for resettlement of the padugai lands on the left bank of the Coleroon in Lalgudi taluk, Trichinopoly district, and

(b) whether any, and if so, what action has been taken by the Government in respect thereof?

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- (a) & (b) A copy of a petition from the Secretary, Landowners' Association, Lalgudi, was submitted to the Government in 1926. One of the prayers contained in the petition was that a concession similar to the one granted to wet lands in the Trichinopoly district should be granted to the padugai lands in the Lalgudi taluk, which were affected by the floods of 1924. Holders of wet lands in the Nirarambam tracts of the district which were covered with sand to a depth of over one foot were given the option of having the land reclassified as dry for the period of the settlement now current or in case the lands were retained as wet getting remission until such time as the sand had been removed by the holders. The Government examined this question in regard to padugai lands and came to the conclusion that the padugai lands have not been effected by the floods in such a way as to justify the making of a similar concession in connexion with them. The Secretary, Landowners' Association, Lalgudi, was informed accordingly.

Village Establishments

Determination of the number of village servants.

* 490 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) on what basis the number of village servants is determined ; and
 (b) in what proportion they are kept under the authority of the headman and the karnam ?

A.—(a) The number of village servants is determined for ryotwari villages on the following basis :—

	Number of talaiyaris.
Talaiyaris—	
For groups having a population between 200 and 1,500.	1
For groups having a population between 1,500 and 4,500.	2
For groups having a population of more than 4,500.	3

	Number of vettis.
Vettis—	

Grades of beriz.

Under Rs. 2,000	1
Rupees 2,000 and under Rs. 8,000	2
Rupees 8,000 and under Rs. 16,000	3
Rupees 16,000 and upwards	4

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Nirgantis—	Number of nirgantis
For each work irrigating 200 acres and under 500.	1
For each work irrigating 500 acres and under 1,000.	2
For each work irrigating 1,000 acres and more.	3

The scale of village servants for proprietary areas is given in rule 2 of the rules framed under section 32 of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894 printed at pages 478-479 of Board's Standing Order, Volume II.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 207 given in the Legislative Council on 7th February 1925.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Public Health

Free distribution of quinine in malarial areas.

491 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 33, clause (b), answered on 25th January 1927—

(a) whether orders have been issued regarding the free distribution of quinine in malarial areas ;

(b) for how long the proposal has been under consideration ; and

(c) if this question has not been disposed of already, how long it is likely to take for final disposal ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The proposal has been under consideration since 1924.

(c) Orders will be issued as early as practicable.

Medical Stores Committee.

492 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) when the medical stores committee was formed ;

(b) how many times it met ;

(c) what subjects are dealt with by it ;

(d) what recommendations have been made by it ; and

(e) if no recommendations have been made up till now, when this committee is likely to send its reports ?

A.—(a) & (c) A committee was appointed on 12th January 1926 to investigate and report on the best method of reducing the cost of the drugs, etc., supplied to local bodies from the Madras Medical Stores Depot.

(b) The committee held four meetings.

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- (d) & (e) The committee recommended that the rate at which medical stores were supplied to local bodies from the Madras Medical Stores Depot should be reduced, the loss to the Government of India resulting therefrom being made good by the enhancement of the rates charged to the local Government for the supplies obtained for Government institutions.

Number of lepers in this Province.

493 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of lepers in this province as far as information is available;

(b) the number of leper settlements or hospitals or other places where provision is made for the treatment of lepers; and

(c) the name of each such settlement or hospital or other place, by whom each is maintained, where each is established, the number of beds in each, the total cost for each, whether any portion of such cost is borne by Government and if so, what portion?

A.—(a) According to the census of 1921 the number of lepers in the Presidency is 15,753.

(b) & (c) The Government have called for complete information.

Drinking-water for Cuddapah town.

494 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the inadequate supply of drinking-water for the town of Cuddapah for some years in the 'Bugga' springs from which the water for the water-works of the municipality is supplied; and

(b) what steps they propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Sanitary Engineer has suggested two alternative schemes to augment the supply of water to the town—

(i) the construction of an infiltration gallery below the confluence of the Bugga river and the Moolavanka; and

(ii) a scheme for the supply of water from the Pennar river.

In April 1927, the Government requested the Municipal Council to report which of the two schemes it desired to take up and whether it was prepared to place at the disposal of the Sanitary Engineer the amount required to meet the cost of the necessary investigation. The Council's reply has not yet been received. The Government will take necessary action in the matter after the reply has been received.

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Agriculture

Agricultural experiments in West Godavari district.

495 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any agricultural experiments were carried on in West Godavari district to find out variations in the outturn of the crop corresponding to the time of transplantation; and

(b) if so, whether a statement of the results obtained will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—No.

Development.

Transfer of Agriculture and other Departments to Local Boards.

496 Q.—The ZAMINPAR OP GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to hand over the following departments to the local authorities:—

(a) Agriculture.

(b) Industries.

(c) Religious Endowments?

A.—The hon. Member apparently refers to local boards and municipal councils by the term 'local authorities'; if so, the answer is in the negative.

Irrigation

Construction of a lock on the Bank canal for Godavari Eastern division.

497 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Public Works Department intends to construct a lock at the 18th mile on the Bank canal in the Central Delta of the Godavari Eastern division;

(b) whether there is any proposal for converting Amalapuram canal of the same division into an irrigation canal; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the joint lock of Amalapuram and Cannavaram canals is going to be separated into two?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) With a view to ensure correct distribution of supply between the Amalapur and Cannavaram canals, proposals for the construction of a grade wall in rear of the Walli lock weir and a new lock at the 8th mile of the Amalapur canal are under examination by the Chief Engineer.

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Tanjore District Irrigation Advisory Committee.

498 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDDIN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the reasons which led to the formation of the Tanjore District Irrigation Advisory Board with five members only while that formed for the Marudur Nattuvaikal in Trichinopoly district contains nine members?

A.—The Marudur Nattuvaikal Water Committee was formed in 1917. The Irrigation Advisory Board, Cauvery Delta, was constituted under G.O. No. 194-1, dated 12th July 1923, which was placed on the Editors' table and when fixing the number of members of the board the late Colonel Morin thought that more than five would form an unwieldy board and the late Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar agreed with him.

Police*Communal representation in the District Police office establishments.*

499 Q.—Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Muhammadans and depressed classes employed as permanent Accountants and Managers in the District Police offices in the Central Range, Vellore;

(b) the number of Muhammadan and depressed classes clerks qualified for the Accountant's post in the Range;

(c) how many posts in the selection grade for clerks have been allotted for each district in the Range; and

(d) how many Muhammadan and depressed classes clerks there are in the selection grade at present?

A.—(a) Muhammadans—1 (Accountant).

Depressed classes—Nil.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) There is no 'selection grade' for clerks in District Police offices; if by 'selection grade' is meant 'Upper division', the number for each district is two.

(d) The Government have no information.

Muhammadans employed in the District Police offices.

500 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Muhammadans employed as permanent Accountants and Managers in the District Police offices in the Central Range, Vellore;

(b) the number of Muhammadan clerks qualified for the Accountant's post in the Range;

(c) how many posts in the selection grade for clerks have been allotted for each district in the Range; and

(d) how many Muhammadan clerks there are in the selection grade at present?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 499.

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Railways

Facilities for Railway Passengers.

501 Q - Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether this Government made any proposals with regard to fares or facilities to be given to passengers through their representatives on the Railway Local Advisory Committees during the year 1925-26;

(b) if any, what they are; and

(c) what the result of such proposals is?

A—(a) No.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Labour

The Unemployment Committee.

502 Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many times the Unemployment Committee met after its formation in 1926;

(b) whether any part of the work entrusted to it has been disposed of;

(c) whether this committee has sent its report; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to send its report?

A.—(a) Seven.

(b), (c) & (d) The committee has submitted its report and it is now under consideration.

Collectorate

Alleged complaint against the Tahsildars of Mannargudi.

503 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDDIN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1924-5-26 certain complaints were made against the Tahsildars of Mannargudi by the village officers of Asesham and the ryots of Ethankudi village; and

(b) if the Government have no information, whether the Government will be pleased to call for a detailed report by deputing a Member of the Board of Revenue for *de novo* enquiry emergently and lay his report on the table before the expiry of next Council meeting?

A.—A petition was received on 11th December 1926 from certain ryots of Ethankudi village and it was transferred to the Collector of Tanjore for disposal. The Government are not aware of any complaint from the village officers of Asesham and see no ground for taking the action suggested.

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Triennial transfer of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars.

504 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action the Government have taken or propose to take on the resolution of the Madras Legislative Council in March 1920 regarding the triennial transfer from district to district of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars.

A.—There was no resolution of the Council to the effect stated.

Land Revenue*Damage caused by overflowing of Thorrigedda in East Godavari.*

505 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state regarding the damage caused by overflowing of Thorrigedda in East Godavari—

(a) the number of villages affected, (b) the extent of the land submerged, (c) the damage caused to the ryots by reason of failure of crops due to submersion?

A.—The Government have had no report regarding the occurrence referred to. A report has now been called for.

Constitution of Districts, Divisions and Taluks*Addition of some taluks to East Godavari district.*

506 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to add Thanuku, Bhimavaram, and Narasapur taluks to East Godavari; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that there is some agitation to that effect?

A.—(a) The Government have no such proposal under their consideration.

(b) The Government are not aware that there is any such agitation.

District Offices*Location of public offices of Kamavarapukota taluk.*

507 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the unsatisfactory situation of the public offices of Kamavarapukota taluk, West Godavari district, and the consequent hardships of the people of the taluk in having their Tahsildar's office at Chintalapudi, Revenue Divisional Officer's office at Nidadavole and civil courts and taluk office at Ellore; and

(b) whether Government are taking any steps to set matters right in the near future?

A.—(a) & (b) No representations have been received by the Government objecting to the location of the public offices referred to at the places where they are now. The present arrangements

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however are temporary and the question whether more satisfactory permanent arrangements cannot be made is under examination.

Public Service

Preference to ex-Military men in Government service.

508 Q.—Subadar Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have an intention of encouraging the sons and close relatives, if there be no sons, of retired Indian Military officers and other ranks in the matter of providing them with civil employment—

- (a) by giving them preference ; and
- (b) by exempting them from the educational rules where necessary.

- A.—(a) The hon. Member is informed that in the matter of giving preference in civil employment to the sons and close relatives of retired Indian Military officers, other things being equal, the fact of such relationship will carry weight with the Government.
- (b) Exemptions from educational rules will be granted only in individual cases. No general preference can be stated or romised.

Survey

Recognition of survey done by private officers.

509 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government propose to recognize the survey done by qualified private officers in private estates ?

- A.—There is no such proposal before the Government. The actions suggested is in admissible under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923.

II

[*Note.*—An asterisk * at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MALABAR TENANCY COMMITTEE.

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Sir, under Standing Order No. 20, I beg to ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the appointment and unsatisfactory composition of the Malabar Tenancy Committee that has been recently constituted by Government.” 12-30 P.M.

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ I second it.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Before I hold whether this motion is in order, do Government want to say anything whether it is in order or not ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I have no objections to raise.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I hold that the motion is in order. Does any hon. Member object to the leave being granted ? (After a pause.) As no hon. Member has objected to leave being granted, the hon. Member, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, has the leave of the House to make the motion, and it will be taken up for discussion at 2-30 p.m. to-day.”

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III

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table copies^a of list of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending June 1927.

IV

SITTINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before we proceed to the orders of the day, a proposal is under consideration that, in future, official business shall be confined to Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, that Thursdays shall be off days for the Council, that Fridays shall invariably be allotted for non-official work and that Saturdays also shall be for non-official work, unless on account of pressing work, Government want any Saturday for their official work. I wish to know from the leaders of the various parties whether such an arrangement meets with their approval."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHEPPI :—" I will consider that point with my party, Sir."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" On behalf of my party I consent to the arrangement suggested by you."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Sir, may I suggest that to make Friday a non-official day will be inconvenient for the Mussalmans ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As a matter of fact we have conceded that, as far as Muhammadans are concerned, if they want, the adjournment of the House for lunch shall be at 1 p.m. instead of at 1-30, but it has been found that during the last two or three years, they have not been pressing for that. But if Mr. Uppi Sahib, after consulting Muhammadan opinion in the matter, wants the adjournment at 1 o'clock instead of at 1-30 on Fridays, the House will not have any objection."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" May I know why Thursday shall be an off day ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The main idea seems to be that there may be committee work, and that the committee work may be pushed through on Thursdays."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I know the date of the future sitting of the Council and also when this sitting closes ? "

* The hon. Mr. N. F. MARJORIBANKS :—" I understand that this is the last day of the present sitting. It is suggested that the next meeting might be on the 18th of October."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" To-day will be the last day for this sitting of the Council, and it is tentatively fixed that the Council shall meet on the 18th of October. If there is any change, it will be only to some date after 18th, not earlier than 18th."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Thank you, Sir."

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V

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1927-28:

Grant XXXVI.

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move

' That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 12 lakhs under " Grant XXXVI—Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—Reserved " for the grant of loans to agriculturists.'

" In the budget, we have made provision for 25 lakhs for loans, but on account of great demands for loans, owing to the bad season, particularly, in the Ceded districts, we found it necessary to withdraw the allotment made to other districts and reallot it to the districts where there was a greater demand ; and in order to meet the needs of the former districts we want some more money, and we ask the Council to sanction this additional amount. Particulars are given in the explanatory note."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I move, Sir—

' that the additional sum asked for, viz., Rs. 12 lakhs be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" In asking for this reduction, my motive really is to draw attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangements made to distribute the advances. In the mufassal these grants are supposed to reach the ryots, first of all the needy ryots, and next the needy ryots through the rich ryots ; they are supposed to reach them in time also. But under the present arrangements, there are very often complaints that the loans are not distributed to the proper people and in proper time. Recently, the hon. the Revenue Member was pleased to say, in connexion with a resolution in this House about famines, that liberal grants were made in order to help the local ryots in the Kurnool and other districts to start their own improvements on their own fields and profit by them, so that conditions of scarcity may be alleviated. Now, Sir, it has been brought to my notice that certain rich ryots applied for loans so that they might employ men on their own lands and make improvements. If they had been given the facility asked for, there would have been a great deal of improvement not only in their own lands but the ordinary poor people who are suffering on account of scarcity of rains might have been relieved to a very large extent. I am told that in the Kurnool district, in certain areas, specially in the Nandyal taluk, there was real difficulty and when the rich people applied for loans they were told they were rich and they could afford to do things for themselves. This is not the point of view that the Government officials are expected to take in the matter of these loans. In my humble opinion, every improvement to the land of a rich man is really improvement in the general sense of the agricultural community, and is of greater advantage to the poorer people. After all, what are the riches of our ryots, especially in the Ceded districts ? They are living from hand to mouth. If you will be kind enough to look into the lists of voters in every one of these districts, you will find that those who

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pay Rs. 10 and more are comparatively fewer than in several other areas of this Presidency. Therefore the supposed rich people are not rich at all. During times of scarcity, really the richer people are affected more than the ordinary labourer; because the ordinary labourer would easily run away to one part of the country or another and try to get his living there. The rich ryot has no doubt plenty of land, but the land does not yield in times of scarcity, and he has not the required money to make improvements on his land. He is not economically rich, in the sense that he has no money to invest during times of scarcity on lands, on cattle or on agricultural necessities. Therefore, it is really the rich ryot, the middle class ryot that suffers most, during times of scarcity. Not only he suffers, but the whole lot of people depending on him as agricultural labourers suffer. I therefore feel, though the application may be from a very rich man, as an ordinary rich man in these districts is described, who is not really economically rich—Government should lend him a helping hand. A man may have 100 or 200 acres of land in the Pattikonda taluk, still he is not rich in the real sense of the word, and suffers like others in times of scarcity. In the Nandyal taluk also there are areas, where 200 acres of land may not count for much. Therefore better arrangements should be made to give loans even to the so called rich ryots. In the case of poorer ryots, the authority of the Revenue officials is oppressive. I am sorry I have to use that expression. The Revenue officials have also certain idiosyncracies. I was actually informed, that when a ryot approached an official with a loan application he was asked for whom he gave his vote in a certain election. Of course I do not want that this question should be dealt with in any political sense. But I really want to warn those responsible for the distribution of these loans in the higher reaches that there is a thing like that prevalent. The poor people have to suffer under such circumstances. Therefore it is necessary that the distribution should be done through an agency which does not hold real authority in the district to oppress the people. I would suggest that the co-operative societies where they exist or the Registration department or the Agricultural department may be put in charge of distributing these loans to the agriculturists.

“There is yet another difficulty. As we all know these loans are granted in times of scarcity. Recently I asked a number of questions with regard to the interest charged on these loans in the Ceded districts, more especially in the Kurnool district, but the reply I got was not very encouraging. Unless the Government are prepared to grant these loans on easy terms and consider the needs of the ryots more sympathetically, there is not much use in granting them.

“Again, Sir, with regard to these loans, it is an open secret that the lower Revenue officials have their own percentages as the Department of Public Works people have. I mention it because it is freely talked about and, if the Government Members choose to appear in a benami way, they will find that the oppression by the officials is very great in these matters. Therefore, in seasons that are not good and under conditions where the ryots are likely to suffer, it is necessary that the distributing agency should be selected more carefully than at present. For this purpose the co-operative societies are the best. The Agricultural department may also be entrusted with this work. I am afraid of even the Agricultural department. But still, if the

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Agricultural department can think of discharging this duty, it would be better ; because, the Agricultural officers are considered to be more popular officials than the officials administering the country, I mean the Revenue officials. Therefore, if the hon. the Revenue Member is prepared to arrange for the distribution of these loans in a proper manner, and if he would consider sympathetically the question of waiving the interest under certain conditions, I will be satisfied.

"While I am on this question of interest, I may mention that the Famine Code makes a reference even to the writing-off of the principal under certain conditions, although the hon. the Revenue Member at one time was prepared even to deny it and say that it was a kind of peculiar position to take. The Famine Code, as I said, itself contemplates under certain conditions the remission of even a part of the principal. If sympathetic consideration can be given to these matters, I am sure the grant of these loans would be more beneficial to the people than it is at present.

"One word more, Sir. The hon. the Revenue Member was pleased to state that certain amounts were freely given away to areas affected and therefore the amounts that are now included in this supplementary demand are intended for areas which are not really affected. I find, all the same, that the Kurnool district also gets something out of this. Am I right ?"

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"No, Sir. If it will save any time I may explain again. The amounts shown at page 2 of the Explanatory note are amounts that have been expended in other districts being taken away from the districts noted against them. It is to replace those sums for those districts that we have applied for this grant."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I have no objection to grant amounts to the other districts. I do not want to deprive them of the advantage of these grants. My object is only to draw special attention to the matters mentioned by me. I request the hon. the Revenue Member to be a little more generous to us. He has been, according to his own notions, generous. I do not deny that according to my notions also he has been in a way generous. But it is necessary to look into the conduct of the lower officials in the district, and that is why I always insist that he should get more information about the conditions in the districts. I hope he will attend to my grievances. I have no desire to detain the House any further on this matter except once more to make the request that the agency of distribution should be very carefully chosen."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I may explain that this amount is asked for to meet the needs of those districts which were given less than their requirements in order to meet the needs of certain other districts. The hon. Mover complained that discrimination was made in the matter of the distribution of the loans between a middle class man and a comparatively rich man and raised the question of the inappropriateness of the agency entrusted with the duty of distributing these loans. Those are important questions which have been discussed times without number for years and Government have always been striving to effect the distribution in the best way possible. Orders have also been issued with the idea of rectifying many of the defects pointed out by the hon. Member. We know that these defects exist, and that is why we have framed a good number of rules regulating the grant of Takkavi loans. If the hon. Member goes through these rules and then

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makes practicable suggestions none would be more glad than I to give effect to them.

"The hon. Member suggests that the co-operative societies may be entrusted with the work of distribution of these loans. But the difficulty is this. They would distribute the loans to nobody other than their own members and, unless one is a member of the co-operative society distributing the loan, he would not get a loan. We must consider all these things. To a large extent we are issuing loans through the co-operative societies, but people who do not belong to those societies do not get loans so issued."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"What about the Agricultural department?"

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"There again, what guarantee is there that they will not follow the same policy? As I stated already, we have discussed this matter over and over again. We know all about these 15 per cent, 10 per cent and so on. The difficulty is to catch a person and get the necessary evidence. Nobody complains to the authorities."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"How can a needy man complain?"

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Then what is the remedy? He must have a sense of his duty. We can only make rules for the proper distribution of the loans. In this connexion I may inform the hon. Member that we had a report recently which says that there was a good deal of irregularity in this matter in Bellary district. We are therefore making a special enquiry about it. But if we are to make every move of these distributing officers bound down by rules, I fear that no money can be distributed to anybody. I hope the hon. Member will not press his motion. I shall be very glad to consider any definite suggestion made."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I have great pleasure in supporting this motion. The hon. Mover has not told us what his idea exactly is in moving this motion. My opinion is that a larger sum should have been allotted and what is more, a larger sum to every district. I thought the hon. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar was very greedy about his district when he was sitting on this side of the House. I now find that he continues to be greedy even now. Having got several lakhs for his own department, he has induced the hon. the Revenue Member to give his own district more than 7 lakhs out of this 12½ lakhs. I would have no objection to his taking even seven lakhs more. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Apparently the hon. Member wants to discuss the need for the allotment of more money for the various districts?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Larger grants and equitable adjustments."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"But the specific motion under consideration is to discuss the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangement made for the distribution of the loans."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I would add the words: the insufficiency of the amount allotted."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ But the Mover speaks only about the arrangements made to distribute the advances. Therefore the hon. Member will have to wait to make his remarks till the whole demand is put to the vote of the House.”

Mr. Harisarwottama Rao's motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ Sir, I move—
‘for the reduction of Rs. 100 in this grant.’

“ My object is to raise the question whether these grants could not be made on more favourable terms. I believe, Sir, that the rate of interest now charged on these loans is pretty high particularly when we remember that in 90 per cent of these cases there is the mamul of spending a portion of what they get on the various agencies through whom the ryots get this amount. The percentage of the loan thus spent and the amount of labour involved in getting the loan, together with the rate of interest the ryot has actually to pay, will almost work up to the amount which he would have to pay to the sowcar, if there be one near by to grant the loan. I therefore request the Government to consider whether they cannot reduce the rate of interest charged on these loans. My own opinion is that they can reduce it to 4 per cent. The Government can now borrow at a lesser rate of interest and charge these needy people 4 per cent. Also, Sir, the number of instalments which are necessary for these loans to be repaid may be increased. I am really keen on the reduction of the rate of interest.”

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The hon. Member who has just ^{1 p.m.} sat down referred to the interest charged on loans. This question is being periodically examined and the rate charged is worked out with reference to the rate of interest at which the Government of India lend us money. Last time this was done it was found that the margin between the two rates was not more than enough to cover the risk of loss owing to the amounts that have to be written off as irrecoverable. I think this was last year—I am not quite certain—and I am not sure what the present rate of interest is which the Government of India is charging us. When the Government of India reduce their rate of interest to us we also reduce our rates to the ryots. There are different rates for different classes of loans. This is a matter which is periodically being examined and I can assure my hon. Friends on the other side that this matter will not escape our attention.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ Practically no assurance came from the hon. the Revenue Member but in view of his remarks I am prepared to withdraw my motion. I hope the Government will see the injustice of charging the innocent, good people this high rate of interest, because the granting of loans involves loss to the Government as there are some bad people from whom they cannot recover the money lent to them. I hope the Government will realize their folly in throwing an unnecessarily heavy burden on some poor people by charging them high rate of interest because of the risk involved in having to write off loans given to certain other people.”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. B. Venkataratnam in making his motion to omit the allotment of 12 lakhs, to discuss the question of meeting this amount from the loans fund spoke in Telugu.

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"What my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataratnam said is this : you want to distribute 12 lakhs of rupees to various districts. We presume that this amount is being given from general revenues. Our objection is that monies should not be lent from general revenues for purposes other than those for which they are intended."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I think they are from loan funds, and not from general revenues."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"If my hon. Friend, the Revenue Member, assures us that this will be met from the loan fund, I do not think we need press this motion."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I understand now that the reason why this amount cannot be met from loan fund is that we cannot borrow any more this year. If we utilize our revenue balance now, we can adjust it afterwards from the loan funds."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"That is exactly our objection. If there is any surplus in the general revenues, that should go to the benefit of the rate-payers. That should not be used for any other purpose, even for lending monies to the poor ryots. In that case, the various concessions which we are asking the Government, such as reduction of court fees, etc., will not be granted because the Government would have spent the balances available as surpluses by giving them as loans to the ryots. The hon. the Revenue Member was saying that it was not possible to borrow money from Central Government this year, but it might be borrowed next year, and that we might therefore utilize our general revenue just now and adjust it afterwards by the loan. That means for this year we are losing whatever is provided under a certain head. Our principle is that money should be first borrowed from the Central Government and then lent to the ryots and viewed from that standpoint, I say we must press the motion to a division."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I might just refer to the financial point of view that has been raised in connexion with this additional provision for loans. The hon. Member from Godavari suggested that if this grant were to be met, it would mean a reduction in the recurring revenues of this province and that the Government would not be able to meet the wishes of the people in respect of proposals such as a reduction in court fees and so forth. Such proposals can be met from recurring revenues alone. The source from which it is proposed to meet this item of Rs. 12 lakhs is not recurring revenues. It will come from provincial balances. Hon. Members know that owing to one cause or another we now have a considerable amount accumulated : but all these balances are non-recurring. It is proposed to utilize Rs. 12 lakhs of that sum in order to meet this special demand on behalf of the agriculturists. If at any time it should be found necessary to recoup that amount to our general balances there will be no difficulty that I can anticipate in doing so, but we cannot borrow the sum this year because under our arrangements with the Government of India we have to state to them our requirements about two or three months before our budget is fixed ; naturally so because they have to arrange their borrowing programme with reference to the accumulated requirements of all the provinces in India. They cannot casually go to the open market and simply say 'we want 12 lakhs or 15 lakhs for Madras', and that is why we have before the

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budget of each year to inform them of our requirements. If we had no accumulated balances at all we might simply have to say 'we have no money' and to that extent we must ask other departments to curtail their expenditure in the current year. With regard to this item of 12 lakhs we have however no difficulty in finding the sum. Even if all the supplementary grants which are before the House were to be passed, we should not be able to exhaust our balances. Therefore the simplest way open to us is to convert 12 lakhs of rupees into loan money on which we shall incidentally derive interest. This is a perfectly harmless and not unusual procedure."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam replied in Telugu and applied for permission to withdraw his motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"I beg to move

'that the grant of Rs. 12 lakhs under Grant XXXVI—Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—Reserved—for the grant of loans to agriculturists, be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"In commending the motion for the acceptance of the House, I wish 1-15
to place certain facts before it. It is not my intention to oppose the grant. P.M.
This goes to help the poor agriculturists to improve their holdings. My contention is that the help should be given not out of the loan funds but out of the accumulated amount in the famine insurance fund. Under rule 29 of the Devolution Rules, the Local Government has to maintain a famine insurance Fund to which it should make annual contributions of Rs. 6,61,000. In paragraph 5 of the schedule to this rule, it is stated that the Local Government may, in any year when the accumulated total of the famine insurance fund of the province is not less than six times the amount of the annual assignment, suspend temporarily the provision of the annual assignment. Under paragraph 8 of the same schedule, the Local Government is empowered to expend the balance at its credit out of the famine insurance fund in the grant of loans to cultivators, either under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or for relief purposes. In the present case the Government, instead of doing so, take the money from the provincial balances for these loans. We are glad that this year we had to spend little or nothing in the matter of famine relief. The Provincial Government has not utilised any portion of the accumulated amount in the construction or extension of protective works in any district. For my part, I have been harping upon this point, and time after time during budget sessions tabling motions urging upon the Government to use the famine insurance fund in this direction. But no heed has been paid to all this. In the fund, the budget shows that the closing balance of the famine insurance fund at the end of 1926-27 was Rs. 30,56,000 and the anticipated receipt was Rs. 5,78,000 making a total of about Rs. 36 lakhs. This is just six times the annual assignment that the Provincial Government has to make to the famine insurance fund. The method at present adopted by the Government, I think, leads towards a temporary exemption from the annual assignment to the fund and utilising the sum to help the agriculturists by giving them loans. The method adopted by the Government is, I think, not very sound, nor is it very desirable. Therefore, Sir, I ask the House to accept my motion and make

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the Government to make proper use of the accumulated savings in the famine insurance fund. I intend also to press this motion to a division unless I get a satisfactory reply from the hon. the Revenue Member."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Sir, the hon. Member asks by his motion why the amount to the credit of the famine insurance fund should not be utilised. The answer is that the money now asked for is not for famine districts but for other districts."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO :—" I wish to press the motion as I am not satisfied with the reply given by the Government."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the allotment of Rs. 12 lakhs under Grant XXXVI—Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—Reserved, be reduced by Rs. 100."

The question was put to the House and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The original grant is now for the discussion of the House."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, my complaint is that the amount asked for is very small, especially when we consider the amounts allotted to the various districts. I am surprised to see that nearly 75 per cent of the whole amount goes to Bellary. It would have been a good election move if one is considered necessary. I do not see why the Board of Revenue, as the note says, resumed 5 lakhs of rupees from other districts and reallocated the sum to the Bellary district. When I got the papers I was surprised to see that Coimbatore did not get much. Even during the discussion on the famine resolution, some parts of Coimbatore were mentioned as places where relief works were necessary on account of a series of bad seasons. Is Coimbatore supposed to be a prosperous district and so only a small sum allotted to it? Even that was taken away by the Board and given to other districts. By all means if more grant is needed let them have it: but I emphatically protest against this partiality between one district and another.

" As regards Coimbatore, there the rich and the poor are all debtors. The rich men are not even able to draw Government loans for fear of the approach of the process-server of the Munsif's court who takes away the money. A modification of the law is necessary by which the money advanced for these agricultural purposes should not be taken away in the execution of the decrees of the civil courts. If the money is thus taken away the poor man is not able to use the money for the purpose for which he was granted the loan of it. So far as the interest is concerned I wish that the rules were revised and that retrospective effect is given to any changes in the rate. Four or five years ago, loans were given at a higher rate of interest than at the present time. Recently, since the Government of India have reduced the rates, the Local Government also have reduced the rates. I ask the Government to consider the desirability of reducing the rates on the old loans also to the present level. If there is necessity for raising the rates on the old loans hereafter, then also I have no objection; but I hope that such a contingency will not occur in the near future. I urge that every district should have a large amount allotted to it and that Coimbatore also should have its big share. I appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member and, through

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him, to the Board of Revenue, because we cannot have directly anything to do with the Board, to see that once the amount is allotted to a particular district the amount is spent in that district and not transferred to another district behind our backs. In the Coimbatore district, loans were given in the Dharapuram taluk on the understanding that they should be repaid after a number of years. For some reason or other, the Tahsildar formed an opinion that these people did not deserve the loans and has issued orders for the immediate repayment of the whole loans. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Government and I do not know if anything has been done in that matter. I wish, Sir, that some rules are framed to the effect that the loans once granted to the people and spent by them should not be called back before the due time. The people go to the Government to borrow money because they cannot get it so favourably from the other people; but if the Government insist on the repayment of the money before the due date, then they would be compelling the people to go to the sowcars and borrow money at very high rates of interest. I appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to see to it that this hardship is removed."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, before I vote on the motion, I should like to have some information arising out of the memorandum supplied to us. Nine districts have been allotted among them a sum of Rs. 6·4 lakhs. Information as to the distribution of the remaining Rs. 19 lakhs among the remaining districts is required. In paragraph 4 of the explanatory memorandum, it is stated 'that the Board of Revenue has been meeting the additional demand from the districts, partly from the reserve with it out of the original allotment,' etc. Does it mean that out of the Rs. 25 lakhs originally granted, a certain sum of money has been spent on the districts and a certain amount is kept in reserve for future demands? If so, what is the exact amount of reserve?

"Again, Sir, in paragraph 2 of the memorandum, reference has been made to the areas which were adversely affected by the conditions of the season. I want to know what were the areas which according to the Board of Revenue were affected by the bad seasons. What loans were distributed to them and what action was thought desirable by the Board of Revenue and what action did they take in the matter?

"In paragraph 4 again, it is stated that the additional demand has been met by reappropriating from the allotments for other districts. I should like to join my hon. Friend, Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, in protesting against the transfer of the amounts allotted to certain districts to other districts. In the present case, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been reappropriated from all the other districts and handed over to the nine districts mentioned there. The Board of Revenue now wants an additional allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs, but the Government ask for Rs. 12 lakhs.

"In paragraph 5 it is stated that 'owing to the conditions of the seasons' loans are necessary and the Government consider that an additional allotment is necessary and propose to meet it from the Provincial opening balance. I shall be glad if the hon. Member explains in what districts the season is bad and what is proposed to be given to districts other than the nine districts mentioned here."

At this stage the House adjourned for lunch.

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After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).**II—ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
MALABAR TENANCY COMMITTEE.**

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Sir, I move my motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz.

‘ the appointment and the unsatisfactory composition of the Malabar Tenancy Committee that has recently been constituted by Government. ’

“ Sir, you will be pleased to notice from the terms of my motion that it consists mainly of two parts, viz., my objection to the appointment of the committee itself and secondly to it personnel, or as stated in the resolution itself, the unsatisfactory composition of the committee.

“ I shall first address myself with reference to the first part of my motion, viz., that there is no need whatever for the appointment of a committee. You, Sir, and the hon. Members of this Council are aware that, when the last Malabar Tenancy Bill which was passed by this Council by a very large majority of 44 as against 23 was submitted to His Excellency the Governor for his assent, His Excellency refused to give his assent to it and a press communiqué was issued on the subject. In the press communiqué it is stated that His Excellency intend to ask his Government to re-examine the whole question and to take such steps as in their opinion were most likely to lead to any further legislative proposals being framed with due regard to all interests and that His Excellency withholds his assent. It is in accordance with the opinion expressed in the press communiqué that the Government have now appointed the committee. The Government say that they considered the whole question and that in their opinion the best solution of this question is first of all to appoint a committee. My position with reference to this matter is this; there are ample materials already on record for the Government to make up their mind one way or the other, either to have no legislation at all or to bring forward some legislation, whatever form it may ultimately take. Those of my hon. Friends who are in the present Council and who were in the last Council know fairly well what this volume of opinion which is already on record is. For the benefit of such of my hon. Friends as were not in the last Council, I may briefly, very briefly, refer to these materials on record. Mr. Logan who was the Collector of Malabar in 1881 was appointed by the Government to go into the whole question of the tenancy problem in Malabar, to take evidence and submit a report. Mr. Logan accordingly went round the district, took evidence and submitted his report. His report contains various opinions. It is not my present purpose to refer to the accuracy or otherwise of the report. The report of Mr. Logan was sent by Government for opinion to various official and non-official gentlemen, for instance, to Collectors and others who knew the conditions of Malabar, to Mr. Macgregor who, in addition to having been the Collector of Malabar, was also the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and knew the conditions of these Indian States, which were similar to the conditions in Malabar; to Mr. Ballard who was for a long time the Collector of Malabar; to Messrs. Hutchison, K. R. Krishnan Menon, a well-known Sub-Judge, and Kunhiraman Nayar, a Judge of the Travancore High Court, and many

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other gentlemen. The opinions of these gentlemen are on record, some in favour of legislation, some against legislation, some in favour of a particular kind of legislation and others in favour of other kinds of legislation. The Government again appointed a committee in 1884 presided over by the late Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao. That committee consisted of men who were well experienced with Malabar affairs, the District Judge of Malabar, Mr. Logan, Collector, Sir Sankaran Nayar and others. They have all sent in their reports to the Government and these contain various suggestions. There was another committee which consisted of very eminent gentlemen, Sir T. Muttuswami Ayyar, Mr. Sheppard, Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar and Sir Madhava Rao and representatives of janmis and tenants in Malabar. They also went elaborately into the question and submitted a report. That is also on record. Subsequently, Mr. Benson who was one of the Judges of the High Court was put on special duty in connexion with the amendments of one of the Acts relating to Malabar, the Malabar Tenants' Improvement Act of 1887. His opinion also is on record. Mr. Ross was put on special duty to draw up a comprehensive Tenancy Bill. Unfortunately his premature death prevented him from completing the report. I have not myself seen what he wrote. I dare say that the Secretariat archives contains his opinion though it must naturally be regarded as incomplete and uncompleted. Then Mr. Dance who was Collector of Malabar for a long time sent up the Melcharth Bill for checking what are called melkanams and the Government passed orders thereon. That opinion is also on record. The Madhava Rao Committee's report was sent to the High Court for their opinion and Sir Charles Turner who was then the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court recorded their opinions. That is also on record. Sir Charles Innes who was for a long time in Malabar and who was asked by the Government to submit a report, sent a report. Afterwards Mr. Evans submitted another report on this Malabar tenancy question. Subsequent to all these, my own Bill was introduced in the last Council. Before it came up for discussion in the Council, the Bill was circulated for opinion to several bodies and individuals, official and non-official. The High Court Judges, some selected District Judges, Sub-Judges and Munsifs, and members of the bar were asked to give their opinions; those opinions also are on record. Afterwards we know, Sir, what took place. There was long and protracted discussion at the various stages of the Bill in this Council. Opinions representing various shades are on record. What I submit is that it is not necessary for the Government to appoint this committee in order to make up their mind to come to a conclusion, whatever the conclusion may be, whether it is against or in favour of tenants or partially in favour of tenants and partially in favour of janmis. Enough of material is available to come to a conclusion, and there is no necessity for a committee at all. In this connexion my hon. Colleagues of this Council who were members of the last Council will remember that, when the question was raised in the Select Committee of its members proceeding to Malabar to take evidence, Mr. Prabhakaran Tampan, the janmi representative himself, did not vote for the proposition. I submit for the consideration of my hon. Colleagues and you, Sir, that it is absolutely unnecessary to appoint a committee to come to a conclusion on the tenancy questions. What I further submit is that the only result of the

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deliberations of this committee will be to delay legislation. Whatever may be the ultimate conclusion, it cannot be denied that the Malabar Tenancy Bill is a highly contentious measure. Hon. Members of the Council know the time taken for a contentious measure to be passed in this Council. The Irrigation Bill, for instance, took practically the life-time of two Councils. Another contentious measure, the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, took the time of two Councils and the last Malabar Tenancy Bill itself took the whole time of the last Council. So that, it will not be possible to come to a speedy passage of the Bill even if we start legislation now. The committee that has now been appointed will consider the question and take evidence on the several points. All this will naturally take some time. In the order appointing the committee it is stated that it should submit its report before 1st November 1927. That is absolutely impossible. As a matter of fact, they had a preliminary meeting now, framed a questionnaire and sent round the questionnaire. Their next meeting for the examination of witnesses is fixed at a particular place in Malabar for the 10th October. Between 10th October and 1st November there are only twenty days and it will not be possible for the committee within that time to tour round the district, visit at least important centres, examine the tenants and janmis and submit its report. Usually the work of such committees takes six months so that we cannot expect the committee to finish its work before the end of March and by that time this Council will have been prorogued. The Government will naturally take some time to consider thereport. By the time we meet in August next year, if the Government make up their mind to come forward with legislation, the life-time of this Council will have far advanced. So that, the only result of the appointment of this committee will be the prolongation of the much-needed legislation and waste of the time of the Council. So much for the first portion of my motion.

“As regards the next portion, even supposing for argument's sake that a committee is necessary, I submit, Sir, that this House will come to only one conclusion, namely, that the composition of the committee is extremely unsatisfactory. Now, practically the dice are very heavily loaded in favour of janmis. It is practically a janmis' committee with a sole representative of the tenants' cause. One of the members of this committee is Sir Vasudeva Raja of Kollengode. He is himself a janmi and it is well known that he is one of the strongest opponents of tenancy legislation; he leads the opposition and the agitation against tenants. Is it expected, or is it possible for a gentleman of the position of Raja Sir Vasudeva Raja of Kollengode to alter his opinions? Is he a stranger to the question, or is he unacquainted with the problems of Malabar tenancy? Is he likely to change his opinion, I ask, after taking evidence from witnesses? Is any evidence likely to be forthcoming which will throw any new light so far as he is concerned? He is a janmi representative, and that is a plain thing.

“There is another member in the committee, Sir, Mr. T. C. Narayana Kurup, the Government Pleader of Tellicherry. He cannot, in the ordinary course of events, be expected to plead for the tenants. He has been a veteran in espousing the janmis' cause for a long time. Will any evidence taken in Malabar throw any new light so far as he is concerned? He is purely a man for the janmis and he has expressed opinions very strongly on the janmis' side. When my Bill was circulated, Mr. Kurup was one of

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those gentlemen who were consulted and what he said on that occasion was this :

‘ I do not think a Bill to define, amend and to declare the law relating to landlord and tenant in the Malabar district is necessary or called for.’

“ Then he goes on writing a long note, and ultimately he winds up by saying, in the last paragraph :

‘ My views on the present Bill therefore are (a) that no Tenancy Bill is necessary at present ; (b) that the Malabar Tenants’ Compensation Act is a sufficient check against arbitrary and capricious evictions ; (c) that under no circumstances should the janmi be prevented from redeeming kanams, i.e., occupancy rights should not be given to kanam tenants’ and

so on and so forth. He will naturally stick to his opinion.

“ Then there is the President, Diwan Bahadur T. Raghaviah. So far as the two gentlemen, i.e., the Raja of Kollengode and Mr. Narayana Kurup are concerned, we know that they are not likely to change their opinions. I shall quote now the opinion of Mr. Raghaviah and also the opinion of Mr. Pate, in regard to my Bill. What Mr. Raghaviah in his pretty long note says is this :

‘ I am not satisfied that a necessity for the proposed legislation has been made out.’

“ This is from paragraph 3 : in the beginning of paragraph 4 he says :

‘ Legislation does not appear called for, and particularly legislation of the kind contemplated by Mr. Krishnan Nayar.’

“ Then he has also something to say in paragraph 12 about the political effect of the measure, if passed :

‘ The political effect of the measure cannot also be viewed with equanimity. Unlike Cochin and Travancore, the Malabar janmi holds all the land in the district and he is an important limb of its body politic and the deprivation at one stroke of his occupancy right on such an enormous scale cannot but affect prejudicially his position in the political and social structure of the district. The effect of statutory recognition of occupancy right has in Travancore certainly been the extinction of the political importance of the janmi. This being the case in Travancore where janmam lands are but a fraction of the entire lands in the State, it is easy to imagine what political fate will await the janmis of Malabar if Mr. Krishnan Nayar’s Bill is placed on the statute book. I may add that the effect would not be far different even in the case of the large and influential class of capitalist kanamdars.’

So that what he says is that the political importance of the janmis will cease to exist—he may be right or he may be wrong, but I am not concerned with the soundness or otherwise of his statement. If his opinion be sound the janmis will cease to give dinner parties and entertainments to Governors and other high Government officials. I think that it is good for the country if the political importance of the janmis ceases to exist, and the country will not be in mourning over that. I do not think any evil effect or calamity will overtake us if their political importance is gone. That is, so far as Mr. Raghaviah is concerned ; but in fairness to him, I must say that as a result of the evidence that the committee may take on the questionnaire, it is quite possible—of course we do not know what is going to happen—that he may change his opinion.

“ Then we come to another Member of the Committee, who has also given an opinion which is in favour of the janmis. I have already stated that Sir Charles Innes and Mr. Evans have both submitted their opinions on the question. Sir Charles Innes’s report happened to be in favour of the tenants, while Mr. Evans’ report happened to be in favour of the janmis. When

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these reports went to the Board of Revenue, the Board of Revenue examined the reports, and sent up their report to the Government, taking a definite attitude in regard to the tenancy question. They stated clearly and in unmistakable terms their opinion which was the same as Mr. Evans' opinion. The Board stated deliberately that they were against legislation on this question, and they did not agree with the opinion of Sir Charles Innes. That report which was submitted by the Board of Revenue to the Government happened to be signed by Mr. Pate who was then the Secretary to the Board. Sir, though theoretically the opinion of the Board may not be the same as that of Mr. Pate, practically it is the same. The reports of Government, Government Orders and other things are generally drafted by Secretaries. The senior officers generally make only verbal corrections. We know that in the ordinary course of official business, this is the procedure generally followed. In any case, the report to the Government went over the signature of Mr. Pate and there is no reason at present to think that his opinion is not the same as that contained in that report. Of course, I admit the possibility of his opinion being different. In one portion of the report, i.e., in paragraph 5, the Board says :

'The Board agrees with Mr. Evans in thinking that the social tyranny of the janmi to which Mr. Innes refers has its roots in causes more complex than the power of eviction.'

"For the benefit of such of my friends as were not in this House during the last Council, I may say that one of the grievances of the tenants against the janmis is that there is social oppression by the janmis against the tenants and that the power for such social tyranny is based upon their position as landlords. Some instances of social oppression are: preventing the tenants from bathing in or touching public tanks and drawing water from tanks, preventing them from entering temples, from putting up gate houses, from whitewashing their houses, and such other things. These are some of the allegations of social oppression of the tenants by the janmis. It is with reference to this that Mr. Evans gives his opinion and the Board agrees with him, and disagrees with the opinion of Mr. Innes. This is what the Board says :

'The social tyranny of the janmi to which Mr. Innes refers has its roots in causes more complex than the power of eviction.'

"The next sentence is—and I draw the particular attention of the Council and of the 'oriental' hon. Members of the Cabinet to that sentence :

'It is doubtful indeed whether to the *oriental* mind, the social tyrannies are of any importance whatever.'

"I want to know, Sir, what difference there can be in respect of feelings as between the orientals and the occidentals. I appeal also to my occidental friends in this House and ask them whether they agree with this sentence. The Board of Revenue unfortunately has always with a slight exception consisted of occidentals and not orientals. I repeat that sentence :

'It is doubtful indeed whether to the *oriental* mind, the social tyrannies are of any importance whatever.'

"Then the report goes on :

'That there is no political necessity for legislation both Mr. Innes and Mr. Evans are agreed. On the other hand, Mr. Innes speaks of the janmis in Malabar as a political force on the side of Government. In the Board's opinion, there can be no doubt that a tenancy legislation

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of the kind now suggested would be a grave political mistake, as it will alienate this force from the Government and the Government could not count on receiving from the tenants anything in the way of gratitude to replace the serious loss'.

"Sir, though the tenants are oriental, they possess the feelings which the occidental possesses. If any person is to be grateful for anything done to him, surely the tenants of Malabar will be grateful for any legislation in their favour. The Board's conclusion is—

'that a tenancy legislation for Malabar cannot be justified either by political necessity or by economic conditions that are peculiar to Malabar. It would therefore strongly recommend that the proposals may be dropped'.

"So that, Sir, I believe I am not doing any injustice to Mr. Pate when I say that he is *prima facie* of the Board's opinion. In any case, it is embarrassing to place him in a position in which he cannot but either agree with this opinion or differ from it. If he is to agree with this opinion, I am right in saying that he has expressed his opinion; but if he is to differ from this opinion, naturally he will differ from an opinion which he himself subscribed to when sending the report to Government.

"Then, Sir, another Member that was originally proposed to be put on the committee was a stranger to Malabar, i.e., the Raja of Parlakimedi.

"I have not the privilege of knowing personally the Raja of Parlakimedi. I stated, and I thought so, that being a zamindar naturally his sympathies would be on behalf of the janmis. But he has declined for reasons of health or for some other reason to be on the committee so that I need not dwell upon his possible opinion further. His refusal to serve on the committee has given an opportunity for the Government to appoint in his stead a member who will hold the balance even between the tenants and the janmis. But whom did the Government put in? They have appointed Mr. Abdulla Quasim Sahib who was a member of the last Council. He is a landholder. I do not use the term in the technical sense. He is landlord and, what is more, my hon. Friends will remember that in the last Council, when my Bill was under discussion, he invariably voted against me and with my Friend, Mr. Tampan, the janmi representative.

"There is yet another gentleman in the committee. I refer to Sir T. Desikachari of Trichinopoly. So far as I am aware, he has not recorded his opinion either in favour of the janmis or of the tenants. But I am informed that he is a very big landholder. As against all these members, some of whom have expressly shown themselves to be on the side of the janmis, while others, I have reason to think, are inclined in the same direction, there is only one member to represent the tenants. Of course, the Government proposed me originally and they had the kindness to invite me, but I declined the offer as I thought that with all the members voting against me I could not serve any useful purpose on behalf of the tenants by accepting the invitation. In my place, the Government have appointed my Friend, Mr. Krishnan. He will take care of the tenants' interests but he is the only representative in the committee as against the other six gentlemen for the janmis. I maintain therefore, Sir, that the dice are heavily loaded in favour of the janmis. I do not know what my hon. Friends, Mr. Moir and Mr. Campbell, will say. I believe they will get up to defend the situation. And I put it to them whether, as impartial men, they can lay their hands on their heart and say that the constitution of the committee is fair. Whatever they may say in this Council, I am sure their inner voice will tell them that the committee is not fairly constituted.

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"Then I pass on to the final Government Order with reference to the constitution of the committee. It mentions all the seven members whom I have mentioned and ultimately says that Rao Sahib C. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar will be its Secretary. He is an able man and I am sure will prove satisfactory both to the members of the committee and to the members outside. But I do not know whether he is a member of the committee. I hope that my hon. Friend, Mr. Moir or Mr. Campbell, will tell me whether he has the privileges of a member of the committee. I have not got with me a copy of the Government Order, but I am referring to a notification in the Press which is not clear on the point. If the Secretary is a member privileged to take part in the deliberations of the committee and to vote on them I should raise a serious objection to him. If, on the other hand, he is only its Secretary and has no voice in shaping its opinions, I shall have no objection. For, unlike Diwan Bahadur Raghavayya, who occupies a high position in the official world, and Mr. Pate, an Indian Civil Service officer, who can change their opinions and express themselves independently in favour of the tenants if they should change their opinions, my Friend, Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, occupies a comparatively subordinate position in the official ranks with many more years to serve the Government, and, taking human nature as it is, he cannot afford to go against the wishes of Government. If he has a voice in the committee, a vote in it, I submit my position about the unsatisfactory nature of the constitution of the committee is strengthened.

"Sir, the last portion of my submission to the House is this, with reference to the way in which the Government have sanctioned funds for this committee. I have not had the misfortune to come across a more melancholy and sadder Government Order than that, and I am glad my hon. Friend, Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, put a question about it. That order is dated so recently as 11th August 1927. Under section 72 D (2) (b), which I shall presently read to the House, of the Government of India Act,

'His Excellency the Governor is pleased to authorize an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 under the head 22-R C. (a) General Administration, Civil Secretariats, Law Department, for the Malabar Tenancy Bill Committee constituted in Government Order No. 2346, Law (General), dated 29th July 1927.'

"These are the words of the Government Order passed on the 11th August. I shall now read the section of the Government of India Act. Section 72 D (2) (b) of the Act says:

'The Governor shall have power in cases of emergency to authorize such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety or the tranquillity of the Province, or for the carrying on of any department.'

"When the Legislative Council was to meet here on the 23rd August, just twelve days before that date, on the 11th, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to authorize—I do not know under whose advice, but certainly it is not that of the hon. Mr. Campbell—this expenditure. When the hon. Mr. Campbell was questioned on the floor of this House, he searched his papers and muttered in a low tone, though audible to some of us here, that he did not find anything in his file about this. He rose up and said later on;

'This order was passed before I took charge.'

"Certainly my hon. Friend, Mr. Campbell, could not have given such an

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advice to His Excellency the Governor. So somebody else must have given the advice. Where was the necessity, I ask, for passing this order under the emergency powers of the Governor for the 'safety or tranquillity of the Province,' especially a few days just before the Council met? The ordinary course would be for the Government to bring it as a demand before the House. Why was not that ordinary course adopted? What was going to happen in the Presidency in the meanwhile that His Excellency should be advised to sanction the amount under the emergency powers? Does it mean that the safety and tranquillity of the Province was in danger? Obviously it cannot be for the carrying on of any department, for every one knows that there is not such a department as the Malabar Tenancy Bill Department. (A voice: A jannai department). Yes, a jannai department. Many thanks for the suggestion. Well, Sir, judging by the attitude taken by the House on my Bill on the last occasion, the Government had not the courage to face this Council with a request that this amount might be sanctioned. That was the reason why this step was taken by the Government.

"For these reasons, Sir, I submit that hon. Members will agree with me and carry the motion I have made."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I beg to second the motion. I say, Sir, that for one who labours under the disabilities peculiar to the tenants of Malabar it is difficult to speak in restrained language about the conduct of the Government in regard to the tenancy question. I shall endeavour however to be as fair as possible to the other side in placing before the House certain facts which go to show that the constitution of the committee has given the greatest dissatisfaction to the people of Malabar.

"Sir, as the hon. Mover pointed out to you, for well nigh half a century now, from 1881 onwards, the Government have been considering and examining the question of the tenancy problem of Malabar. Mr. Logan's Commission, Sir T. Madhava Rao's Commission, Mr. Master's Commission, besides various other enquiries and reports like those of Mr. Innes, Mr. Evans and various other people, all these have dealt with this question and there is ample material, ample evidence for solving the question, available to the Government. But what is our position to-day? After 50 years of enquiry, after 50 years of examination and consideration, we are exactly in the same position that we were in 1881. We are now proposing slowly to collect evidence, as if for the first time, to see how the problem can be solved in Malabar. We fail to understand why such a committee and such enquiry are ordered at this stage. Further, this question was before the House for more than three years when Mr. Krishnan Nayar's Bill was being considered and a very large volume of literature has grown around it in this House.

"The Government did not then think that a committee was necessary to solve the question. The late Law Member, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, who presided over the Select Committee and who guided its deliberations, did not suggest that such a committee was needed. He sat like a sphinx over its deliberations unto the last, and after the deliberations were over he threw a bombshell on its conclusions, and advised His Excellency to veto the Bill as passed by this House. Again, while the Bill was being considered by this House, an officer of the Government was deputed—I mean Mr. Evans—to go to Malabar and report on this question, and he too did not think it

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necessary to have the aid of a committee to submit a report or to draft a Bill to be placed before this House. Later on, when that Bill was vetoed, a promise was made by His Excellency that legislative proposals will be brought forward before this House immediately afterwards. But instead of legislative proposals, we now see that the Government is beginning to examine and consider the question, and has appointed a committee to go into Malabar, take evidence, prepare a report and finally draft a Bill. In answer to a question that was put to the late Law Member, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, early in 1927,—a supplementary question put by Mr. Satyamurti, namely, 'with reference to clause (b) of the question, may I ask the hon the Law Member whether he is in a position to give some indication of the approximate time when the Government hope to be in a position to place before the Council their proposals in a legislative form,'—the hon Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar replied : 'We shall have some kind of legislative proposals ready and when the Legislative Council meets after the budget session in July or August they will be placed before the Council.' And this committee, Sir, is the substitute for the legislative proposals promised to be placed before us in August. Whoever dreamt when this answer was made by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, whoever thought at the time the Council was discussing the Bill of Mr. Krishnan Nayar, whoever thought when Mr. Evans drafted his report, whoever thought that 46 years after Mr. Logan made his report, another committee will be appointed to go into the question, to go into Malabar, to take evidence and make a report on this tenancy question ? Is it not quite natural therefore that the people in Malabar do not place the least reliance on the words of this Government or on the promises that this Government makes that they are anxious to solve the tenancy problem in Malabar ? How can you blame us if we do not believe you, if we think that your attempts are not *bona fide* ? I tell you, Sir, all these committees and enquiries are mere stopgaps to put off the tenancy legislation. After the last meeting of the Council in January, somebody racked his brains to find out methods of circumventing the insistent demands of the tenants and the idea of this committee was discovered. This is the only explanation that some of us can find for the constitution of this committee. The committee was very prompt to go to Malabar, five or six days before the Council sat, that is on the 17th or 18th of August, they had an informal discussion with some people of Malabar and then have prepared their questionnaire. Probably this promptness was due to their anxiety to begin their operations before the Council met. How long it would take for them to go into Malabar, to get the answers for this questionnaire, to examine the witnesses, to submit their report and finally to draft a Bill, God alone knows ! By the time they prepare a report and draft a Bill, we may be far advanced in 1928, and the first time that they can place any legislative proposal will be only in the latter part of 1928, when there will be barely eight or ten months for this Council to be dissolved. Can we believe that under the circumstances we shall have any legislation by this Council, so far as the tenancy question is concerned ? I ask the hon. Members of this House : How can we view with equanimity such an attitude, such contemptuous attitude on the part of this Government towards this tenancy question ? The Government says that the problem deserves immediate solution. Is this the way to immediately solve the question ? That is the simple question that we have to put to this House. We are afraid, Sir, that in the position in which we are in Malabar to-day, with the influence of the janmi and the influence

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of even the lowest officials it might be possible to find out any number of witnesses to come forward and give evidence before this committee that absolutely no tenancy legislation is necessary. There are people in Malabar, we understand, who will be made to put forward such views before the committee. In such a state of affairs, it is absolutely unnecessary and even dangerous that this committee should be constituted by the Government, and it is sure to delay legislative proposals assuming definite shape. So far with regard to the first part of the motion, viz., the appointment of the committee.

“With regard to the second part of the motion, my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar has pointed out to you, Sir, how the personnel of this committee is quite unsatisfactory from the tenants’ point of view. He has explained to you his view about some of the members of this committee, and he has told you that some of them are officials who have already given expression to their views, some of them are janmis, rabid janmis; and some of them are landlords who naturally will sympathise with the janmi. Certainly, Mr. Krishnan is a tenant, but the tenants of Malabar are not satisfied with him, and they have every reason for that opinion. Whatever that may be, even supposing Mr. Krishnan represents the tenants on the committee—there is only one such representative and he belongs to North Malabar and knows absolutely nothing about the conditions prevailing in South Malabar. I do not wish to say anything further, so far as this member of the committee is concerned. But I submit, Sir, that the committee itself is absolutely superfluous and unnecessary. The constitution of the committee and the personnel of the committee is a grave insult to the tenants of Malabar. As a matter of fact, their views, their opinions, and their interests have been trampled under foot by this Government, so far as the constitution of this committee goes. I therefore strongly support the motion that has been brought forward in this House by Mr. Krishnan Nayar, and I appeal to this House to take all the circumstances into consideration, and to record their vote in such a manner as to show unmistakably that this committee is absolutely unnecessary and dangerous to the interests of the tenants of Malabar.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“It has been moved and seconded

‘that the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the appointment and the unsatisfactory composition of the Malabar Tenancy Committee that has been recently set up by Government.’

“The question is that the business of the House be adjourned.”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“Mr President, Sir, in rising to support this motion my intention really is to examine why the Government ever thought of a committee. So far as information on the question is concerned, so far as material for legislation is concerned, it is evident from what my hon. Friends the Members from Malabar have said, that there has been plenty of it; there have been officers appointed who have reported on the question, committees appointed who have made enquiries into this question, and discussion has taken place in this House when all authorities must have represented their points of view; and when all this has happened, it can never be said that there is scarcity of material. Now, beyond that, what is the probable reason

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for the appointment of the committee? What is the situation that has really arisen? The matter was discussed in this Council, a Bill was brought forward and it was passed, and the Government did not see its way to accept that Bill for reasons which have been set forth in a communiqué. Really one in a neutral position, one who looks upon these affairs with some real interest in the matter, would have expected the Government to try for a compromise. No doubt, the Legislative Council may have taken one view, the Government may be taking another view; if the two parties concerned in the matter of legislation differ, the only possible solution, to my mind, is a trial at reconciliation. I would have expected a position like that; and if a committee were appointed to ease the situation by both parties coming together on a common platform to discuss matters to arrive at a decision as to the manner in which this piece of legislation should be gone about, I could have understood the anxiety of the Government in appointing the committee. But if that was not the intention, was it at all wise on the part of the Government to make the move of constituting a committee like this? Was there any wisdom, I ask? Do they think that matters could be easily settled? Do they think there is a possibility of coming to an understanding with the legislature? Once the people's representatives as assembled in this Council gave their opinion, does the Government believe that by forcing the people into submission to a committee they can get the vote of any legislature which is democratic? I feel, Sir, that it was a very wrong step. It was a step that was taken without any consideration for the question of the prestige of the people and of this Council. The only prestige that seems to have influenced this move was the prestige of the Government. I know this is a piece of legislation which affects the people's rights as between themselves. It does not affect the rights of the Government. It affects the rights of the janmis on the one side and of the tenants on the other side. These two are sections of people under the Government. And what is the duty of the Government, pray? Is it the duty of the Government, Sir, to tread over the decisions of a Legislative Council as representing the country, to appoint a committee over its head, to sanction funds without consulting it, to decline to bring that sanction of funds to the vote of this Council by a subterfuge of a section under the Act."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is travelling far away from the wording of the motion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I beg your pardon, Sir, I am discussing the question of the advisability of the action of Government. I consider that a committee was a necessity only as a means of reconciliation, and, therefore, the measures taken to press this committee upon the people of Malabar have been extremely faulty. I, therefore, feel that no purpose will be served by a committee of this kind, except the purpose that my hon. Friend from Malabar, Mr. Madhavan Nayar, pointed out. There have been troubles in Malabar. It is possible, Sir, that the Government have evidently very influential janmis on their side. It is possible that men who are poor, men who are at the mercy of the Government and janmis, men whose interests, though they be on one side, have to be on another side temporarily and for the time being for the sake of daily bread, may be brought forward to give evidence; such men may be brought forward to keep up the prestige both of the janmis and of the Government. It is all possible. I am not stating that the Government intends to do it. But it is possible. When all this

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is possible, is it right that the Government should take the responsibility in this matter on its own head? We on this side of the House are often accused that our outlook is one of '*chaos*' though our outlook to-day is absolutely constitutional, is absolutely one of-- I am not afraid of stating it--constitutional co-operation. Yet, we are confronted with the word '*chaos*' from the other side.

"I ask the hon. Members on the treasury benches, are they or are they not creating a situation where it may be very reasonably alleged that the Government has sided one party and trodden on the rights of the other party? Why should the Government undertake such a responsibility as this? At the present day, all Governments are pro-capitalist, and the action of Government seems to endorse that attitude. The attitude they have taken on this question is absolutely wrong and does not conduce to the proper relations between the janmis and the tenants in Malabar, nor does it conduce to establish the rights of the tenants which it is alleged will be established immediately by this committee. It is possible for the Government, even at this stage, to honourably withdraw from the position they have taken. It is but fair for them to say to my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar: 'We have no prejudice against the tenants; we want to safeguard the rights of both sides; we shall agree with you as to the personnel of the committee; it may be that we may have to take some evidence so that both sides may be agreed on certain points which may have to be settled.' That ought to be their attitude. Instead of that first they appoint a committee, then they announce it and afterwards sanction money for it. If the Government is going to stick to its own committee and is not going to accept our views, then we shall be compelled to press this motion to a division."

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p.m.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Diwan Bahadur, the Mover of this motion, divided his speech into two portions, the first dealing with the necessity for the appointment of a committee at all and the second with the composition of that committee. Now the committee, as the hon. the Mover pointed out, was appointed by the Government in order to comply with the request of His Excellency the Governor made to them in pursuance of his undertaking that the Government would re-examine the whole question and take such steps as in their opinion are most likely to result in further legislative proposals being framed with due regard to the important considerations which His Excellency the Governor indicated. Now, Sir, in appointing this committee in pursuance of that request of His Excellency, the Government were not actuated by any motive other than the desire to endeavour to do justice to and to safeguard the rights of all classes. When, however, it is desired to appoint a committee of this nature it is necessary to have on it persons who have already had considerable experience of the questions which would come before the committee and therefore likely to have expressed opinions on one side or the other, and it is usual to ensure that the committee should also include among its members a certain number of persons who have had no connexion with the problem.

"The first point which the committee is asked to do is to ascertain facts. Now, the hon. the Mover said that it is unnecessary to have a committee for that purpose, because there are already ample materials before the

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Government and before the country. He gave a list of the committees and officers who had expressed their opinions on this question. I listened to his remarks and expected to hear him refer me to facts; We do not want only opinions now, but actual facts. The first person he referred to was Mr. Logan who had collected only specific instances of grievances of the tenants and abuses by the jannmis of their powers. What this committee is trying to collect is detailed and up-to-date statistics on various points. The Diwan Bahadur stated, in his letter declining his appointment on the committee, that these statistics can be obtained from the Government offices. But it is desirable that every one concerned in the investigation of this matter should be satisfied that the statistics to be collected are those which are wanted for the purpose of assisting the Government and the House to arrive at a correct solution of this problem and that they should be such as to enable the committee to offer its advice as to the best means of remedying the disabilities of the various classes affected. No one has gathered statistics showing the extent of land which either the jannmis or the kanamdars or the sub-kanamdars or the verumpattumdars cultivate themselves. Nor are there any statistics showing the extent of land, cultivable but not cultivated, of jannmis and of other proprietors.

"The hon. Member, Mr. Madhavan Nayar, suggested that the appointment of this committee was made with the intention of deferring legislation. I think his argument itself indicates the reason why the Government have appointed this committee without delay and asked it to set about its work as quickly as possible. Mr. Madhavan Nayar suggested that it was not possible to bring legislation before this House before the end of 1928, and then there would be only ten months before this Council in which to deal with any proposed legislation. We desire to bring in the legislation as early as possible. The committee has been asked to report if possible, by the 1st of November. I do not think that it is contemplated that the committee should spend many months in collecting information and in recording evidence in various parts of Malabar. No doubt they will have to take a certain amount of oral evidence and to deal with those statistics which they may collect. That, Sir, I do not think would take such a very long period of time as seems to be anticipated by Mr. Madhavan Nayar. I hope that the committee will make its report by the 1st of November, or very shortly afterwards.

"Now, turning to the constitution of the committee, I suppose there is not any committee the composition of which is not criticised by one party because the other party is too strongly represented on it. It is very difficult to satisfy every one as regards the composition of a committee. The hon. Diwan Bahadur suggested that the members of the committee had already expressed opinions and were unlikely to alter those opinions. I do not think that is the experience of all committees. In the past, committees have been appointed or which there were representatives who had already expressed their views, and it is not unusual for committees so constituted to come to a satisfactory conclusion unanimously or sometimes by a majority of the members of the committee. It must be borne in mind that the members will have placed before them certain facts which were not placed before them hitherto; I am sure that the members of the committee will as far as

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possible keep an open mind in dealing with these new facts, and will, if they conscientiously think it necessary to do so, be prepared to diverge from the opinions which they have already expressed. My hon. Friend, Mr. Madhavan Nayar, said that the composition of the committee was a gross insult to the tenants of Malabar. I am extremely sorry that he should describe in such terms the Government's offer to the hon. Mr. Krishnan Nayar to be a member of the committee. If the present composition of the committee is not satisfactory to the tenants, Government would be prepared to consider some modification which may perhaps meet their points of view and also be acceptable to the other members of the committee.

"This matter, as is clear from the statement made by the hon. Mover, is one of very great importance and has exercised the minds of Government and of many non-official persons for a great many years. It is the earnest desire of the Government to arrive at a satisfactory solution on this extremely difficult problem, and I appeal to my hon. Friends opposite to join with the Government in endeavouring to find some solution of this difficult and complex problem. If there is any way in which we can meet them I shall only be too pleased to do so."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I should like to congratulate the hon. the Law Member on his very restrained and, if I may say so, very fair speech on this occasion. But, at the same time, I should like him to note that there is a great deal of feeling on the part of the tenants of Malabar against the constitution and the composition of this committee. No Government can afford to ignore that. The Mover and the Seconder of this motion are two of the most important leaders the tenants have in Malabar, and I can assure the Government that no settlement of this old and difficult problem—I agree with the hon. the Law Member that it is a difficult problem—is going to be accepted by the tenants of Malabar, unless the main points of view of the Mover and Seconder of this motion are accepted. Therefore this committee has begun its labours under inauspicious circumstances. Without the active co-operation and, as it happens in this case, with the active boycott of the committee, I will not say by all the tenants, but by the most influential among them—this committee can really not satisfactorily or permanently solve this problem. Moreover, Sir, the method by which this committee was brought into existence has a savour of suspicion about it. If the Government felt they had a good case and, if the Government felt that they could take public opinion with them, they should have come down to this House with a demand for supplementary grant for the constitution of this committee. I am sure the Government do not imagine that this House as a whole is unreasonable; and, if they felt that they could carry the House with them in that demand, why did they not come down to this House with a supplementary demand and then take the consent of this House?

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"Sir, you ruled out the other day, quite rightly, if I may say so respectfully, any reference to the authorization of expenditure by the Governor, the Governor being outside the scope of this House. But, at the same time, I have a right to complain against the Government which sought to use His Excellency's prerogative as it were, to authorise an expenditure for which they should have come to this House for sanction. That itself makes some of us feel that the Government felt that they had no strong case and that they wanted

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to face us with a *fast accompli* and say 'Here is a committee constituted. Here are its labours going on. Therefore it is too late for you to attempt to disturb the labours of that committee'. That is not a position which a Government conscious of the strength of its case should have taken.

"Then, the hon. the Law Member said in answer to the formidable charge which the hon. Mover of this motion made giving the results of the historical enquiries conducted for over half a century by experts in this matter that the Government wanted statistical information and therefore they have appointed this committee. This is the first time I hear, Mr. President, in the annals of any Government that, in order to collect statistics a miscellaneous committee is the most competent authority."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"The Government did not appoint the committee for that purpose only. I was dealing with the hon. Mover's argument that the materials on hand were sufficient."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Assuming that the hon. Mover is incorrect and the hon. the Law Member is correct and that the information is not sufficient and that more information should be collected, I repeat I am learning for the first time, that a miscellaneous committee of this kind representing divergent and opposite interests is the best or the most efficient machinery for the purpose. If I were in the Law Member's position I would appoint a Professor of Economics with a competent staff to go to Malabar to collect statistics. I am surprised at this lame excuse put forward by the Government. Moreover, as reminded by our Leader, may I suggest that the Magna Charta of this committee, i.e., His Excellency's message, did not contemplate any such committee? His Excellency's intention was to ask his Government to re-examine the whole question and to take such steps as in their opinion are most likely to result in further legislative proposals being framed with due regard to the important considerations which His Excellency the Governor has endeavoured to indicate.

"Sir, it has been said that second thoughts are better, but sometimes first thoughts are better. Therefore, if the Government had followed their first thoughts as expressed in His Excellency's message, and not allowed their second thoughts to override their first, and if a committee had been appointed to re-examine the whole question once for all I could have understood the Government. But, Sir, the only excuse which was put forward by the hon. the Law Member has no legs to stand upon. No committee can collect statistics. What you want is a Professor of Economics, if you want to collect statistics at all.

"But, Sir, may I join issue with the hon. the Law Member even on this question? This question of Malabar tenancy, Mr. President, is not going to be solved by statistics. It is a human question and no human question was ever solved by statistics, from the beginning of time. You may collect as many statistics as you like, my friends the tenants will say that their case is right and the janmis will say that their case is right. So, if the Government really want to do business, they cannot do so by building up statistics. What you want is to get the janmis and tenants together, to make them agree to a fair and equitable solution of this difficult and delicate question and implement it by suitable legislation. And I suggest that this

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[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

committee is not competent to perform that work. I recognise this problem bristles with difficulties and, even as one whose entire sympathies are with the tenants, I recognise that there is something on the other side. But that something on the other side is not going to be recognised by the tenants, if the Government treat them as they have treated them in the constitution of this committee.

"I refer in conclusion to the composition of this committee. I think, Sir, the hon. the Law Member made no satisfactory answer whatever to the point made by both the hon. Mover and the hon. Seconder about the composition of this committee, that most of these on this committee have made up their minds against the tenants' cause. The hon. the Law Member expressed the hope that in a committee like this it is possible for men to change their opinions. But, alas, the days of miracles are over. And, as one who has sat on several committees and as one who knows the strength of prepossessions and prejudices of men in such matters, let me warn the hon. the Law Member in all humility that this committee will not produce a satisfactory report, satisfactory at least from the tenants' point of view. I was particularly glad, Mr. President, to hear the somewhat conciliatory remarks of the hon. the Law Member towards the close of his speech, viz., that now that he realizes that the composition of the committee is not satisfactory to this House or to a section of this House, we shall assume, he is prepared to reconsider the composition of this committee. I appeal to him not to let prestige stand in his way. He must at once get into touch with the hon. Mover and the hon. Seconder and get them agree to the constitution of the committee. I do not think they will, and, if they agree, to put on the committee an equal number of tenants' representatives, equal in number and in ability to the janmis' representatives on it. Otherwise the tenants' cause will have to go by default. But the fundamental question is—and I associate myself with the Mover and Seconder—that no committee at all is wanted. You have got all the information you need and why on earth do you want statistics to solve what I repeat is a human question? It is for the Government to get the janmis and tenants together, and it can be done and it ought to be done. I therefore feel that unless the Government give an undertaking that they will introduce legislation early enough and that they will meet the tenants' wishes in the matter, this motion ought to be pressed and ought to be carried as a vote of censure on the Government, in having ignored the influential section of the tenants of Malabar and in trying to avoid or at least postpone the solution of a question on which depends the permanent happiness of the largest part of the population of Malabar."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I stand before this House as a representative of a large body of Syrian Christians who are kanomdars especially in South Malabar. I have lived in their midst and have got first hand information. I can therefore speak with some authority. As my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, pointed out, this is not a legal question or a statistical question. This is a political question and a social question based upon the history of facts, not of half a century as he said, but of a thousand years. These kanomdars and tenants who belong to the Dravidian population settled in Malabar long before the Brahmans who are the majority of the janmis settled down there. Malabar was in a highly civilized condition like the rest of India and had dealings with Babylon long before the Christians and Aryans settled in

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

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Southern India. That is a historical fact which must be borne in mind. There are a good number of stories or legends about Parasurama, Mayoora-varnma, etc. Those very legends establish the fact that there was a 'population cultivating the land. . . .'

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to the personnel and to the necessity for the committee."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I say, therefore, no committee is necessary. '

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" References to these ancient stories and legends will be ruled out of order."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Those are facts established by history. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is not in order. He will please resume his seat."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Mr. President, Sir, I support the motion so ably moved by my hon. Friend from Malabar. It has been said in this country that, after the reforms, the angle of vision of the Government has changed. Well, Sir, we do not find any such change and we do not know whether the little change that we find is for the better or for the worse.

"Now, the hon. the Law Member told us that in order to come to some conclusion on this question of Malabar tenancy he wanted some statistics and it is for that purpose that the committee was appointed. May I inform him that the question of land tenure in Malabar came under the purview of the Estates Land Act Select Committee as early as 1905. It is now found that the Government are taking a step-motherly attitude towards this question. They were then in favour of bringing the land tenure of Malabar under the operation of the Estates Land Act? If hon. Members refer to the proceedings of the Legislative Council in 1908, they will be surprised to find that the Select Committee after 63 sittings and after full deliberation came to the conclusion that Malabar should come under the operation of the Estates Land Act. It was left to my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, and the Raja of Kollengode to exempt Malabar from the operation of the Estates Land Act."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member, I am afraid, is not in order."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I am sorry, Sir. Now, we find that the conditions have changed and the Government are favouring the janmis' cause. The janmis are aware of this and want to take advantage of it. A committee has now been appointed to gather fresh information. We have already ample information in our possession. Our experience of these committees is very sad. They deliberate and deliberate and delay matters and come to unfortunate conclusions ultimately. This sort of committee will deceive no one. If Government desired to collect information on the basis of Mr. Logan's report, they could have appointed a special officer with instructions to collect the information they require. They could have relied upon this and drafted a Bill on that basis. I, for my part, having experience of the working of these committees and knowing the attitude of Government towards tenancy legislation, have great misgivings about this committee."

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“Government can bring forward their Bill and that Bill being referred to a select committee, and that committee may gather any information necessary. A committee at this stage is unnecessary and if at all it is necessary, a preponderance of janmis in the proportion of 10 to 1 is certainly not intended to promote the tenants’ interests. In a committee consisting of eight or ten members, you have one representative for the tenants. My hon. Friend said something about the secretary. I know from my experience that the secretary of a committee has got very important functions to perform. The President of the Malabar Tenancy Committee was also the Secretary of the Estates Land Act Committee and I know that he was performing very important functions there. Not only is he to record facts but he is a member of the committee, he votes along with the members and with the weight of his official position and influence he very often changes the decisions of the committee. Looked at from the constitution of the committee and also from the personnel of which it is composed, it is very unsatisfactory. In these circumstances I request that this committee may be dispensed with and that legislation may early be thought of. If any information is necessary, that may be gathered by a special officer and placed before the Select Committee on the Bill for necessary action.”

p.m.

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the formation of this Committee before the sitting of this Council is a thing similar to smelling a rat. Suppose there is a dispute to be decided between capitalists and labourers and if we put six capitalists and one labourer we know what the decision of that committee would be. With all respect to the Members of the committee for whose good intentions, I have the highest respect I would only say that it is a packed committee formed with a set purpose, namely, to delay the passing of this legislation. The Malabar Tenancy Bill, Mr. President, has been on the anvil of this House for nearly more than two terms. It went through the Select Committee and the Select Committee gave its opinion. The Bill was passed by a large majority, and now to form a committee after the passing of the Bill, after vetoing the Bill on the 1st November 1926, is, I consider not only an insult to the country but it is also an insult to the Members of this Council who voted in favour of the Malabar Tenancy Bill. The Press Communique and the veto of His Excellency the Governor have no doubt been highly unconstitutional. I know, Sir, that we are not here to speak on the prerogative of His Excellency the Governor, but however, Sir, this committee has been formed and it is composed of gentlemen—for whose opinion I have the highest respect—who at one time or another had something to do with Malabar and as such possess stereo-typed opinions about the conditions of Malabar. Mr. T. Raghaviah who is the President of the committee and who also has spent the best portion of his life as Diwan of Travancore has his sympathies towards janmis. Next, Sir, comes the gentleman Mr. Narayana Kurup who has been in Malabar for the last forty years and who knows only to think in terms of janmis and not in terms of tenants at all. Now a war as it were is going between the janmis and the kudians. It is not only a war concerning *kadiyanam* rights but it is a war concerning the social dealings of the tenants with their janmis. According to the present usages and customs prevailing in Malabar, the tenants cannot even name their children without the permission of the janmis, they cannot get their houses repaired, they cannot cook their food, they cannot even eat pappadams, they cannot draw water from wells, and they

[Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

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cannot white-wash their houses. Under these circumstances, if you have no proper representation on the Committee, how can we expect to have the grievances of the tenants redressed by people who have no sympathies for the tenants? We know, Sir, that there are only four *upayas* or methods, namely, *Sama*, *Betha*, *Dhana* and *Dhanda*, but we have learnt from the British Government the fifth method, viz., procrastination, that is to say, always 'put off', 'put off', and thus see that this legislation is not passed. We are thankful to the British Government for teaching us this method, but I would only tell them that somehow or other the country has come to look upon this Committee which has been appointed by the Government as a limb of the Government on account of the number of janmi members present in it or what other cause I do not know. The janmis are very influential and powerful and the *kudians* are less vociferous. The latter cannot talk well and they cannot properly represent their grievances. The conditions of Malabar are very bad and as one who presided over the Mallasur Conference in South Malabar, I know the attitude of the *kudians* on the Malabar Tenancy Bill. I say, Sir, I have come here to associate myself with others who have spoken before me, and I am of opinion that this Committee is quite uncalled for and that it need not be constituted. The fact that they, by getting a grant of Rs. 30,000 with the permission of His Excellency the Governor, visited Malabar even before this Council sat, really shows that the Government has a guilty conscience. I say I do condemn this Committee with all the vehemence at my disposal and move that it may be dissolved or, if it is not possible, to make it more representative by appointing four or five more *kudians* and thus make it appear to the world that the British Government always holds the scales even between parties and parties and that they are not a party to this nefarious transaction."

The hon. Mr N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I beg to move that the question be now put."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The proposition drops for want of a seconder."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" I do not wish to take much of the time of the House, but from the speeches which have been delivered both by the hon. Mover and the Seconder and also by the Government, I find that there is one section of opinion which is not all represented in this House. I find that agitation is made and rightly, on behalf of the tenants. I also am of opinion that janmis are very powerful in this matter, but I think that, so far as Malabar is concerned, there is a third section, viz., the actual occupying tenants who are not very powerful and who are not represented in this House. I do not find in the Committee now appointed any representative on behalf of the occupancy tenants. As I understand the problem, the tenants who occupy and actually cultivate the land are very few. I find, if I am not mistaken, that a great many of the tenants are really middlemen. The established customs of law and rights which are now enjoyed by the janmis need to be changed and some relief given to the tenants. At the same time, I do not find that any agitation is being made on behalf of occupying tenants who, I think, really require help and some modification in their status when the law of tenancy is going to be changed in Malabar.

" I find that dissatisfaction has been expressed in regard to the constitution of the Committee. I find there is only one Member representing the tenants

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of Malabar and that is my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan. I do not find a single member or even an outsider who represents the occupying tenants on the committee that has now been constituted. I only wish that, if any new members are going to be put on the committee, the interests of the occupying tenants should not altogether be lost sight of."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I move that the question be now put."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I second it."

The closure motion was put and carried.

The adjournment motion was then put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandiya Nadar. 2. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. 3. " S. Satyamurti. 4. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. 5. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. 6. " P. Anjaneyulu. 7. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. 8. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju 9. " C. H. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. 10. " G. Hariservottama Rao. 11. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. 12. " Abdul Hamid Khan. 13. " K. V. R. Swami. 14. " D. Narayana Raju. 15. " K. Uppi Sahib. 16. " J. A. Saldanha. 17. " O. Obi Reddi. 18. " A. Parasurama Rao. 19. " C. Ramasomayajulu. 20. " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. 21. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. 22. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 23. Mr. Syed Ibrahim Sahib. 24. " L. K. Tulasiram. 25. " K. R. Karant. 26. " K. Madhavan Nayar. 27. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. 28. " B. Venkataratnam. 29. " C. Gopala Menon. 30. The Raja of Panagal. 31. Sir A. P. Patro. 32. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. 33. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaak Sahib Bahadur. 34. Mr. P. T. Rajan. 35. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. 36. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. 37. Mr. Kbadir Mohideen. 38. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. 39. Mr. T. M. Moida Sahib. 40. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. 41. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. 42. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
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Noes.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. 4. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. 9. " F. B. Evans. 10. " J. F. Hall. 11. " G. T. Boag. 12. " V. P. Bow. 13. " S. H. Slater. 14. " C. B. Cotterell. 15. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. 16. " R. Foulkes. 17. The Zamindar of Seithur. 18. Mr. J. Bheemayya. 19. " V. Ch. John. 20. " Muppli Nayar. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Mr. K. Nagan Gowda. 22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. 23. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad. 24. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. 25. " N. Siva Raj. 26. " M. V. Gangadharma Siva. 27. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. 28. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. 29. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. 30. " V. Ramjee Rao. 31. " Daniel Thomas. 32. " S. V. Vanavudaya Gounder. 33. " S. Venkiah. 34. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. 35. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. 36. " S. N. Dorai Raj. 37. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. 38. Mr. G. B. Premayya. 39. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. 40. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
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Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar | 4. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 2. „ T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 5. „ S. Arpuilaswami Udayar. |
| 3. „ K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | |

Ayes 42. Noes 40. Neutral 5.

The motion was carried.

V—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1927-28.

Grant XXXVI.

4-15
P.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The House will now proceed to the consideration of the demands for grants.

“ Is the House ready to vote on Demand XXXVI ? (After a pause.) The question is

‘ that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 12 lakhs under “ Grant XXXVI—Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—Reserved ” for the grant of loans to agriculturists. ’ ”

The question was put to the House and adopted ; the grant was made.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, I do not propose to move the demand under Grant II † standing against my name.”

Grant IV.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move

‘ that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 3,400 under “ Grant IV—Forests—Reserved—8 Forest (c) Establishment—(ii) Research—Charges payable to Government departments and others. ’ ”

“ From the memorandum circulated to the hon. Members it will be seen that sandalwood trees are being devastated by spike disease. The Chief Conservator has submitted proposals for a scheme of research to be carried on at the Indian Institute of Science under the general direction of Dr. R. V. Norris, Professor of Bio-Chemistry. For this a small sum of Rs. 3,400 is necessary and hence the demand.”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Mr. President, Sir, while I am in perfect sympathy with any motion coming from the other side for the preservation of the forests, I do not exactly see my way to approve of this demand for carrying on research work in spike disease. This disease has been in existence for a number of years and the administration reports refer to it very often. I wish the Member in charge of the department or the Secretary to the department had made clear the necessity for carrying on research work in a special manner. From the reports of the Forest Department, I see that research has been going on and experiments have been conducted, I think, in the Fourth Circle on this disease. Various officers of the department have expressed opinions whether the disease is contagious

† *Grant II.* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR will move that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 2,100 under “ Grant II—Excise Department—Transferred ” for strengthening the supervising staff of the Excise Department.

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or not. In the early years it was thought that this disease was contagious and infectious and would spread. But from the latest administration report in my hand which deals with the year ending 31st March 1926, I see that no clear case has been made out to show that the disease is infectious. From a study of the various reports I find that the disease has not spread in the manner in which infectious diseases generally spread. It affects only a tree here and a tree there. Experiments have been made with the seed of the affected tree, in the pit of the affected tree and also in the vicinity of the affected trees and it has been found that the disease is not contagious. From the various administration reports I find that the disease has not been proved to be contagious. In order to establish that and prove the necessity for a grant to undertake special research, we must rely more on the experiments of the various officers of the department. The administration reports and the note given to us do not give any statistics as to the number of trees affected, in what area they have been affected and how much has been the loss thereby and so on to justify special research. I am aware, Sir, that some research should go on; but for that ordinary research there are facilities in the laboratories under the department itself. When that is the case, I do not see why the Government should come forward with this demand for additional grant. The spike disease is said to be at its highest between the months of June and August. I find this from the report of the year 1925-26, page 93. In that case, the Government ought to have arranged for the experiment long ago, as hereafter the disease is not expected to be at its highest for the rest of the year. As I said before, the disease affects a tree here and a tree there or a small group of three or four trees. The season also is not very propitious for the experiment. Under the circumstances, I do not think that I find sufficient reason for voting for the demand. The papers supplied to us give us very little information and I hope the Member in charge will give us more information if he has or will try to get it if he has not got it already and in the meantime not press for the grant. I find that the research is to be carried on for five years and I fail to see why a research of this kind should be carried on for *five* years. It is only a question of finding whether the disease affects the root or the bark or the leaf. The affected part may be sent to the laboratory to find a solution. I do not understand why the research is to be carried on for five years.

"The Forest Department is already working at a loss and it is also working with a tyranny on the people that cannot be described. Under the circumstances it is necessary to see that the greatest possible economy is made in every possible direction. In the present case we are not satisfied that a clear case has been made out for an expenditure on this head and the House must be alert to refuse such a demand till a clear case has been made out."

* MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I am also inclined to oppose this motion on practically financial grounds. I have myself seen some trees that have been affected by the disease and it appears to be rather contagious. It appears in our forests near the borders of the Mysore territory and also in the Mysore territory. I wish to know whether the hon. Member has had any correspondence with the Mysore Government on this question. But the most important thing is why we should go and utilize the services of an outsider. 4-30 p.m.

“ Our complaint has, for a long time, been that the Forest Department is over-burdened with a number of officers. It is especially top-heavy.

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [27th August 1927]

We have been, year after year, saying that the expenditure on this department should be reduced and necessarily the number of Conservators should be reduced. On the other hand, the Government is going on adding to its number of officers and the expectation of the department also is to add a large number of officers to its credit. But we have got in the department itself an officer called Research Officer holding a high position and I know he has been asked to make researches in a number of forests. When that is so, I do not know why the department should not utilise the services of this Research Officer in investigating this disease. I think it is better that some District Forest Officer who has worked in Kollegal, and who had dealt with a large number of sandalwood trees, may be appointed to look into this question. In view of the fact that we have got a Special Research Officer, District Forest Officers and Conservators of Forests, I think that, if the Government is really anxious to have some investigations in this matter, they must appoint some one in their own department who has experience of the disease of sandalwood trees. There is, I believe, a professor of Bio-Chemistry and some other experts dealing with diseases of plants in the Agricultural College. If it is necessary to go out of the Forest Department, the Government experts of the Agricultural Department may be deputed for this work. It seems strange that the Government should get an officer from the Institute of Mysore. This officer is not under our control. He may demand next year much larger bonus. I must object to the appointment of this officer unless very strong reasons are given for the necessity of appointing him. I would appeal to the hon. Member to withdraw the motion and see if an officer of the Forest Department who has much experience of the disease of trees cannot do this work. If the Government is unable to find any such officer and if they want the services of Mr. Norris about whom we do not know anything, then we will reconsider this question. Until then, it is too premature to consider this question. In fairness to the subordinates of this department and of the department itself, it is better we do not beg for the services of an officer who is not under our control. As a matter of convenience and prestige I certainly oppose the motion."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Sir, I also oppose this motion. The hon. the Home Member has not given us any particulars. His note also is very short. If we ask him for any particulars he will say 'I do not know.' He says that the officer should be appointed for having an investigation made into a certain disease which has affected sandalwood trees. At the time of the budget we had ample funds and he did not move in the matter then. That shows the disease is not so extensive or urgent, as to come forward with a supplementary grant. That fact is sufficient proof to show that this department is managed worse than any other department. I wish this department is altogether abolished, because the revenue we get from this department is Rs. 51 lakhs and the expenditure is Rs. 49 lakhs and that is because there is a large number of officers in this department. The sooner this department is abolished, the better, unless the Government is willing to make an experiment of treating this subject as a transferred subject and see how it will work. To make matters worse they want to have an expert from outside, to investigate the matter. The time that is required to complete the investigation is three years. Before the expiry of that period there is no hope for the expert to find out the right method by which he would do away with this disease. As my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar has stated

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[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

this disease is prevalent in Mysore also. It is better we send an officer to that State and learn from them ; they are managing the Forest Department much better than we do. Even after spending a lot of money we are not sure whether we can find out any remedy. Moreover, the matter is not very urgent. We have got experts and experts. They get a special expert from America on a pay of Rs. 5,000 to make some boxes for sale and send them to America. In this way and in all possible manner they are wasting money. The hon. Member wants to have another expert. I request the House not to vote for this grant, to prevent any more waste on this department. This department made more promises than any other department. It says 'we have got very good fortune in store. we must spend first and then we would gather money'. My hon. Friend, the Home Member, is not satisfied with the grants he got at the time of the budget. He wants more money and a larger number of experts. I request my hon. Friends not to support this motion so that no more money will be wasted by this department."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, it was stated by my hon. Friend from Kurnool that no mention of this disease had been made in the Administration Report of the Forest Department."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. What I said was that this disease had not been proved to be an infectious disease. I did not say that no disease existed."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" In the Administration Report for 1924-25 mention has been made of the disease and of the devastating influence it is having both in North Salem and South Salem. The question has been thoroughly examined by the Chief Conservator of Forests. He says it is impossible to say what exactly the disease is or what causes it. The effect is that the leaves bunch together, become like needles and the tree eventually dies. These symptoms are due to an excess of starch which is a result of the disease. Ever since 1916 the Chief Conservator of Forests has been bestowing his attention on this matter. He consulted Dr. Coleman, the late Director of Agriculture of Mysore. From that time the Government have been considering various schemes in order to eradicate the disease. This Government have also been carrying on correspondence with the Coorg Administration who also think that something ought to be done to eradicate the disease. They are also willing to bear a portion of the cost. They propose to pay about Rs. 3,500 a year and we about Rs. 7,000 a year. From this, hon. Members will see that not only this Government but also the Administration of Coorg are of the opinion that this disease ought to be eradicated.

" With regard to the enquiry whether this matter could not be tackled by the Forest officers of this Government I may state that this question was considered by three Chief Conservators of Forests Mr. Tireman, Mr. Latham and Mr. Richmond and they thought that it was not possible to do so by the Forest officers. Under these circumstances there is no other alternative for the Government than to take advantage of the presence of Dr. Norris, Professor of Bio-chemistry, and to go on with the experiment. It must be remembered that it is a disease that is going to bring on devastation upon a large quantity of sandalwood if it is not tackled properly and ultimately affect our revenue. I hope hon. Members of the House will pass this demand because not only this Government but the Coorg Administration also think that something ought to be done to eradicate the disease immediately."

[Mr. Muhammad Usman]

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the House is ready for the question. The question is :

' that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 3,400 under Grant IV. Forests—Reserved—8. Forest (c) Establishment—ii. Research—Charges payable to Government departments and others."

The question was put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 25. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 26. Mr. C. K. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 27. " N. Siva Raj |
| 4. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 28. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 29. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 30. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 31. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 32. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 9. " F. B. Evans. | 33. " V. Ramji Rao. |
| 10. " J. F. Hall. | 34. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 11. " G. T. Boag. | 35. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. |
| 12. " V. P. Rao. | 36. " S. Venkayya. |
| 13. " S. H. Slater. | 37. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 14. " C. B. Cotterell. | 38. " K. Krishnan. |
| 15. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 39. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 16. " R. Foulkes. | 40. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 17. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 41. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 18. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 42. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 19. " A. B. Shetty. | 43. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 20. " J. Bheemayya. | 44. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 21. " V. Ch. John. | 45. " G. B. Preunayya. |
| 22. " K. Muppli Nayar. | 46. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 23. " J. Kuppaswami. | 47. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 24. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 48. Mr. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen. |
| | 49. " T. M. Moidu Sahib. |
| | 50. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaak Sahib. |

Noes.

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|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 16. Mr. J. A. Saldanka. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 17. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 18. " A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 19. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 20. " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. |
| 6. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 21. " T. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 7. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 22. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 8. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 23. Mr. B. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 9. " G. Harisaravottama Rao. | 24. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 10. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 25. Mr. L. K. Tulasiaram. |
| 11. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib. | 26. " K. R. Karant. |
| 12. Mr. K. V. R. Swami. | 27. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 13. " D. Narayana Raju. | 28. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 14. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 29. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 15. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. | 30. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Neutral, Sir. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have no objection, but I insist on such a request coming immediately after ' ayes ' and ' noes ' are noted. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I apologise, Sir. "

Neutral.

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|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. The Raja of Panagal. | 4. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 5. Zamindar of Mirasapuram. |
| 3. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | |

Ayes 50. *Noes* 30. *Neutral* 5. The motion was carried.

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Grant XXIV.

*The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, if it is open ⁴⁻⁴⁵ to me to do so, as there is only quarter of an hour more to 5 o'clock now, ^{p.m.} I would move that the item under Grant XXIV be taken up next. It is to be moved by the hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. It is an urgent item, Sir, and I think the others may wait."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know the reason, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" It is urgent. Expenditure will have to be incurred under this item at once."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If that be the wish of the Government, am I to understand that the other grants are not going to be moved for the time being ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS .—" Yes, Sir."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move that
' the Government be granted a sum of Rs 15,000 under Grant XXIV
—Co-operative Societies—Transferred—47. f. Miscellaneous—
Special Commissions of Enquiry—Transferred.'

" Sir, the Members of this House are aware that a committee was asked to be appointed to enquire into the progress of the co-operative movement in this province and to suggest to us in what ways and on what lines the movement might be still further carried on. Sir, I thought that a committee might be appointed; but the money necessary to meet the expenses of the committee has to be voted by this House. So, Sir, I have come before the House and I request that the House will be so good as to vote the sum asked for, so that the committee which most members of this House, if I understand aright, really wanted, might be appointed."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I second it, Sir."

* Mr G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have a out motion on this grant, which is as follows :

' To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for Co-operative Societies by Rs. 100 '

with a view to discuss the composition of the committee and the proportion between voted and non-voted heads.'

" Sir, my friend, the hon. the Development Minister, has come to us for a vote for Rs. 15,000 to constitute a committee to go into matters connected with co-operation. It is true, Sir, that on this matter there has been a demand from all sides of the House; it is also true that the hon. the Development Minister has all along been expected to take this House into his confidence, to come forward with details about the committee, to tell us what exactly he wanted to do and whom he wanted to put into the committee. He is a Minister responsible to this House, though he has, according to us, transgressed the limits of responsibility. Yet, he is responsible to this House, and therefore it is his business to tell us exactly what the scope of this investigation is to be, what the terms of this investigation are to be, if he can prepare them, what the kind of personnel the committee is to be of

[Mr. G. Harisarovattama Rao]

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and all that. He has done nothing of the kind. We are simply asked to vote Rs. 15,000 and of this Rs. 15,000 a greater portion is represented to be non-voted expenditure. I really do not know, Sir, whether this committee will be composed of high dignitaries in the pay of the Government, in order that the bureaucracy may enjoy the opinions which it has always held about this popular movement. I am sorry, Sir, that a popular man like my hon. Friend, the Minister for Development, should have yielded to the temptation of the place that he occupies and should have denied us, the Members of this Council, an opportunity to discuss the various questions in regard to this committee. I wish, Sir, that he had gone through the literature that has centred round this co-operative movement and realized exactly what I mean. The co-operative movement has been tended all these years with a step-motherly affection. I know that there are other demands which he intended to make, particularly one regarding the organization of non-credit societies. That has not gone on very well, and when I looked into that demand, I found that he was asking there for demonstrators; while the duty of organization was given to the Deputy Registrars or the Assistant Registrars—I do not remember exactly which. He has not been able to bring forward demands exactly for purposes for which he wanted them. In another demand, he is coming forward for something for which the demand is not to be used. He is of course in a difficult position; but if he is really in a difficult position, it is necessary that he should give us a good opportunity to discuss the matter. Then he will be in a better position to make friends with those who have not been very obliging all these years. But without doing anything of the kind, he comes forward with a short note, expects us to vote for him and expects to start and carry on this committee. Has he ever thought of the claims of this House to nominate a committee of this kind either by election or by some other process? He comes here with a blank sheet, he has not got all the proposals before him, he merely wants a committee. We are really afraid of committees, Sir. Committees we have had enough. We have had the Malabar Tenancy Committee, we have had other committees appointed by the fiat of the Government; we have had the Labour Committee which Labour never wanted. In the same way on this committee may come men whom the co-operative movement never wants. On this committee may be put some Government officials in whom the people will have absolutely no confidence. I know my friend, the Development Minister, is a very amiable man, and he will try his very best to get the best of the bargain; but we have had sufficient experience of committees; we know fully well that on a committee such as that suggested there will not be any fair representation of the popular cause. I therefore feel, Sir, that we should have very gladly given him this grant, if only he was kind enough to take this House into his complete confidence, if only he made up his mind with respect to the popular wish that the representatives of the people must decide the composition of such committees, must decide the terms of reference, etc., if only he had realized that and acted in the manner in which he must act, with the heavy responsibility that lies on his head; but since he has not chosen to do it, since he has chosen to bring forward this demand at the end of this day, since he has chosen to mildly keep silent with the two days which the Governor was pleased to give for non-official business in this Council, since he has not asserted his right as a Minister to get more days set apart for his business, he

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has lots of demands to make on the Council; he is in charge of heavy departments, departments that are intended to improve the country, I feel that his demand should be thrown out. He says he has got the capacity to do things and he sits there tight in his seat. It was his duty to have asked the Governor to give him sufficient time to discuss the demands that he wanted to bring forward in this Council. He has done nothing of the kind, but he comes at the end of the day, after an adjournment motion and when there are only ten minutes to five o'clock and asks us to vote for a Committee on which Heaven only knows who will be put and the composition of which is so absolutely kept out of our knowledge. It is therefore, Sir, that I move this cut motion. I am moving it in order that the Development Minister may be in possession of the views of this House in regard to this matter, and in order that if he acts in the future in the same way, he may be well-equipped with the necessary details and also in the hope that he will represent his own case perfectly well to his brethren, the Executive Councillors, in the Cabinet and get from them that support which he appears to get in defiance of the votes of the elected majority of this House. I have no hesitation that this House will agree with me and vote for this cut motion."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I second it, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I draw the attention of the hon. ^{5 p.m.} the President that the motion which I have made was not even seconded? The President has ruled that every such motion has to be seconded."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The question is that the question be now put. I have already begun to put the question to the House."

Ayes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 24. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Mulaomad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 4. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 27. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 28. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 29. " M. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 30. " L. C. Guruswami. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 31. " W. P. A. Soundarapandiya Nadar. |
| 9. " F. B. Evans. | 32. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 10. " J. F. Hall. | 33. " Ohavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 11. " G. T. Boag. | 34. " Ramjee Rao. |
| 12. " V. P. Rao. | 35. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 13. " S. H. Slater. | 36. " S. Vanavudaiya Gownder. |
| 14. " O. B. Cotterell. | 37. " S. Venkayya. |
| 15. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 38. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 16. " B. Foulkes. | 39. " K. Krishnan. |
| 17. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 40. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 18. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 41. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 19. " A. B. Shetti. | 42. " K. Rameshchandra Padayachi. |
| 20. " J. Bheemayya. | 43. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 21. " V. Oh. John. | 44. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 22. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 45. Mr. M. B. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 23. " J. Kuppuswami. | 46. " G. E. Premayya. |
| | 47. Swami A. S. Sahajananda. |
| | 48. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |

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Noes.

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|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 19. Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 20. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 21. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 22. " Saiyid Ibrahim. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 23. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 6. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 24. " K. R. Karant. |
| 7. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 25. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 8. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 26. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 9. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 27. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 10. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 28. " B. I amachandra Reddi. |
| 11. " K. Abdul Hamid Khan. | 29. Rao Bahadur Sir. A. P. Patro. |
| 12. " K. V. R. Swami. | 30. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 13. " D. Narayana Riju. | 31. Mr. T. K. Obidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 14. " B. S. Mallayya. | 32. Diwan Bahadur P. O. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 15. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. | 33. Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 16. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 34. " Sarabha Reddi. |
| 17. " C. Obi Reddi. | 35. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 18. " A. Parasurama Rao. | |

Ayes 48. Noes 35.

The motion was carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I shall now put the motion for reduction to the House."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire, Sir, at this stage whether that motion was seconded ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If it had been brought to my notice that the motion had not been seconded, I would not have put the question to the House. But having put it, I must rule that the point does not arise now."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I submit, Sir, now that you have volunteered your explanation that if the point had been raised that the motion was not seconded you would not have applied the closure, that there was no time allowed even for the seconder to get up before the hon. Minister rose and moved that the question be put ? In fact, my hon. Friend, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, was on his legs to second the motion at the time."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am sorry that all these questions are too late now. I should put the motion to the vote of the House."

The motion of Mr. Harisarvottama Rao was then put to the House and negatived.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask you, Sir, at this stage whether we would be in order in discussing the main motion for the grant asked by the hon. the Minister ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have no objection to hear one or two members on the point whether when once a closure motion has been put such a discussion can be permitted. My present impression is that all the questions pending at the time are to be put to the vote of the House. The questions pending in the present case were the Demand for Grant and the reduction motion of Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao."

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Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“ Sir, it has been well understood in the House that there can be only one question before the House at any time and that the one question that was disposed of by the closure motion was the reduction motion of Mr. Harisavottama Rao. Both the questions relating to the Demand for Grant and the reduction motion, I submit, cannot be put as if by an application of the guillotine.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Regarding that point, I need not detain the House for long, for there will always be the main question and other subsidiary questions involved in it all of which will be considered pending and will have to be disposed of.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Shall I be in order, Sir, if I move for an adjournment of this demand now ? ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid I must now dispose of the question.”

Mr. O. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I submit, Sir, that on the motion for closure we left it to you to decide before applying it that there had been a sufficient discussion on the amendment as well as the original proposition ? ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I should think that it is now too late to raise the point. I applied the closure and now I put the main question to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 15,000 under “ Grant XXIV. Co-operative Societies--Transferred—47-f. Miscellaneous—Special Commissions of Enquiry ”.’

The motion was adopted, and the Grant was made.

IV—SITTINGS OF THE COUNCIL—cont.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Before we adjourn, I should like to know from the hon. the Leader of the Opposition as to the decisions he has arrived at regarding the sittings of the Council and the business to be transacted on the several days.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ I beg to apologise, Sir, in the first instance, that I was not here at 2-30 p.m. Now I beg to submit what I consider to be the best arrangement for the future meetings of the Council. I should think, Sir, in view of the large amount of non-official work that has been carried over from meeting to meeting, it is desirable that we should have more non-official days than are at present allotted. I should therefore make a request to the hon. the Leader of the House that two days in the week, Mondays and Tuesdays, may be allotted entirely for official business, that Thursdays may be devoted to committee work or be holidays in the absence of any committee work, and that Fridays and Saturdays may be made available for non-official work. On Wednesdays, if there is not much of official work, non-official business might be taken up. If, on the other hand, there was also some official business, it may have precedence on that day. In other words, two days should be allotted for official work, two days for non-official work, and Wednesdays should be divided between official and non-official business, provided that official business considered urgent may be taken up first.”

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. the Leader of the House will convey the wishes of the House, or of the Opposition, to His Excellency the Governor, because it is His Excellency that fixes the days for non-official business.

" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 18th of October 1927."

The House accordingly adjourned.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 236 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 369 supra.]

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, dated the 30th July 1927, Ref. No. 560-Mis.

In continuation of letter No. 560-Mis./27 of 20th July and in reply to Government Memorandum No. 249-1 P. H./O, dated 22nd idem, I have the honour to report in full.

2. The Medical College is a scene of activity between 8 or 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. After 5 p.m. it falls asleep for 16 hours and all laboratories, lecture rooms, etc., are locked up. Each professor does not keep the keys of the laboratories, etc., of his department, but all are locked up together in the main building. The entrance doors are then locked and these keys are handed over to the Resident Medical Officer of the General Hospital.

3. For 16 hours out of every period of 24 hours the buildings and their valuable contents are in the charge of four watchmen. There is no one to visit these watchmen, and they are not utilized as a military guard is, i.e., 2 hours on duty and 4 hours off. The duties of the watchmen are assigned to them by the drill instructor, who however is not and cannot be on duty during the night. Apparently two watchmen are on the main building, and two on the physiology and hygiene laboratory. It is physically impossible for men to remain awake on guard duty for 16 hours day after day. As these watchmen do not constitute a regular guard it is probable that all are at times asleep together. A policeman pays visits at irregular hours, but never enters the compound; he stands at the gate and shouts for the watchman who brings the tally book to him. On the night of the 19th-20th July a policeman signed the book at about 11-30 p.m. and 2-30 a.m. These times are important, for the policeman standing at the gate at 2-30 a.m. did not see the fire, and the night watchman walking to and from the gate also failed to see it. Against this there is the evidence of the Resident Medical Officer that he saw at 10 p.m. (about) light in the bio-chemistry laboratory. Owing to this a theory has been

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started that some one was in the laboratory at this hour with evil intent, possibly the removal of alcohol. Much more alcohol is stored in the physiological laboratory. I cannot check the consumption of alcohol as the stock register is burnt. The only valuable commodity apart from alcohol stocked in the bio-chemistry laboratory is a platinum crucible: this was not stolen. I am not much impressed with the robber theory, but it looks as if the fire had started at 10 p.m. There was very heavy rain after 10 p.m. that night, and, as it appears that the fire started in the roof, it is possible that this rain kept the fire down.

There is no doubt that the night watchmen only discovered the fire when it was of serious proportions. The first alarm was given by a telegraph peon passing by in the road. It is possible he informed the gate peon. The gate peon woke up the Resident Medical Officer and states he did this on his own initiative because he saw the fire. One of the night watchmen says he warned the gate peon, but the gate peon denies this. The Resident Medical Officer at once called up all the available hospital staff, telephoned to the Fire Brigade, the Principal and Professors of the College and the Surgeon-General. The fire brigade, having been summoned by the telegraph peon, arrived promptly. The prompt action taken saved the rest of this building.

4. The causes of the fire can only be arrived at by a process of exclusion.

The bio-chemistry laboratory is not ordinarily open to students. On the 19th July the professor and his assistants were with the students in the physiology laboratory. The bio-chemistry laboratory was practically unoccupied from 2-30 p.m., that is 14 hours before the fire was discovered. Gas is cut off at its source by the Chemical Analyser's department at 5 p.m. daily. There is no doubt about the cutting off at 5 p.m. on the 19th July. The three attenders are responsible for locking up the laboratory; it is the duty of one of them to see that all gas taps are turned off. No incubator was in use in the laboratory: an electric incubator is on stock but not in use. There was no naked flame in the laboratory. Sodium and potassium were in sealed receptacles which has not been opened since receipt in the laboratory. After a very close enquiry I can find no evidence of any breach of rules by any member of the Medical College staff, except that it is probable the watchmen were asleep. Some fault in the electric circuit is the probable cause of the fire.

5. The lesson brought out by this fire is the fact that the arrangements for the care of the Medical College and the valuable contents of the buildings for 16 hours out of the 24 are grossly inefficient. To insure that some one is awake throughout the 16 hours I have authorised the Principal to purchase a tell-tale clock for 12 stations: and to arrange for the visit of each station once in every period of two hours. This will mean that some one is constantly moving round. On the qualities to be demanded of night watchmen I am making enquiries, and if necessary will address Government later.

6. The fire appliances of the Medical College consist of the ordinary buckets of sand and water. I have authorized the Principal to purchase Minimax extinguishers. Fire drill for the decrepit individuals now employed as night watchmen would be useless. I doubt however if it is necessary. All we require is for these men to keep awake and give the alarm. The experience of this fire proves that when the alarm is given the action taken is prompt and effective.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 269 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 391 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 1486, Home (Education), dated 11th December 1920.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th February 1920, the Government, in reply to a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao, undertook to provide a sum of one lakh towards the improvement of the pay of teachers in aided secondary schools. The Director of Public Instruction now submits proposals for the distribution of this sum in the current year. The Government approve these proposals and direct that the amount be distributed among the institutions mentioned in the annexure * to these proceedings.

[* Not printed.]

2. The grants now sanctioned should be utilized entirely on raising the pay of qualified teachers, pandits and instructors with retrospective effect from the beginning of the current school year and the lower paid teachers should receive preferential consideration.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to make certain that this special subvention is not appropriated by the recipients in such a way as to assist any reduction in the scale of fees or of the amount of contribution payable by the school managers. To this end the Director should obtain and submit to Government by the 1st April 1921 a statement showing the actual increase to the salaries of the teachers employed in the various institutions effected with the aid of the grants now sanctioned and the proportion of the increase met either from the manager's own funds or by an increase in the rates of fees levied from the pupils.

4. Such portion of the increase in the salaries of teachers as is solely due to the special grants now sanctioned should be deducted from the expenditure incurred on the institutions as shown in the annual Financial statement when determining the ordinary grant admissible under the Grant-in-Aid Code.

5. Orders in regard to the provision of funds will be issued in the Financial Department.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

„ Accountant General (through the Financial Department, paragraphs 1--5 only).
„ Financial Department (with reappropriation statement and

copy of relevant extracts from the notes) (paragraphs 1--7).

Editors' Table (Order only, paragraphs 1-5 with annexure—not printed).

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II

G.O. No. 1621, Law (Education), dated 14th November 1921.

In the circumstances stated by the Director of Public Instruction, the Government approve his proposal to distribute the special grant of Rupees one lakh included in the provision of 4.51 lakhs in the current year's budget estimate under '31-B (b)—Education—Secondary—Direct grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools—Teaching grants to Secondary Schools for boys towards the improvement of the pay of teachers in aided secondary schools.' The general principles indicated in paragraphs 2 to 4 of G.O. No. 1486, Home (Education), dated 11th December 1920, should be enforced.

2. The statement promised in paragraph 2 of the Director's letter is awaited. The Government consider that while the principle followed should be the same it is desirable other institutions also should be examined in view of numerous references made on the subject of distribution. Unless the management is able to allot from its funds and has allotted the necessary funds, the institution should not be selected for aid as it works to the detriment of other institutions.

(By order of Government, Ministry of Education)

P. C. DUTT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
" Finance Department

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 299 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 411 supra.]

From the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, dated the 19th February 1926, No. D. Dis. 117.

During my present visit to Cochin, I have inspected the two works in question and made further local inquiries.

The Public Works Department Assistant Engineer was with me on the 18th instant on which date I tried mainly to check on the same methods as he had adopted in November last. This morning, I had about three to four feet of the masonry walls demolished in three places, ring bunds formed and pumping attempted with a view to obtain more reliable results. I was not, however, able to see the bottom of the wall even after several hours' work. The Executive Engineer who had come over at my request was also present with me this morning when the test measurements were taken at these three places. The municipal overseer has been present throughout and this morning the Chairman (Mr. Haydon), the contractor (Mr. Krishna Menon) and the councillor who checkmeasured the works were present also.

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The results of my two days' tests will be found in the statement attached. It must be said that at none of the places tested did we find the wall to be as high as what has been billed and paid for. When I asked the municipal overseer whether he could be sure of showing me half a dozen places or even one place where the height of the wall tallied with his own measurement, he would not give me a straight answer but said that he must see and try.

Apart from over-measurements there can be no doubt that the masonry work executed is of very inferior quality and is not likely to last for any reasonable length of time. In Mr. Nilakanta Ayyar's judgment, a deduction of 25 per cent should be made for poor quality alone. The rubble stone work is, for more than half the height of the wall in the two basins, a mere dry-packed heap of stones of all sizes and shapes; and on the outer side (roadside) of the walls and below four feet on the inner side, traces of mortar were hardly visible. The demolished portions which I saw to-day have not induced me to change this opinion of mine. And, though the demolished portion in the Calvetty revetment wall showed traces of surki mortar, the work was in other respects not quite satisfactory.

As regards earthwork there are enough indications that the measurement of the overseer in respect of the excavation of the canal between the two basins and the deepening of the Calvetty canal are largely unreal. His explanation (1) as to how he allowed a uniform width of 50 feet both at ground level and at bed level for a 'U' shaped canal in the case of the former and (2) as to how his measurement of work done tallies exactly with the quantities entered in the revised estimate submitted before the work was done in the case of the latter, conclusively prove the dishonest character of these measurements.

I do not wish to refer to other details at this stage but I am satisfied from what I have seen that the work done cannot be considered satisfactory and that it has been overmeasured and overpaid. Mr. Whittaker estimated the overpayments due to overmeasurements at Rs. 10,266. If his figures are revised in respect of masonry works with reference to the tests carried out yesterday and to-day and in respect of earthwork with reference to the time that has elapsed, and to the intervention of a monsoon, since the work was done, it is perhaps likely that this figure will be reduced to some extent. Against this has, however, to be set the deduction that should have been made for bad work—which Mr. Whittaker has not taken into account. On the data at present available, therefore, it is reasonable to hold that it is probable that municipal funds to the tune of nearly Rs. 10,000 have been wasted on these two works. The sum is large enough to rule out any suggestion of the matter being ignored and to warrant effective steps being taken to recover as much of this amount as possible for the benefit of municipal revenues.

The responsibility for the waste, even if it is proved that it is nothing worse, has to be fixed on the municipal overseer who made the measurements and the councillor or chairman who checked them. The latter two are laymen and, after a work of this kind is finished, it is a difficult and laborious process for men of this type to carry out accurate checks. This does not absolve them from responsibility and it will be for them affirmatively to establish that they made their checkmeasurements with reasonable care and attention. The loss when properly assessed must be recovered, if possible in the first instance, from the contractor; if that is not possible, from the persons who measured and checkmeasured the works. Recovery from the latter can be made either by means of a surcharge under rule 60 of Schedule IV of the

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Act or by means of a suit under section 353. If the detailed checkmeasurement suggested below places beyond doubt the fact that the walls in the two basins are nowhere actually 9 feet high and that the Calvetty revetment wall is nowhere 10 feet high, and this is taken in conjunction with other unreal measurements relating to earthwork, the question of criminal liability for cheating may possibly also arise.

But before these alternatives are taken up for consideration, it is necessary—

(a) in the first place, to carry out a more satisfactory checkmeasurement than has so far been possible, to find out as accurately as possible the quantity of work done and to assess its value with due reference to its quality; and

(b) in the second place, to fix responsibility on individuals.

As regards (a) it has to be carried out by a competent professional agency. It should be done in the presence of the municipal overseer, the contractor, and the ex-chairman or councillor who made the checkmeasurement.

As regards (b), I would draw attention to the fact that the largest overpayment according to Mr. Whittaker (Rs. 6,160 out of Rs. 10,266) is on the Calvetty revetment wall work. Though the contractor has been paid in full for whatever he has done so far, the final check has not been carried out and there is still Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 worth of work to be done. It will be possible therefore to recover from the contractor the overpayments made so far on this work so long as the contract subsists and the accounts have not been closed.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 306 asked by Mr. G. Harisarovvattama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 416 supra.]

Letter from the President, District Board, Kurnool, dated 5th April 1927, D. Dis. No. 495.

Adverting to Government Memorandum No. 37902-1-C, L. & M., dated 8th January 1927, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of letter R.C. No. 62, dated 23rd March 1927, of the District Board Engineer in regard to the construction of a road to Srisailam.

2. In this connexion, I submit that the above road is an important one and will be a boon to the pilgrims who resort to Srisailam from all parts of India. I therefore request that Government may be pleased to undertake the work meeting the entire cost therefor from Provincial funds, as this District Board will not be in a position to meet any portion of its cost.

Enclosure

Letter from the District Board Engineer, Kurnool, dated 23rd March 1927, R.C. No. 62.

[Reference.—Your R.C. No. 13-Govt., dated 19th January 1927.]

With reference to the above, I have the honour to submit the following alignments for a road to Srisailam :—

1. Rollopenta to Srisailam via Thummala Bailu, Chinna Arutla Sikharani Atakeswaram. The total length of his line is 26½ miles. This branches off

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from the third mile stone of the existing Rollapenta-Peddacheruvu road leaving $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles to be newly formed. Of the $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles, for $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles length the line runs on hill slopes involving half cutting and in plain country for the remaining $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The line follows the ridge as nearly as possible.

2. From Rollapenta there is a road in existence to Peddacheruvu which is being used by carts freely and by motor-cars with great caution at the bends. This is 7 miles long. If this is improved it will be the chief line of communication to Srisaïlam, along with the Mantralakanama road. The new alignment is from Peddacheruvu to Srisaïlam via Thummala Bailu, Chinna Arutla Sikharam and Atakeswaram. The length of the new alignment is 22 miles, of which 7 miles is to be formed on hill slopes and the rest plain country.

3. From Peddacheruvu to Srisaïlam via Chinna Arutla, Sikharam and Atakeswaram. This is 20 miles long, of which $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles runs on hill slopes and the rest plain country.

4. From Peddacheruvu to Srisaïlam via Matam Konda and Atakeswaram follows as far as possible the present pilgrim route except at Bhiminikulam where it takes a wide detour.

5. From Peddacheruvu to Srisaïlam runs to the east of the pilgrims route only to meet the latter again within two miles of Srisaïlam.

The alignments 4 and 5 are, each $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, of which 8 miles is hill slope and the remaining $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles plain country. The present pilgrim route is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The new line is only 4 miles longer in plain country and should be welcome to the pilgrims in preference to the breathless hill-climb at Bhiminikulam.

It can be seen, of all the alignments, the one direct from Peddacheruvu to Srisaïlam,—either 4 or 5—is the shortest and consequently most economical in the first cost and subsequent annual maintenance. Peddacheruvu is already connected by a road (Mantralakanama Pass Road) with Atmakur on the west and with Dornal on the east, both of which have bus service from the nearest railway stations, and are well provided with communications to the other parts of the district. Thus the proposed road from Peddacheruvu to Srisaïlam would serve equally pilgrims from east and west. I would therefore prefer the direct line from Peddacheruvu to Srisaïlam. There is little to choose between alignments 4 and 5. Both would equally do. However, No. 5 may be preferred as it seems to have less sharp bends. The Mantralakanama road and the road from Rollapenta to Peddacheruvu have to be improved for bus service. They have to be widened and provided with parapet walls on the hill slopes. The ghat portions on these roads are at present under the charge of the Forest department and unless liberal grants are made these roads cannot be maintained in a proper condition. These improvements should form the first charge on the proposed communications to Srisaïlam and should continue to be similarly favoured in subsequent years with a sufficient maintenance grant. The Mantralakanama road forms the only communication across the Nellamalais between Atmakur and Markapur taluks. The inhospitable regions of the Nellamalais, the abode of hill and criminal tribes, would be under control and would be much more frequented by the people if the road is made fit for fast locomotion. This is the only direct road to Kurnool and thence to Bellary from Guntur district. With the improvements contemplated, I am sure this would form an important

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line of inter-district and inter-taluk communication much to the advantage of trade and district administration. This road, I suggest, should be classed as a first-class trunk road and the Government be requested to pay for its maintenance. More than local interests are involved in the communications to Srisailam, as is evidenced by the representation of the people of Chicacole. I have known pilgrims attending Srisailam from Hyderabad, Bombay Presidency, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, Guntur, Godavari, Kistna and Vizagapatam. It is a place of great importance to the people of the Presidency and as such the Government may be requested to bear the first cost of construction of the communications to Srisailam. In any case the Mantralakanama road (Bellary-Guntur road, as I would christen it) has to be maintained as a first-class trunk road from Government funds. This provides the greatest relief to the pilgrims in the shape of bus service right to the doors of Srisailam within ten miles of it at least (to Peddacheruvu). The total length of this road in the district from Aspari to Ummadiveram—is about (52 plus 118) 170 miles.

The approximate cost of the works is noted below :—

		RS.
Constructing road from Peddacheruvu to Srisailam.	Excess 100 per cent over scheduled rates.	2,00,000
Improving bends, widening and providing with parapet walls Mantralakanama road and the road from Rollapenta to Peddacheruvu.	Fifty per cent excess over scheduled rates.	75,000
Metalling Mantralakanama road 20 miles in charge of the Forest department.	Fifty per cent excess.	1,25,000
Metalling Mantralakanama road from Rollapenta to Peddacheruvu, seven miles.	Do.	
Metalling Mantralakanama road from Peddacheruvu to Srisailam after formation, 14½ miles.	One hundred per cent excess over scheduled rates.	

(Say 42 miles in all).

The excesses over schedule noted above are necessary in view of the absence of labour, food-stuffs and drinking water even, in the wild and malarial locality. Medical and police aid may have to be provided within reach of the coolie camp during work.

Proceedings of the Kurnool District Board, dated 31st May 1927.

Read Government Memorandum No. 12623-1-C, L. & M., dated 27th April 1927, requesting to submit a copy of the resolution of the District Board in regard to the construction of a road to Srisailam on the lines already reported to Government in this office letter D. Dis. No. 495/27, dated 5th April 1927.

Resolution No. 67.—The letter of the President, District Board, to Government, is approved.

[27th August 1927]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 307 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 416 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Agent, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, dated the 2nd June 1927, No. A.C. 2655/6-5.

[Opening of a cart-road over the railway bridge across the Netravati river.]

I regret to inform you that I am not in favour of the provision of a cart-track over the Netravati railway bridge for the following reasons.

The total length of the bridge between the extreme ends of the abutment return walls is 2,646 feet, i.e., approximately half a mile, and were road traffic allowed on the same track as the rail traffic, it is estimated that it would take at least 15 minutes to clear this bridge when required for railway purposes.

It has been suggested that it might be possible to add roadways to the sides of the existing bridge by extending and strengthening the existing cross girders on either side, but it has been found that should this be done, and both the roadways and the railway track on one span be fully loaded at the same time, the main girders would be overloaded beyond their safety limit, and the bridge therefore will be unsafe.

It will be seen therefore that—

(a) to provide for road traffic combined with rail traffic over the existing bridge is likely to prove exceedingly inconvenient to both traffics; and

(b) the addition of side tracks outside the space required for rail purposes would be extremely expensive as it would entail the re-girding of the whole bridge.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 318 asked by Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 423 supra.]

Statement of the number of calendar cases filed in the Subdivisional Magistrates' Courts in the Tanjore district for the last twelve years.

Name of the court.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
1. Subdivisional Magistrate's Court, Tanjore	..	127	124	102	208	104	98	103	91	122	103	92
2. Joint Magistrate's Court, Negapatam	..	175	..	..	..	..	120	136	144	204	212	170
3. Subdivisional Magistrate's Court, Mannargudi	..	80	65	50	65	38	41	74	68	72	88	89
4. Joint Magistrate, Kumbakonam	..	151	155	114	110	49	118	101	96	101	171	129
5. Subdivisional Magistrate's Court, Mayavaram	..	83	81	76	120	141	114	81	76	57	108	80
6. Subdivisional Magistrate's Court, Pattukkottai	48	102	43	30	43	65

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 321 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 425 supra.]

Statement showing the number of suits for eviction of tenants by jannis, etc., in the South Kanara district during the years 1924, 1925 and 1926.

Name of court.	1924.			1925			1926.		
	Number of suits for eviction of tenants instituted by jannia.	Number of eviction suits by other parties than the jannia.	Total number of other suits.	Number of suits for eviction of tenants instituted by jannia.	Number of eviction suits by other parties than the jannia.	Total number of other suits.	Number of suits for eviction of tenants instituted by jannia.	Number of eviction suits by other parties than the jannia.	Total number of other suits.
District Court	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	3
Sub-Court	..	..	88	..	..	94	..	..	102
District Mansif's Courts—									
Mangalore	144	30	372	171	25	448	181	32	481
Kasaragod	80	24	599	94	31	692	91	34	762
Udupi	157	32	1,010	106	65	876	217	73	507
Coondapoor	134	7	828	126	1	808	138	7	862
Karkal	69	24	599	65	29	597	107	24	657
Puttur	124	22	786	103	26	792	120	55	864
Total of all the District Mansif's Courts.	708	137	4,194	705	157	4,211	854	205	4,153

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Statement of eviction suits instituted in 1924, 1925 and 1926.

Names of courts.	1924.					1925.					1926.				
	Number of suits for eviction of tenants by jammis.	Number of suits disposed of in favour of jammis.	Number of evictions suits by other parties than jammis.	Total number of other suits.	Number of suits for eviction of tenants by jammis.	Number of suits disposed of in favour of jammis.	Number of evictions suits by other parties than jammis.	Total number of other suits.	Number of suits for eviction of tenants by jammis.	Number of suits disposed of in favour of jammis.	Number of evictions suits by other parties than jammis.	Number of suits for eviction of tenants by jammis.	Number of suits disposed of in favour of jammis.	Number of evictions suits by other parties than jammis.	Total number of other suits.
<i>North Malabar.</i>															
District Court, North Malabar	..	168	115	73	667	24	..	203	166	..	46	225	170	128	34
Principal District Munsif's Court, Tellicherry	..	112	76	75	500	97	..	116	82	..	69	518	121	80	455
Additional District Munsif's Court, Tellicherry	..	114	86	49	596	116	..	116	82	..	29	664	129	69	532
District Munsif's Court, Taliparamba	..	167	128	69	493	126	..	126	90	..	50	647	161	115	761
Do. Cannanore	..	70	91	20	495	86	..	86	76	..	26	568	106	95	883
Do. Kuthuparamba	..	108	88	62	623	625	..	625	111	..	61	617	160	109	516
Principal District Munsif's Court, Badagara	..	148	120	59	534	119	..	119	98	..	68	530	143	105	749
Additional District Munsif's Court, Badagara	..	126	104	75	661	86	..	86	79	..	50	638	149	83	597
District Munsif's Court, Nadapuram	..	131	121	69	321	91	..	91	69	..	214	409	161	94	652
Do. Payyali	..	302	201	84	404	414	..	414	292	..	64	400	308	172	450
Do. Quilandy	107	460
Total	1,449	1,134	665	5,298	1,457	1,125	677	5,524	1,608	1,050	649	6,089	1,608	1,050	6,089

REMARKS.—There was no Sub-Court in 1924. The present Sub-Court is a temporary one having no jurisdiction to entertain ordinary suits: hence the figures of original suits filed in the District Court are given.

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Statement of eviction suits instituted in 1924, 1925 and 1926—cont.

Names of courts.	1924.						1925.						1926.					
	Number of suits for eviction of tenants by jammis.	Number of suits disposed of in favour of jammis.	Number of eviction suits by other parties than jammis.	Total number of other suits.	Number of suits for eviction of tenants by jammis.	Number of suits disposed of in favour of jammis.	Number of eviction suits by other parties than jammis.	Total number of other suits.	Number of suits for eviction of tenants by jammis.	Number of suits disposed of in favour of jammis.	Number of eviction suits by other parties than jammis.	Total number of other suits.	Number of suits for eviction of tenants by jammis.	Number of suits disposed of in favour of jammis.	Number of eviction suits by other parties than jammis.	Total number of other suits.		
Sub-Court, Calicut	1	21	9	238	28	25	6	224	64	1	3	1	4	26	6	3	91	
Do. Ottapalam	5	4	2	40	4	2	1	36	1	1	1	1	7	2	2	1	41	
Do. Palghat	1	1	4	62	1	..	2	81	1	2	2	2	1	1	8	8	70	
Do. Cochin	19	17	3	67	22	20	2	43	19	18	..	1	19	18	4	4	52	
Total ..	26	21	9	238	28	25	6	224	31	4	3	4	31	26	16	16	264	
District Munsif's Court, Calicut	230	176	139	883	285	184	168	954	258	180	154	154	258	180	154	154	811	
Do. Vayitri	120	122	23	295	118	106	9	290	108	95	29	29	108	95	29	29	248	
Do. Perappanangadi	100	65	178	261	106	76	200	297	70	80	203	203	170	159	98	98	278	
Do. Tirur	162	149	71	390	173	157	88	398	179	159	380	380	179	159	380	380	433	
Do. Manjeri	34	9	36	463	60	54	37	507	54	61	25	25	173	176	42	42	250	
Do. Pattambi	118	57	82	223	148	51	64	295	173	176	42	42	173	176	42	42	250	
Do. Waluvanad	134	129	90	184	100	93	84	242	104	86	94	162	104	86	94	162	162	
Do. Ottapalam	100	81	29	244	101	76	17	213	97	59	15	211	108	77	28	28	674	
Do. Ponnani	87	78	26	524	86	75	21	670	108	77	28	28	108	77	28	28	758	
Do. Chowghat	92	27	91	627	112	55	102	754	108	74	103	103	108	74	103	103	636	
Do. Palghat	26	19	103	307	31	23	73	301	59	39	191	191	59	39	191	191	286	
Do. do. (Additional)	96	82	26	274	132	109	21	268	20	12	2	2	20	12	2	2	40	
Do. Alatur	32	27	71	343	41	23	67	322	29	6	101	101	29	6	101	101	286	
Do. Tangasseri	..	..	..	10	2	1	..	5	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	7	
Total ..	1,331	1,021	965	5,019	1,495	1,083	951	5,511	1,366	1,049	1,083	1,083	1,366	1,049	1,083	1,083	5,172	

South Malabar.

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Statement showing the number of redemption and eviction suits and suits on melcharths filed in the courts of Malabar during 1891—1920.

					North Malabar.		South Malabar.	
					Number of redemption and eviction suits filed.	Suits filed on meloharthas.	Number of redemption and eviction suits filed.	Suits filed on meloharthas.
1891	..	..	..	..	527	63	2,420	54
1892	..	..	..	..	659	49	2,367	161
1893	..	..	..	..	612	74	2,289	69
1894	..	..	..	..	612	64	1,938	99
1895	..	..	..	..	629	83	2,278	136
1896	..	..	..	..	609	87	1,961	199
1897	..	..	..	..	636	89	2,065	139
1898	..	..	..	..	602	90	2,085	191
1899	..	..	..	..	779	228	2,047	192
1900	..	..	..	..	680	172	1,744	152
1901	..	..	..	..	833	230	1,851	105
1902	..	..	..	..	754	186	1,767	131
1903	..	..	..	..	1,056	313	1,772	180
1904	..	..	..	..	1,135	230	1,844	202
1905	..	..	..	..	* 1,944	* 331	* 2,799	241
1906	..	..	..	..	* 1,735	* 342	* 2,697	234
1907	..	..	..	..	* 1,575	* 260	* 3,195	282
1908	..	..	..	..	* 1,558	* 253	* 2,961	291
1909	..	..	..	..	* 1,668	* 252	* 2,772	409
1910	..	..	..	..	* 2,070	* 457	* 2,799	419
1911	..	..	..	..	* 2,115	* 480	* 2,988	} Figures not available.
1912	..	..	..	..	* 2,273	* 533	* 3,196	
1913 to 1915					Figures not available.			
1916	..	..	..	..	1,098	} Figures not available. {	992	} Figures not available. {
1917	..	..	..	..	850		1,169	
1918	..	..	..	..	870		978	
1919	..	..	..	..	1,133		1,082	
1920	..	..	..	..	1,133		1,285	

* Figures as given in Mr. Innes' report.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 325 asked by the Zamindar of Gollapalli at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 427 supra.]

Statement showing the number of itinerant Magistrates in the Presidency and in the districts mentioned below.

	First-class Magistrates.	Second-class Magistrates.	Third-class Magistrates.
	130	18	13
	(excluding 6 second and third class Magistrates who are itinerant in the district of North Arcot)		
Godavari, East ..	6	10	3
Do. West ..	5	7	Nil.
Guntur ..	6	13	2
Kistna ..	6	10	Nil.

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APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 326 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajula at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 428 supra.]

Copy of report No. X, dated 21st November 1926, from the Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, to the District Magistrate, East Godavari.

[Accident—Motor—Launch—Report.]

I beg to submit the following report on the sinking of the petrol launch 'Rath' on 17th November 1926 in the Godavari. Eight of the surviving passengers and six of the crew were examined by me.

2. The launch which has been only about three months in use is the property of one Kumpatla Satyam Babu, the minor son of Kumpatla Chalapathi Rao of Rajahmundry. The father runs the launch on behalf of the son, goes in it on most of the trips and issues tickets also to passengers. Besides Chalapathi Rao, there was a crew of six in the launch on 17th November 1926. The inspection certificate granted to the owner under paragraph 42 of the rules under Act II of 1890 restricts the number of passengers which the launch can carry, to 52, including the crew.

3. According to Chalapathi Rao, the launch left Razole on the morning of 17th November 1926 with 36 passengers. The ticket book which was subsequently recovered shows however that 37 tickets were issued on that day while a sum of Rs. 9 was charged 'on contract' as it is written, for reserving a compartment behind the engine-room for two gosha Kshatriya women and a child and the three men who accompanied them. There was also one other woman travelling without a ticket. Chalapathi Rao remembers that two other poor men were travelling without tickets, but he cannot say whether they got down anywhere before the launch reached Bobberlanka. Passengers were taken in at Nagullanka and Gannavaram and an equal number got down at Ganti and Lolla. It appears therefore that there were 51 passengers in the launch, 44 being passengers and seven the members of the crew including Chalapathi Rao, when it reached Bobberlanka.

4. On account of the gosha women being in the stern, all the men were accommodated in front of the engine-room. The serang Nakka Krishnamurti thought that the load in front was too heavy to keep the screw deep enough under water. When the launch reached Bobberlanka, partly to lighten the load in the bows and partly to prevent the launch from rolling in the river in case of a strong wind, he advised Chalapathi Rao to tie a boat alongside the launch. A 'nava' was accordingly fastened on the larboard and some six of the passengers put in it. There was also the owner of the 'nava', the only additional man taken in at Bobberlanka. The launch left Bobberlanka for Rajahmundry at about 5-30 p.m. or 6 p.m.

5. As the launch travelled up the river, water was splashing into the boat and the men inside it stood up to avoid getting wet, holding the side of the launch for support. When about three miles had been covered and the launch came near the Vadapalli lanka, the rope which held together the bows of the boat and the launch, snapped. The men in the boat tried to

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jump into launch. It is likely that the passengers in the launch also scrambled to the side to see what was happening. The boat sank and turned turtle snapping the rope at the back also, while the launch shipped water and foundered. As the river was about 30 feet deep at this spot and the Vadapalli lanka about a furlong or more away, there was little hope of all the passengers escaping alive. Some threw themselves into the water and swam clear of the launch. They found the boat and with its help swam to the shore. Two swam to Rajahmundry nearly three miles off with the help of a tin and a log of wood and reported the accident. Other launches went to the lanka and brought the survivors to Rajahmundry.

6. The next day, the Deputy Superintendent of Police started dragging the river with the help of Public Works Department steamers and a District Board steamer. A Kapu woman's body was floating towards the anicut. No traces of the launch could be found. The body of the woman was handed over to her husband, after the inquest.

7. On 19th November 1926, seventeen corpses in various stages of decomposition came to the surface of the water, in the course of the day. One was also found near Kovvur station limits. The launch was located in the afternoon and dragged under water towards the lanka. As a rope snapped, operations were put off for the next day.

8. On 20th November 1926, the launch was salvaged and set afloat. Nine bloated corpses were found inside it. The property was almost all intact. It was put in the launch, brought to Rajahmundry and placed in the Sub-Magistrate's custody for further action.

9. Of the survivors, six Settigas and a Mala of Gudimallanka and another Mala of Chintalamori appeared before me. These Settigas stated that two men who had escaped went away on 18th November 1926. It appears that three boys also saved themselves and went home to Razole taluk on 18th November 1926. One V. Bulli Venkanna, another coolie survivor, appeared before the Sub-Magistrate to-day. The owner of the 'nava' also managed to escape. Including Chalapati Rao and the crew (six), the number of survivors comes to twenty-two. In all 28 corpses were found, while two more, one of a Brahmin woman and the other of K. Suryanarayana-murti, karnam of Gudapalli, are said to be missing. The total number of people in the launch according to these figures, appears to have just reached the prescribed limit of 52.

10. The sinking of the launch is clearly not due to overloading. There are no rules prohibiting the attaching of a 'nava' or trailer-boat to a launch in the river. In this case, the 'nava' seems to have been intended more as a protection than to accommodate additional passengers. The negligence if any lies in the use of a bad rope, to fasten the nava and launch together. The serang however protests that the launch and all its ropes are quite new, not being more than three months old. It is difficult, under the circumstances, to say that the disaster was not accidental.

11. The only fault on the part of the owner is that he did not carry even a single life buoy though the inspection certificate requires that a sufficient number should be kept in the launch. Action can be taken against him for this under Act II of 1890.

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12. There are at present a number of tiny launches running from Rajahmundry to the Central Delta. It is suggested that they should not be allowed to carry passengers across the river, when there is a big District Board Ferry steamer running twice daily from Rajahmundry via Dowlaishwaram and Bobberlanka to Vizeshwaram and back. This suggestion does not appeal to me, as it will severely restrict the traffic and impose hardships upon passengers travelling to place beyond Bobberlanka. All the launches are at present inspected and provided with a certificate by the Public Works Department before they are permitted to ply. The Public Works Department servants can also prevent overloading in the canals. There is no means of exercising such check however in the river between Rajahmundry and Bobberlanka. There is no proper wharf in Rajahmundry nor is there any Municipal or Local Fund servant stationed at the landing places or 'revus' to regulate traffic. It is desirable therefore that steps should be taken to control the extensive boat traffic in the Godavari. Accidents can be minimised but never eliminated.

13. In connexion with the salvage operations, I should like to mention the commendable work done by Messrs. P. T. Doraiswami, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and R. Naganathan, Sub-Magistrate, Rajahmundry. They were on the river all the three days from morning till evening supervising arrangements till the very last. No property was stolen owing to their vigilance. The District Board Ferry Contractor Mr. J. Sastrulu rendered valuable assistance by placing his steamer at the disposal of the Police.

Copy of letter from the District Magistrate of East Godavari, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, dated 22nd May 1927, Ref. U. No. 3287/27.

Steam-launch tragedy—Gutala.—I have the honour to submit my report on the unfortunate accident that occurred on the Godavari river on the evening of the 12th instant when a launch capsized off the landing place in front of the Gutala zamin office, twenty miles above Rajahmundry and in the Agency limits with the result that 26 persons lost their lives.

2. The launch was travelling up the river from Rajahmundry and the accident seems to have happened at about 6 p.m.

From the statements of survivors, it appears that after they had left Sitanagaram and as they were approaching Gutala landing place a violent storm came on. The serang stopped the launch about 10 or 15 yards from the Gutala landing place and put out the anchor. Another violent gust of wind came. The anchor failed to hold and the launch drifted out into the river. The wind had stirred the surface of the river up into large waves. These beat into the launch which filled with water and sank about 100 yards from the shore. The launch had been towing another boat. The crew and some of the passengers swam and got into this boat and one of the passengers cut the line that attached it to the launch so that the wind blew it across the river until it grounded on a sand bank and the occupants were enabled to come safely to shore.

3. This story is told by all the survivors and is corroborated by the ferry boat man of Gutala who was standing by the landing place and was the only real eye-witness from the shore. Two other men were mending a boat near

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by. They say that they saw the launch approaching Gutala ferry, when there was a heavy storm, rain, and a down pour of hail stones. The launch was carried away into the river, and they saw no more as the storm blotted out the view.

In addition, a number of the passengers say that as the storm came on heavily with rain and hail they asked the serang to turn and take the launch into shallow water and they complain of his action in casting anchor instead of doing what they asked him.

There were 44 passengers on the launch and of these 18 persons, viz., six men of the crew and twelve passengers, eleven men and one woman, escaped. Seventeen of them escaped on the attached boat and one man escaped by clinging on to the top of the funnel of the launch which was not submerged until he was picked up by boat passing down the river in the night. Twenty-six persons were drowned, being 14 men, 10 women and 2 children.

The launch is reported to have a displacement of about 25 tons and the other boat of about 9 tons.

The launch was not overcrowded.

4. As to the cause of the accident it must be ascribed in the first place to the storm. I visited the place myself on the 16th evening and was caught in a sufficiently violent storm which came first as a blinding dust storm which whipped up the surface of the river into large waves, but the storm on the evening of the 12th was said by the people of Gutala to have been of exceptional severity. It blew a tree down on to the roof of the zamin office and some palmyras were reported to have been uprooted. To make it the more unpleasant it was accompanied by hail.

The passengers blame the serang for not taking their advice, but a launch in an emergency cannot be handled by a committee of passengers.

The serang probably knew the capabilities of his boat better than they did. It is said to be a very risky thing to turn a boat broadside on to a strong wind and the serang may be excused if instead of attempting it with one of these none too stable launches he preferred to cast anchor and to attempt to ride out the storm that way as boats can be seen doing all along the river. In any case if he did make a mistake as judging by the result seems probable, it amounted to an error of judgment and nothing more. Other men on the river will tell you that his attempt to weather the storm by casting anchor and waiting for it to abate was a perfectly normal proceeding.

5. There is to my mind no reason for taking criminal proceedings against the serang. The accident was an extremely regrettable one and it certainly does give rise to a desire that the responsibility for it should be fixed on somebody, but with any fairness I do not think any criminal liability can be fixed on the serang.

6. There remains the possibility of fixing responsibility on the owner of the launch, but here there is nothing so far as I know to show that this launch has been plying for hire in a more unsafe state than the other launches. What would be very desirable would be that an expert on launches should be sent to examine all the launches including this one as to their stability, seaworthiness and general fitness for plying on the Godavari, which is no mean river, being about two miles wide at Rajahmundry.

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7. With regard to these launches it has been told me that they are built in Rajahmundry by men who have acquired a certain amount of knowledge and mechanical skill in the Public Works Department Workshops. It was said that these men get hold of the design of a Public Works Department launch to begin with, and build a hull from that design increasing or reducing the size according to their wishes. Then in that hull they set engines of a type that it was never designed for, and perchance those engines are set too high in the hull. The result is a completed launch of the type that plies on the river. Whether the launches are stable or not in rough water is not known, but it is feared that they are not. The launch concerned in this accident was seen by me afterwards at Dowlaishwaram. Before going on it I was standing on a barge by its side and rested one foot on the side of the launch. With one foot I found I could set the launch rocking. This may be all right; but it is feared that it is not: If one foot could do that, what might happen in the river if half a dozen passengers rushed across the launch to the opposite side to avoid water breaking in over them. A launch-building business appears to be springing up here and it is feared that in that business the fundamental knowledge of the principles of design required to ensure seaworthiness of the craft in rough water is lacking.

8. There is further the matter of the ability of a serang to handle a launch. At present there is no guarantee that he has the requisite knowledge and ability. He may have it, but he may not. The men who handle the sailing craft on the river are a set of men who always live by the river, and who have the experience of generations handed down from father to son, but this is not the case with the launches. Launches are comparative innovations on the river and what qualifications the serangs have is not known. I most emphatically think that qualifications should be prescribed and that they should be licensed. It may be difficult at first in view of the lack of a training ground, but the qualifications to be desired are (1) something like two years service in a river craft in a subordinate position to enable the man to gain the necessary knowledge of the vagaries of the river and the weather, and (2) ability to pass an actual test in the handling of a launch. What is most strongly to be objected to is any idea that a licence for a serang or for the matter of that, for a launch, is merely a matter of paying a fee.

9. I have the honour to request that one or more experts as may be thought necessary be deputed to go to Rajahmundry—

(1) to examine the river launches and to prescribe regulations for their construction, on the absolute fulfilment of which would depend the question of their being allowed or not, to ply for hire on the river;

(2) to propose regulations to ensure that the serangs in charge of launches plying for hire shall be men capable of fulfilling their duty in an adequate way; and

(3) to propose a fit authority to carry out the required examinations.

On receipt of the report of these experts it is requested that it be decided what regulations are required for the adequate control of the river traffic and that necessary power be taken, by legislation if found necessary, to enable the regulations to be enforced at the earliest possible moment, it being remembered that these launches are at present absolutely uncontrolled and that there is no knowing when another accident may occur.

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APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to questions Nos. 345, 346 and 347 asked by Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 439 supra.]

*Copy of letter from the Executive Engineer, Tinnevely division,
dated 25th May 1927, No. 605-S.E.*

[Manur anicut channel—Breaches during floods of 1925.]

I submit the following report :—

Question No. 551 (670).—(a) It is a fact that on account of abnormal floods of November 1925 in the Chittar, a breach occurred on the north side of the Manur anicut for a length of 200 feet.

(b) The Manur anicut which is 440 feet 6 inches long is reported to be in good condition. There is a proposal to extend the anicut and to strengthen the apron in places but not complete reconstruction.

(c) A breach also occurred in the leading channel on the southern side of the Manur anicut for a total length of about 840 feet.

(d) There was only one breach 50 feet by 20 feet at mile 10/1 of supply channel.

(e) There was no flow below mile 6 on account of paucity of supply in the river and due also to the silted up condition of the channel. But during high floods water to some extent goes to the tail-end.

(f) The breached portion in the north of the anicut has been ring-bunded under an estimate for Rs. 4,140 sanctioned in D.R. No. 153/26-27 and the same is being strengthened now. The estimate for closing the breach in the leading channel is under correspondence regarding the contribution to be recovered from the Uthumalai estate. The breach in the supply channel at 10/1 has been reported to be closed. The rains of January and March helped materially in sending some flow throughout.

(g) The Executive Engineer inspected the locality on 24th April 1926 and on 12th February 1927 and the Superintending Engineer on 16th December 1926. The Superintending Engineer has issued orders to prepare an estimate for extending the anicut and trial borings are being made. Estimate will be submitted soon.

Question No. 671 (552) (a).—(1) Steps have been taken to send supply down the channel. Last year the following three estimates were sanctioned and work executed :—

(i) Repairs to anicut. Estimate Rs. 940.

(ii) Clearing shoals in the Manur supply channel. Estimate Rs. 6,730.

(iii) Forming a ring-bund in the north of Manur anicut. Estimate Rs. 4,140.

(2) In addition, an estimate for closing breach in the leading channel has been prepared and has been countersigned by the Collector ; but it is not yet sanctioned owing to the correspondence regarding the contribution to be recovered from the Uthumalai estate.

(3) No estimate has been sanctioned as yet for the current year as the question of contribution is not finally settled.

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APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 351 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldauha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 441 supra.]

Statement showing the important items of machinery, plant, etc., purchased for the Cochin Harbour Works and the particular purpose for which they were required.

Serial number and name of plant, machinery, etc.	Number.	Purpose for which required.
1. Concrete mixer on steel frame	1	} Dry dock construction.
2. Stone crushers	2	
3. Steam crane	1	
4. Boiler, engine, etc., ex the late "Pentland" (Negapatam).	..	Dock equipment (pump house).
5. Radial drilling machine	1	} Workshop equipment
6. Circular saw sharpening machine	1	
7. Circular saw bench	1	
8. 21" Empire drilling machine	1	
9. 8" single ended punching and shearing and angle cutting machine	1	
10. Screw cutting machine	1	
11. Grinding machine	1	
12. Plate bending machine	1	
13. Shaping machine	1	
14. Beam bending and straightening machine	1	} Pipeline construction and repairs.
15. Milling machine	1	
16. Planing machine	1	
17. Steam hammer	1	
18. Lathes	1	
19. 2-ton crane	1	
20. Steam hoist, portable	1	
21. 12 H.P. boiler and portable engine	1	
22. Cupola furnace	1	
23. Oxy acetylene welding outfit	1	} Diving.
24. Pneumatic plant sets	3	
25. Diving gear complete with air pump	1	

Floating plant.

26. Pile driving pontoon and equipment	1	Pile driving and raising anchors.
27. Motor boat	1	Conveyance of officers.
28. Hopper barges, dumb	2	Conveyance of water and oil to dredgers.
29. Sea-going launch	1	General service.
30. Mooring lighter	1	Lifting and laying anchors.
31. Steam tug, "Kerala"	1	Attendance on dredgers and towing.

Dredgers, etc.

32. "Lord Willington" and pipeline	1	} Dredging.
33. "St. Andrew" and pipeline	1	

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APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 352 asked by Mr. L. K. Tulasiram at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 441 supra.]

Statement showing the amount of fees collected for the inspection of motor buses, etc.

Districts.	Amount of fees collected for the inspection of motor buses in the calendar year 1926.	Amount of savings after deducting the remuneration due to examiners of buses in the calendar year 1926.	Number of buses for which brake certificates have been refused after examination.	
			Official year 1925-26.	Calendar year 1926.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	RS.	RS. A. P.		
Anantapur	1,200	450 0 0	Nil.	1
Bellary	2,250	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Chingleput	1,800	Nil.	Not available.	Nil.
Coimbatore	* 1,400	* 338 14 0	Nil.	2
Chittoor	1,625	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Cuddapah	1,350	200 0 0	Nil.	Nil.
Ganjam	725	219 6 0	Nil.	Nil.
Godavari, East	425	Nil.	Not available.	
Godavari, West	350	40 0 0	Nil.	Nil.
Guntur	1,175	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Kistna	1,100	Nil.	Not available.	
Kurnool	2,375	535 0 0	Nil.	Nil.
Madras City	12,175	..	2	4
Madura	11,025	7,221 4 0	2	4
Malabar	† 3,858	† 1,432 8 0	..	† 6
The Nilgiris	500	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
North Arcot	4,040	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Nellore	1,733	1,448 0 0	Nil.	Nil.
Ramnad	3,275	‡ 3,275 0 0	1	Nil.
Salem	4,650	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
South Arcot	3,225	Nil.	Not available.	
South Kanara	4,725	Nil.	Not available.	
Tanjore	§ 3,850	Nil.	Not available.	
Tinnevely .. .. .	|| 4,775	|| 3,275 0 0	2	3
Trichinopoly	3,100	¶ 625 0 0	Not available.	
Vizagapatam	500	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

* From October to December 1926. No information prior to this period is available.

† From 20th June 1926 to 31st December 1926.

‡ No charges are incurred in this district as the Bus Inspector is paid in Madura district

§ From April to December 1926.

|| From July to December 1926.

¶ From 1st April 1926.

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APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 363 asked by Mr. K. Uppi Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 447 supra.]

Mappilla State Prisoners.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Kalamvalappil Komu. | 43. Puzhakkathodi Moyan Kutty. |
| 2. Mussaliar Kaminu Kutty. | 44. Mookanna Veeran. |
| 3. Kuzhikara Mammad. | 45. Jakas alias Paramban alias |
| 4. Palliyal Aidru. | Thalthodi Alavi. |
| 5. Manichathodi Ali. | 46. Cheetanapuravan Moyan Kutty. |
| 6. Koralyatan Chekkali. | 47. Poovancheri Mammadunni. |
| 7. Andikat Moideen Kutty. | 48. Pandayali Athan Kutty. |
| 8. Koovangal Alikutty Haji. | 49. Palathingal Ahamad Kutty. |
| 9. Nanath Athan. | 50. Poovancheri Rayan Kutty. |
| 10. Kavungal Kunholan Molla. | 51. Kakunderi Kunholan. |
| 11. Kallarakkal Ayammadu. | 52. Vallikadan Kamad. |
| 12. Mahi Ibr. Jemal alias Mayan | 53. Malayathodika Unnian Kutty. |
| Haji. | 54. Ossan Kunhimu Haji. |
| 13. Pottayil Abu Pokker. | 55. Ossan Alavi. |
| 14. Vallana Valappil Athan Kutty. | 56. Kolasseri Pokker. |
| 15. Pottayil Kunhamathu Mussa- | 57. Ummazhithodi Ahamad. |
| liar. | 58. Srambiyan Mammad. |
| 16. Chettali Kunhalan. | 59. Motathipara Moyan Kutty. |
| 17. Pothakunhi Ahamad. | 60. Parambuthodika Moyan. |
| 18. Pullithodi Aidru. | 61. Nellikayi Mamad. |
| 19. Pari Komu. | 62. Pudusseri Aimad. |
| 20. Ossan Mammad. | 63. Puthanveetan Alivi |
| 21. Kalathingal Chekkutti. | 64. Kulluvettikuzhiyil Kunholan |
| 22. Kadakadan Kunhaimad. | Kutty. |
| 23. Tennale Nechiyil Koyanna. | 65. Kayinath Kunhi Koya Than- |
| 24. Parammal Alivi. | gal. |
| 25. Kuthradan Unniavaravan. | 66. Manjeri Chekku Gurikkal. |
| 26. Naduthodi Kuttiassan. | 67. Pottayil Mamad Kutty Mussa- |
| 27. Kaladithodi Chekku. | liar |
| 28. Pullan Moideen Kutty. | 68. Pottayil Unni Moyi Musaliar. |
| 29. Pari Moidu. | 69. Pottayil Unni Ali Masaliar. |
| 30. Nanath Komu Haji. | 70. Pathayekotan Mamad Kutty. |
| 31. Nechipalliyali Moideen. | 71. Mundambra Avokker Kutty. |
| 32. Naduthodi Avaran. | 72. Puzhakkathodi Aiderman Kutty. |
| 33. Amakkattil Kuttayi. | 73. Kolothumthodi Mamad. |
| 34. Vazhayil Kunhi Moideen Haji. | 74. Pandarathodi Veeran. |
| 35. Noorengal Issup Mussaliar. | 75. Karimbana Alavi. |
| 36. Naripatta Kappur Ismail. | 76. Uzhunnan Moideen. |
| 37. Pulliyil Marakkar. | 77. Puzhakkathodi Pokker No. |
| 38. Pottayil Muhammad Haji. | 4281. |
| 39. Thekkesseri Imbichi Mammad. | 78. Thazheth Veetan Marakkar. |
| 40. Poovancheri Mammad Mussa- | 79. Puzhakkathodi Pokker No. |
| liar. | 4283. |
| 41. Pulikkalvittil Ahmad Kutty. | 80. Konnalath Aiderman Kutty. |
| 42. Kollathodika Imbichi Mamad. | |

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- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--|----------|
| 81. Chemmalapara Mohamad. | Thoppitta | 129. Ummazhithodi Kutty. | Ayderman |
| 82. Mangala Pokker. | | 130. Ummazhithodi Kunhappa. | |
| 83. Nellangara Ayamutty. | | 131. Pallikunnan Mammadkutty. | |
| 84. Patikkathodi Pokker. | | 132. Thelakatan Unnithary. | |
| 85. Vayakali Kunhali. | | 133. Thenutti Kallingal Pokkutty. | |
| 86. Pookadan Kunhi Pokkor. | | 134. Karikatampoyil Gulam Moideen. | |
| 87. Pookadan Alavi. | | 135. Karikatampoyil Kunharutty. | |
| 88. Cholakal Pokku. | | 136. Kakkidumban Haji. | Hyderman |
| 89. Chenat Athan. | | 137. Kakkidumban Kunholan. | |
| 90. Kunnummal Moideen. | | 138. Kizhakkuvectan Kutty. | Moideen |
| 91. Kunnummal Alavi. | | 139. Eangam Pulakkal Ayamad. | |
| 92. Vatakkepurath Mamad. | | 140. Chera Moidin Kutty. | |
| 93. Vatakkepurath Seyidutty. | | 141. Karimbalanget Mussaliar. | Kunhappa |
| 94. Vatakkepurath Kunhikammu. | | 142. Kolakadan Moyankutti. | |
| 95. Vatakkepurath Ayamad. | | 143. Parappun Ahamad Kutty. | |
| 96. Ossan Moidu. | | 144. Chengana Ali. | |
| 97. Poothattayi Avaran. | | 145. Mukkodan Momadisa. | |
| 98. Poothattayi Moideen Kutty. | | 146. Chembriery Kammuni. | |
| 99. Poothattayi Pokker. | | 147. Palathingal Etalath Imbichi Mamad. | |
| 100. Madathil Kunhimoidu. | | 148. Kalathingal alias Meompatta alias Therthumal Imbichi Mamad. | |
| 101. Kavungal Kunholan Molla. | | 149. Ililikal Ali. | |
| 102. Thomangadan Ayamad | | 150. Venayikkot Unnimoyi. | |
| 103. Chukkan Ibrayan | | 151. Karimbalangot Moyan Kutty. | |
| 104. Mukamveetan Moideen. | | 152. Irivetti Pallikkal Veeran Kutty Musaliar. | |
| 105. Ossan Kunhali. | | 153. Muudottan Unni Mammad Haji. | |
| 106. Pullambalavan Marakkar Haji. | | 154. Kuttanpurath Cheriya Kunhamu. | |
| 107. Kurukkan Moideen. | | 155. Ossan Ayyampilakkal Ayamed alias Ossan Kumpidiyampilakkal Ayamed. | |
| 108. Ayanikat Aidross. | | 156. Pulliyil Alattur Moideen. | |
| 109. Palasseti Alavi. | | 157. Nanath Kuruvayil Alivikutti Haji. | |
| 110. Koonari Moideen Kutty. | | 158. Panampuzha Aidross. | |
| 111. Etha alias Etakandan Alavi. | | 159. Chembayil Ahamad Mussaliar. | |
| 112. Kariyatan Kammutty. | | 160. Parathodi Athan Kutty. | |
| 113. Anjukandan Avaran Kutty Haji. | | 161. Paramban Moideen Haji. | |
| 114. Anjukandan Mootha. | | 162. Ossan Veerankutti. | |
| 115. Ossan Moideen. | | 163. Kalathingalhodi Aimadkutti Mulla. | |
| 116. Pullambalavan Kommu. | | 164. Pulliyil Ali. | |
| 117. Kottakkat Kunhokku Haji. | | | |
| 118. Karumennil Ayamad. | | | |
| 119. Areekat Athan Kutty. | | | |
| 120. Mala Alavi. | | | |
| 121. Kazhingumthottathil Haji. | Ahmed | | |
| 122. Kavungal Kunhalan. | | | |
| 123. Pudusseri Mamad. | | | |
| 124. Ossan Mamad. | | | |
| 125. Kollathoduka Mamad. | | | |
| 126. Kollathoduka Kunhokku Haji. | | | |
| 127. Alikutty. | | | |
| 128. Koramba Hyderman Haji. | | | |

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165. Iriyakalath Mammad Haji.
166. Naduthodi Kunhi Moideen.
167. Pandalan Kunhalavi.
168. Panampuzhakkal Kunhaimad.
169. Pottenpulavan Moideen.
170. Pulliyil Kuttirayan Haji.
171. Pulliyil Alavi.
172. Paramban Kunhaimad Haji.
173. Paramal Kunhi Abdulla.
174. Kappur Kunhali.
175. Parathodi Kunhi Moideen.
176. Puthiyagath Kunbahamad Musaliar.
177. Konnara Imbichi Koya Thangal.
178. K. Attakoya Thungal.
179. K. Pukoya Thangal.
180. K. Abdulla Koya Thangal.
181. Parappur Cherukadan Mootha.
182. Ossan Kunhali.
183. Nambikunnan Kunhimu.
184. Cholakkal Marakkar Mussaliar.
185. Ossan Moideen.
186. Ossan Aimad.
187. Kuthrithodi Alavi.
188. Palliyalipeedikakal Mootha.
189. Ossan Kunhamad Haji.
190. Ossan Kunhaimad.
191. Tiyyan Thoppitta Ahamad.
192. Kollaparamban Kunhalavi.
193. Chalat Kalladithodi Marakkar.
194. Kalladi Kuthiali.
195. Koothradan Kunhaimad.
196. Koolankutty Moideen Kutty.
197. Palakkan Mammad.
198. Kadiri Moideen.
199. Kurudi Kandathil Avaran.
200. Koothrat Unnithi Haji.
201. Koyisseri Moideenkutti.
202. Etakandan Kunhokker.
203. Kannimal Ahamad.
204. Chonari Syed Ali.
205. Cherothil Veeran.
206. Paramal Kunhin.
207. Mechikandan Mayan.
208. Kuttipuliyani Abdulla.
209. Kallangal Ayamu.
210. Polakkathodi Veeraukutti.
211. Churakooth Kunhayamu.
212. Thengunthodi Moideen.
213. Mathodika Muhammad.
214. Koovapalli Koyimar.
215. Kallingal Ahamad.
216. Pathira Manna Kunhalan.
217. Karakanthodi Mammu.
218. Pothanpulavan Kunhaimad.
219. Pulliyil Komu.
220. Illikal Kunhali Haji.
221. Katavath Ummaru.
222. Palathodi Thodukathari Mamad.
223. Pallancheri Alassankutty.
224. Thalingal Mamad.
225. Kozhipatti Unni.
226. Ka'tayat Thaluvan Thazhath Kutti Assan.
227. Karimbalangot Unni Kammu.
228. Kattayat Unni Mamad Haji.
229. Valia Peetikakkal Ithuvan Kutty.

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APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 364 asked by Mr. K. Uppi Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 447 supra.]

List of Mappilla prisoners showing their allowances.

Name of prisoner.	Allowances or cost to Government per mensem. rs.	Name of prisoner.	Allowances or cost to Government per mensem. rs.
<i>J. Prisoners detained under Madras State Prisoners' Regulation, 1819.</i>		<i>I. Prisoners detained under Madras State Prisoners' Regulation, 1819—cont.</i>	
1. Jakas alias Paramban alias Thalthoduka Alavi.	5	36. Pottayil Abu Pokker ..	5 and family allowance of Rs. 3
2. Kakunduri Kunholen ..	5	37. Pandayati Athankutty ..	5
3. Venayikot Unnimoyi ..	5	38. Karimbalangot Kunhappa Musaliar.	5
4. Mokanna Veeran ..	5	39. Karimbana Alavi ..	5
5. Thazbeth Veeran Marakkur.	5	40. Vallana Valappil Athankutty.	5 and family allowance of Rs. 3.
6. Kolas-eri Pokkar ..	5	41. Neilikayi Mamad ..	5
7. Pottayil Kunhamathu Musaliar.	20	42. Pudusseri Aimad ..	5
8. Puzhakkathodi Moyan Kutty.	5	43. Puthanveetan Alavi ..	5
9. Puzhakkathodi Aiderman Kutty.	5	44. Kolothumthodi Mamad ..	5
10. Vallikadan Kamad ..	5	45. Uzhunnan Moideen ..	5
11. Karimbalangot Moyan Kutty	5	46. Ossan Mamad ..	5
12. Palathingal Ahmed Kutty..	5	47. Pudusseri Mamad ..	5
13. Motthipara Moyan Kutty..	5	48. Cheetanapuravan Moyan Kutty.	5
14. Ossan Alavi ..	5	49. Alikutty ..	12
15. Poovancheri Mamad Musaliar	5	50. Kalathingal alias Meompatta alias Therthummal Imbiobi Mamad.	12
16. Parambuthodika Moyan ..	5	51. Koramba Hyderman Haji ..	12
17. Pandarathodi Veeran ..	5	52. Pallukunnan Mahamad Kutty.	12
18. Konnalath Aiderman Kutty.	5	53. Eangampulakkal Ayamad ..	12
19. Ummazhithodi Abamad ..	5	54. Chera Moitin Kutty ..	12
20. Srambiyan Mamad ..	5	55. Chongana Ali ..	12
21. Poovancheri Mamadunni ..	5	56. Mukkodan Muhamadisa ..	12
22. Puzhakkathodi Pokkar (No 4281).	5	57. Illikal Ali ..	12
23. Puzhakkathodi Pokkar (No. 4283).	5	58. Kakkidumban Hyderman Haji.	12
24. Kallarakkal Ayammadu ..	5 and family allowance of Rs. 2.	59. Kakkidumban Kunholan ..	12
25. Kollathodiga Imbiobi Mamad.	5	60. Kizhakkuveetan Moideen Kutty.	12
26. Kolakadan Moyan Kutty ..	5	61. Chembrery Kammuni ..	12
27. Pathayekodan Mamad Kutty.	5	62. Palathingal Etalath Imbiobi Mamad.	12
28. Ossan Kunhima Haji ..	5	63. Parppun Ahamad Kutty ..	12
29. Pottakunhi Ahamed ..	10	64. Kollathodika Kunhokku Haji.	12
30. Pulikal Vestil Aimad Kutty.	5	65. Ummazhithodi Aiderman Kutty.	12
31. Mundambra Avokker Kutty.	5	66. Ummazhithodi Kunhappa ..	12
32. Kollathoduka Mamad ..	5	67. Thelakatan Unnithary ..	12
33. Takkasseri Imbiobi Muhamad.	5	68. Thenutti Kallingal Pokkutty.	12
34. Kalluvattikuzhiyil Kunholan Kutty.	5		
35. Mahi Ibr. Jemal alias Mayan Haji.	30		

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Name of prisoner.	Allowances or cost to Government per mensem. RS.
<i>I. Prisoners detained under Madras State Prisoners' Regulation, 1819—cont.</i>	
69. Karikatampoyil Gulam Moideen.	12
70. Karikatampoyil Kunharutty.	12
71. Komnara Imbichi Thangal.	15

Name of prisoner.	Allowances or cost to Government per mensem. RS.
<i>II. Prisoner detained under Mappilla Outrages Act, 1859.</i>	
21. Chettali Kunholan	15
<i>Convicts released conditionally.</i>	
1. C. Kammukutty	15
2. Cholayil Moyan	5

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to question No. 577 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 453 supra.]

Statement showing the mileage of roads constructed during the five years ending 1926-27 for affording facilities for forest exploitation in the several divisions.

Serial number and names of divisions.					Length of roads		Cost
					M.	F.	RS.
1.	Ganjam ... ..	...	...	...	0	6	1,760
2.	Vizagapatam ... ..	...	...	...	18	3	4,336
3.	Upper Godavari ... ..	...	...	...	11	7	3,281
4.	Lower Godavari ... ..	...	...	...	10	0	2,548
5.	Guntur ... ..	...	...	...	24	5	1,840
6.	Nellore ... ..	...	...	...	0	5	65
7.	Kurnool, East ... ..	...	...	...	35	1	7,624
8.	Kurnool, South ... ..	...	...	...	11	4	3,338
9.	Kurnool, West ... ..	...	...	...	20	1	3,149
10.	Cuddapah, North ... ..	...	...	...	12	6	129
11.	Cuddapah, South ... ..	...	...	...	17	6	8,189
12.	Cuddapah, West ... ..	...	...	...	5	4	3,513
13.	Chittoor ... ..	...	...	...	10	4	8,358
14.	Vellore ... ..	...	...	...	36	2	1,33,165
15.	North Salem ... ..	...	...	...	4	0	1,725
16.	South Salem ... ..	...	...	...	8	7	1,886
17.	Kollegal .. ...	...	...	...	2	4	2,861
18.	South Coimbatore ... ..	...	...	...	16	0	3,33,268
19.	Madura ... ..	...	...	...	6	4	2,947
20.	Tinnevely ... ..	...	...	...	44	4	16,439
21.	North Mangalore ... ..	...	...	...	15	7	2,435
22.	South Mangalore ... ..	...	...	...	6	4	4,445
23.	Wynaad... ..	...	...	...	2	0	215
24.	The Nilgiris	2	2	410
25.	Chenai Nair Exploitation division	14	5	1,01,680
Total ..					334	3	6,49,556

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APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to question No. 378 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 454 supra.]

Chief Forest Engineer's qualifications.

- B.S., Depauw University, 1905.
- M. Forestry, Yale Forest School, 1907.
- Thirteen years with Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and Saguinar Timber Company, United States of America.
- Chief Forest Engineer, W.T.C., 1916—20.
- Consulting Forest Engineer, Government of India, 1920—23.
- Chief Forest Engineer, Madras, 1923 to date.

Logging Engineer's qualifications.

Education—

- . Completed Eighth Grade of Pomeroy (Wn. U.S.A.) Public Schools.

Graduate—Walla Walla (Wn. U.S.A.) High School—Industrial Arts Course (four years).

Graduate of the University of Washington, College of Forestry with the degree of "Bachelor of Science in Forestry cum Laude" (Majoring in Logging Engineering four years' course).

Qualifications—

- Graduate Logging Engineer : B.S.F. cum Laude.
- Member : The Society of American Foresters.
- Associate : The Honorary Scientific Society of Sigma XI.
- Member : The International Forestry Society.
- The Honorary Forestry Fraternity of XI.

Sigma Pi Professional—

- The Empire Forestry Society.
- Member : Pacific Logging Congress.

Practical experience—

Working in shops of various wood-using industries and in hand-logging splash-dam and river driving camps during summers, 1911—14.

With Bridal Veil Lumbering Company (Oregon, United States of America) as helper and operator on all machines in sawmill, remanufacturing plant and box factory—learning the lumbering business from the ground up 1915—16.

With Harrington Emerson Efficiency Company experts putting Bridal Veil Lumbering Company on an efficiency basis making, logging and sawmill time studies setting bonus standards accounting, etc., 1916—17.

Attached to unit of Spruce Production Division.

Aviation Section Signal Corps U.S. Army getting out timber for war purposes in forest logging camps of Bridal Veil Lumbering Company, 1917—18.

U.S. Army—Training camp for officers (also instructed in military map sketching), 1918.

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Worked in many capacities (rigger, scaler, foreman, etc.) in logging camps extracting timber by various mechanical methods in Dougals fir region, Western America, 1919.

Assistant Logging Engineer, L. B. Menefee Lumber Company (Wash, U.S.A.) mapping and cruising logging railway location and construction, etc., 1920.

Assistant Engineer and later Chief Engineer, East Oregon Lumber Company—Logging rail road and polo road location and construction operation planning—animal (horse) logging in the Western Pine region—1921.

Logging Engineer, Willamete-Valley Lumber Company.

Oregon U.S.A., Reconnaissance and preliminary preparations for big forest development project, winter of 1921-22.

Called to the College of Forestry University of Washington to carry on the work of the Professor of Logging Engineering during the latter's absence on two years' sabbatical leave—Spring 1922.

Consulting Logging Engineer for the Union Lumber Company (Wash, U.S.A.) planned their forest exploitation operations for several years ahead during summer of 1922.

Teaching Logging Engineering at the College of Forestry, University of Washington, 1922-23. Conducted the final oral examination of candidates for Masters Degree for although he had never gone up for Masters Degree himself which requires an extra year's residence in college he possessed the comprehensive knowledge and broad experience required of the Examiner. Also acted as Consulting Engineer for Plummer Logging Company, Byrd Lumbering Company and others.

Accepted appointment as Logging Engineer to the Government of Madras for two years from 14th August 1923.

On termination of agreement in 1925 investigated tropical forest exploitation in the Phillipine Islands. Represented India at 1925 Pacific Logging Congress Session at Seattle Wn. United States of America. Delivered dedication address representing the Alumni at the official opening of the new main building of the College of Forestry, University of Washington. . . Studied new development in lumbering methods in America.

Returned to Madras on re-engagement as Logging Engineer on 22nd February 1926.

It should be noted that the Pacific North-west of America where Mr. Pearce received his thorough training in Forest Exploitation is the greatest forest utilizing region of the world and the acknowledged leader in the development of modern efficient methods of extraction of timber from mountainous areas and its conversion into lumber (boards and scantlings), veneers and ply wood and other products. The University of Washington is situated in the heart of this region and the College of Forestry is noted for its conspicuous success in fitting its graduates for distinguished leadership in the development of the utilization of the forest resources of the world.

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Education and qualification and history of Captain H. A. Irwin, M C., F.I.S.E., and his experience on engineering works.

Education—

Educated at Preparatory School, Flitton, Galway Grammar School and Trinity College, Dublin.

Qualification—

Fellow of the Institute of Sanitary Engineers.

History and experience—

Landed in India in November 1892.

Probationary Accountant in the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, January 1893 to March 1895. Overseer in charge of construction buildings in the Office of the Consulting Architect to Government, March 1895 to 14th December 1895.

Memorandum of service in India—

- I. Bezwada--Madras Railway construction as Upper Subordinate, 14th December 1895 to 26th August 1896.
Promoted to Assistant Engineer on Rs. 250 per mensem, 27th August 1896 to 31st August 1897
Promoted to Rs. 300 per mensem, 1st September 1897 to 31st March 1898
Promoted to Rs. 350 per mensem, 1st April 1898.
- II. Transferred to the East Coast Railway open line on 28th September 1898. Joined East Coast Railway on 1st October 1898.
- III. Left East Coast Railway, 19th December 1899, for Mysore West Coast Railway Service. Engineer on the Mysore and West Coast Railway Service, 24th December 1899, on Rs. 450 per mensem. Left 16th September 1900 on completion of survey.
- IV. Appointed Assistant Engineer, South Indian Railway, on Rs. 450 per mensem on the Muttupet-Arantangi construction. Left South Indian Railway on 2nd October 1902.
- V. Appointed Tungabhadra Project Assistant Engineer on 10th October 1902 on Rs. 600 per mensem. Promoted to Executive Engineer on this project on 1st June 1903 on Rs. 800. Left on completion of survey work on 5th October 1904.
- VI. Appointed Special Engineer, Madras Municipality, on new drainage works on 10th October on Rs. 500 per mensem. Left 30th April 1906.
- VII. Appointed Madras Public Works Department, Tank Restoration Works, 1st May 1906 on Rs. 800 per mensem. Transferred, 10th April 1907 to the Octacamund Drainage Works. Transferred, 4th September 1908 to the Salem water-works. Transferred, 3rd April 1912 to Madras Drainage Works. Left Madras Public Works Department, 14th February 1914.
- VIII. Appointed Hyderabad State Public Works Department, February 1914 on New Hyderabad Town water-works on Rs. 1,000—1,250 per mensem,

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- IX. Went on War Service, 20th September 1914, to Australia. Government of India War Office Commission to buy horses. Took horses to France. Commissioned in Remounts, 14th July 1915. Transferred to the Royal Engineers, 19th October 1915. Served in France from 15th July. Demobilised on 21st January 1919. Returned to India, 27th March.
- X. Appointed Forest Utilization Officer, 4th August 1919. Made Forest Exploitation Officer, 1921. Madras Forest Engineer, 1924 up to date.

Summary of Government service.

	Y.	M.	D.
Railways—			
14th December 1895 to 19th December 1899 ..	...	4	0 5
Public Works Department and Madras Municipality—			
10th October 1902 to 14th February 1914 ...	...	11	4 4
War Service—			
20th September 1914 to 21st January 1919 ...	...	4	4 1
Forest Service—			
4th August 1919 to date ... ..	...	7	11 0
Total ...	27	3	10

Summary.

Experience in the following branches of Engineering :—

Railways—

Survey location, construction and open line maintenance.

Irrigation—

Surveys large projects investigation, 'Thungabhadra.

Sanitary—

Construction and survey water works and town drainage works.

Military—

Forest mining tunnels. Forward road repairs and maintenance in war underground dug out construction. Well sinking for water.

Forest—

Utilization, Exploitation and design and construction of bridges, roads and buildings.

Major W. F. Chipp, Forest Engineer in charge Saw Mills and Extraction Division.

Qualifications—

Educated in Great Britain. Also considerable experience there in the operation of Saw Mills. Retired from British Army in February 1920. Served under Punjab Government March 1920 till April 1924. Upon the following works: Pay when transferred to Madras Rs. 1,200 per month 1920. Kut Nulla extraction works and upon special schemes under C. S. Martin, Esq., at that time Consulting Forest Engineer to Government of India, 1921, 1922, 1923. In charge of Bashahr Exploitation Division with an out-turn of 1,400,000 cubic feet per annum and a labour force of 5,000 men. 1924 special duty—Khauta Jehulum Valley Exploitation Working plans and Dharماسala wire ropeways.

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APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to question No. 379 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 454 supra.]
List of timbers suitable for matches.

Serial number and scientific name.	Suitability.		Box veneers.	Remarks.
	Splints.			
	Strength.	Colour		
1. <i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> *	Good	Yellowish white to grey-brown.	Not very good ..	Soft ; peels easily.
2. <i>Ailanthus malabarica</i> *	Do.	White	Suitable	Very soft ; peels easily ; discolours if unseasoned.
3. <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> *	Good (but somewhat brittle).	Do.	Fairly good ..	Soft ; required rapid seasoning ; Guttaperchoid, Sap.
4. <i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i> *	Excellent, strong ..	Fairly white yellowish.	Very good ..	Highly recommended : peels well ; very smooth.
5. <i>Bombax insignis</i> ..	Good and very suitable.	White	Very suitable..	Very soft : discolours if not rapidly seasoned.
6. <i>Bombax malabaricum</i> *	Not very strong, but much used.	Whitish to greyish ..	Suitable	As for <i>Bombax</i> insignis, said to be one of the best match woods of India.
7. <i>Bowwellia serrata</i> *	Very suitable if well boiled.	Whitish to reddish ..	....	Not good if not boiled ; discolours if not seasoned ; contains balsamic juice.
8. <i>Cratævia religiosa</i> ..	Not very strong ..	Yellowish to light brown white.	Fairly good ..	Splints tend to break obliquely ; stains if not seasoned early.
9. <i>Cullenia excelsa</i> ..	Strong	Pinkish to reddish brown.	Fairly suitable	Accepted to Indian Industrial Development Company, Limited ; not suitable for Ashleigh and Company ; kiln-seasoning prevents staining.
10. <i>Dichopsis elliptica</i> ..	Strong and fissile ..	Pinkish white to reddish brown.	....	Accepted to Indian Industrial Development Company, Limited ; not suitable for Ashleigh and Company, (as too hard) contains guttapercha.
11. <i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> ..	Fairly strong..	Reddish grey to reddish brown.	Fairly good ..	Not very good for outer case or bottom places.

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List of timbers suitable for matches—cont.

Serial number and scientific name.	Suitability.			Remarks.
	Strength.	Splints.	Box veneers.	
		Colour.		
12. <i>Ethretia laevis</i> ..	Very strong ..	Greyish white ..	Suitable ..	Stains if kept unseasoned. Easy to work.
13. <i>Erythrina Saberosa</i> ..	Suitable ..	White ..	Do. ..	Very soft and light. Liable to stain if kept unseasoned.
14. <i>Eugenia Jambolana</i> ..	Strong ..	Light red to red brown.	Not very suitable ..	Rather hard, crossed grain not recommended.
15. <i>Garuga pinnata</i> ..	Strong and fairly suitable.	From pinkish white to reddish.	Do. ..	Peels well. Strains if kept in the log.
16. <i>Givotia rotteriformis</i> ..	Very weak ..	White ..	Suitable (but a little weak).	Very soft; peels very well. Only small sizes obtainable.
17. <i>Gmelina arborea</i> ..	Very suitable ..	Yellowish-pink or grey white.	Very suitable for inside box.	Brittle when dry, and therefore less suitable for outer box.
18. <i>Holarrhena anti-dysentrica</i> ..	Fairly strong ..	White ..	Good ..	Stains if not seasoned. Less than 12" diameter.
19. <i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> ..	Good but not smooth.	Light yellowish grey.	Good for inside boxes.	Somewhat brittle for outside boxes.
20. <i>Hymenodictum excelsum</i> ..	Good, strong smooth.	White to brownish grey.	Suitable for both boxes.	May stain if kept in log.
21. <i>Lophopetalum Wightianum</i> *	Very good and strong.	Pinkish white to reddish grey.	Very suitable ..	Moderately hard.
22. <i>Macaranga</i> ..	Strong ..	Greyish white to brownish.	Good ..	Resinous, wood may stain if not soaked.
23. <i>Macbilus macrantha</i> ..	Do ..	Fairly white ..	Very good ..	Works easily, smooth requires quick drying to avoid staining.
24. <i>Mallotus phillipensis</i> ..	Fairly strong ..	Brown ..	Do. ..	Too dark for splints; often too fluted for peeling. Best for inner boxes.
25. <i>Myristica malabarica</i> ..	Good and strong ..	Yellow brown to reddish grey.	Not very suitable ..	Peels easily. May stain if kept in log.
26. <i>Odina woderi</i> * ..	Strong and suitable ..	Light red to light brown.	Fairly good ..	Better for splints than boxes; it is much used. Stains if kept in log.
27. <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> *	Fairly good ..	Grey brown yellow streaks.	Somewhat weak ..	Stains if kept in log. Erudes a grey caustic juice.
28. <i>Spondias mangifera</i> ..	Fairly strong and very suitable.	White to greyish white.	Fairly good but not very suitable.	Stains if kept in log. Very easy peeling.

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List of timbers suitable for matches—cont.

Serial number and scientific name.	Suitability.				Remarks.
	Splints.		Box veneers.		
	Strength.	Colour.			
29. <i>Stereulia alata</i> ..	Fairly strong and very suitable.	Yellowish white to yellow grey.	Good ..	..	May stain if kept in log. Foetid when fresh.
30. <i>Stereulia urens</i> ..	Fairly strong (bad colour).	Pink-brown to mottled red-brown.	Suitable ..	..	Foetid when fresh. Not recommended for splints.
31. <i>Stereulia villosa</i> ..	Rather weak ..	Grey-brown ..	Rather weak, but can be used.	..	Very soft, stains in log. Box veneers not good for machine pasting.
32. <i>Streblus asper</i> ..	Do. ..	White ..	Fair ..	..	Stains if kept in log. May exude a gum.
33. <i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> ..	Fairly strong, but not very good.	Yellowish white to yellow-grey.	Fairly good ..	..	May stain if kept in log. Splints tend to break obliquely.
34. <i>Trewia nudiflora</i> ..	Very good, strong and suitable.	White ..	Very suitable	..	An excellent match wood. Stains if kept in log.
35. <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> ..	Fairly strong ..	Ivory white ..	Fairly good	Not very suitable for inner cases and bottoms may stain, if kept in log.

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APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 395 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 462 supra.]

I

G.O. Mis. No. 7, Revenue, dated 4th January 1927.

6. In the circumstances now reported the Government accept the Board's modified proposals and prescribe the following procedure :—

(1) Lands in respect of which the inclusion fee has been paid and which already satisfy the conditions regarding levels should be registered as wet immediately and effect should be given to the change in the fair accounts of the Settlement party.

(2) In respect of the other lands accepted for inclusion it should be notified for the information of the ryots concerned that they should before the 31st December 1928 lower the level of the lands so that the lands may be irrigated by direct flow and should before that date inform both the Special Settlement Officer and the Executive Engineer, Godavari Western Division, that the level of the lands has been so lowered.

The officers of the Public Works Department should inspect the lands within three months of the date of receipt of the intimation by the Executive Engineer and should within that period inform the Special Settlement Officer whether the condition regarding levels has or has not been satisfied. On receipt of a report that the condition regarding levels has been satisfied the Special Settlement Officer should forthwith register the lands as wet. If within two months of the date of receipt by him of intimation from a ryot that the level of his lands has been lowered the Special Settlement Officer has received no report from the Public Works Department the Special Settlement Officer should at once inform the Executive Engineer that if no report is received from him within the remaining month of the prescribed period it will be presumed that the condition regarding levels has been satisfied and at the end of that month the Special Settlement Officer should register the lands as wet.

If this procedure is followed the registration of this class of lands will be complete before the resettlement is actually introduced.

(3) It should also be notified for the information of the ryots—

(i) that pending the correction of levels within the period fixed, viz., before 31st December 1928 and the transfer of the lands to wet annual permits for the irrigation of the lands mentioned in paragraph 6 (2) are not necessary so long as the irrigation is carried on by direct flow ;

(ii) that irregular irrigation by cross-bunding, baling or other unauthorized means will be heavily penalised ;

(iii) that failure to lower the levels within the period fixed will result in the lands being registered as ordinary dry and in the forfeiture of the inclusion fee already paid ;

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(iv) that in making transfers to wet entire survey fields or recognized subdivisions of such fields only will be considered and that if only a portion of a subdivision or survey field has been reduced in level the whole subdivision or survey field will be registered as dry.

(4) The payment of the inducement fee of Re. 1 per acre must be made until the land in respect of which it is paid has been registered as wet.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. F. HALL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.

Copy to the Public Works Department.

II

G.O. Mis. No. 184, Revenue, dated 3rd February 1926.

The Government approve the proposal of the Collector of Kistna to waive the inducement fee on bapat wet lands in the Kistna Eastern and Godavari Western Deltas and to treat them as consolidated wet from fasli 1335. They also approve his proposal to waive the fee in those deltas in the case of dry lands for which the inclusion fee has been paid and the other conditions prescribed in G.O. No. 2361, Revenue, dated 4th October 1920, have been satisfied.

2. Dry lands in respect of which no inclusion fee has been paid should continue to pay the inducement fee till the resettlement, when the Settlement Officer should decide whether they should be registered as wet or dry; in the former case they will not pay water-rate or the inducement fee, in the latter case they will pay the water-rate but not the inducement fee as there will be no inducement or offer to convert them to wet.

* * * *

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. M. HOOD,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.

„ Public Works Department.

[27th August 1927]

APPENDIX XIX.

[Vide answer to question No 396 asked by Mr. G. Harisavottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th August 1927, page 462 supra.]

Letter No. H. 5617/26-4, dated the 7th March 1927, from the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.

[SUBJECT.—Irrigation (Kurnool)—Kurnool-Cuddapah canal—
Restriction in the case of certain dry lands.]

[Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 337 B/27-1,
dated 5th February 1927.]

The petitions forwarded with the endorsement referred to in the Government memorandum were referred to the Collector of Kurnool for report. In his letter, dated 22nd October 1926, the Collector said that at the instance of the Executive Engineer, Kurnool, he issued the order restricting irrigation under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal to dry lands which had been irrigated with canal water in three consecutive faslis 1329 to 1331, and that the object of the Executive Engineer in imposing this restriction was to economise all available supply in the upper reaches of the canal to ensure an adequate supply for irrigation under the Chepad and Maidkur projects in the lower reaches of the canal in the Cuddapah district. A copy of the Executive Engineer's letter dated 19th February 1925 explaining the object in detail is enclosed. In its reference dated 2nd November 1926 the Board referred the matter to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for remarks. His reply has not yet been received. He was last reminded on 8th February 1927.

The Collector's answers to the several points raised in the Government memorandum are given below :—

(i) the ryots were using the water from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal for irrigable dry lands without any restriction whenever they found it necessary to do so from the very beginning till fasli 1333.

(ii) The condition of consecutive use was brought into operation for the first time in fasli 1333.

(iii) The ryots were made aware of the rule by beat of tom tom in the villages concerned.

(iv) & (v) The Executive Engineer's letter No. 808-M-233, dated 31st March 1923 (copy enclosed), requesting the Collector to issue instructions to restrict the issue of water tickets under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal to such dry lands as had taken water in the previous three consecutive years was communicated to the Tahsildars of canal taluks in Collector's L. Dis. No. 2450/23, dated 1st May 1923. The Tahsildars of all the canal taluks except Kurnool took faslis 1330, 1331 and 1332 as the three faslis meant by

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the Executive Engineer and issued water tickets accordingly. Subsequently it was ruled that the previous three consecutive years referred to by the Executive Engineer were faslis 1329, 1330 and 1331 as his letter on the subject was dated 31st March 1923.

(vi) In fasli 1329 there were sufficient rains for wet cultivation in irrigable dry lands. This fasli was substituted not with reference to rainfall but as a result of the correct interpretation of the proposals of the Executive Engineer, Kurnool.

Letter from M.R.Ry. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR Avargal, Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, to the Collector of Kurnool, No. 2370 M-332, dated 19th February 1925.

[SUBJECT.—Issue of water tickets to dry lands which have not taken water consecutively for the previous three faslis under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.]

[Reference.—Your Endorsement N.R.C. No. 629-A/4, dated 28th January 1925.]

In returning herewith the papers received with your endorsement quoted above, I have the honour to state that the restriction asked to be imposed in this office No. 808-M., dated 31st March 1923, applies to all dry lands whether irrigable or not. It was because the ryots in the upper reaches of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal were indifferent and did not make use of the canal water to extend the wet irrigation to the full extent possible in previous years, Government had embarked on schemes for extension of irrigation in the Cuddapah district where there was demand for water for such irrigation, and two projects, viz., Chepad and Maidkur projects to irrigate an extent of nearly 20,000 acres were sanctioned and carried out. As the full available supply was taken into account in fixing the ayacut under these two projects, it became necessary to restrict all extension of irrigation elsewhere in the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal to ensure adequate supply for the irrigation under the two projects and the ryots in the upper reaches of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal have only themselves to blame if their indifference in the past, the water that was not utilized by them has been made use of elsewhere and they are now refused supply. It may, however, be possible to supply water from the canal occasionally to save dry crops if any excess supply is available, but it is not always possible to do so, as water is generally applied for at a time when owing to the holding off of rains there is great demand for water for the regular wet irrigation under the canal and water cannot be spared without affecting the interests of the latter.

2. The great defect in the irrigation under Kurnool-Cuddapah canal from the Irrigation Engineer's point of view is that the proportion of the extent of irrigable dry lands to the registered wet ayacut is very large and even in the case of irrigable dry lands the proportion of the extent regularly irrigated every year to that irrigated only occasionally is also large. Consequently the extent of irrigation under each sluice fluctuates considerably every year according to the nature of the season and rainfall, and economical distribution of water becomes very difficult as the exact extent to be irrigated is not known until the season is well advanced. Till the restriction above referred to was imposed the owners of irrigable dry lands used to take water for dry crops whenever they pleased, and as water is taken for dry

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crops only when it becomes absolutely necessary, a sudden demand used to be made on the canal water. Although it was possible to allow such unrestricted taking of water for dry crops previously it is no longer possible to do so after the extension of irrigation under the two projects above mentioned, as even though the full sanctioned ayacut under the two projects has not yet been brought under irrigation, considerable difficulty is felt at times almost every year to meet the demand for water under the two projects and turns have to be introduced at Santajatur anicut between the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and Kundu to satisfy the demand.

3. It is therefore quite necessary that the supply of water from Kurnool-Cuddapah canal for dry crops should be kept under strict control and each application for such supply must be dealt with on its own merits taking the condition of supply in the canal at the time and the demand for the irrigation of the regular ayacut under it into consideration. If water is available and is supplied it must be only in the distinct understanding that it is supplied as a special case to save crops, that the lands have no claim for the supply, that the supply is liable to be cut off at any time when the canal supply falls short or the interests of the regular wet irrigation under the canal is likely to be affected, and that if water is taken to the lands after supply is cut off, the irrigation will be heavily penalised.

4. As regards the special case referred to by the Tahsildar in paragraph 2 of his letter, I have to state that although the supply in the canal was fairly satisfactory till about the last week of January, it has been going down rapidly since then. The supply at Rajaoli anicut which supplies Chepad channel has gone down very much even before the beginning of this month and I have ordered water to be supplied by turns at Santajatur anicut. The present supply in the canal is barely sufficient for supplying Nandyal, Kanala and other tanks under them and the second crop wet irrigation under them and the canal. I have however no objection if water has already been allowed to the lands under reference as a special case, but no water should be supplied hereafter and the conditions above referred to should be enforced.

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Kurnool, to the Collector of Kurnool, No. C. 808/M-233, dated 31st March 1923.

In consideration of the necessity for economising all available water for wet cultivation under Chepad and Madukur Channel systems, *the supply of water to dry lands in Kurnool-Cuddapah canal has to be restricted suitably.* I therefore request that you will be good enough to order not to issue water tickets to dry lands which have not taken water for at least the previous three consecutive years.

L. Dis. on C. No. 2450/S-4-1923.

Copy to all Tahsildars of canal taluks for compliance and issue of necessary orders to village officers and wide publication in all canal villages.

C. SAMA RAO,
for Collector.

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Letter from the Secretary to the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement, Madras, No. H. 5617/26-5, dated 21st March 1927.

[SUBJECT.—Irrigation—Kurnool—Kurnool-Cuddapah canal—
Restriction in the case of certain dry lands.]

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from C. T. MULLINGS, Esq., Chief Engineer for Irrigation,
No. 337/27-C.E.P., dated 10th March 1927.

[Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 337/B-27-1, Revenue,
dated 5th February 1927.]

The Chief Engineer's reply to the Board's Reference, dated 2nd November 1926, referred to in paragraph 1 of Board's Reference No. H. 5617/26-4, dated 7th March 1927, has been received. He considers that some restriction in the supply of water to irrigable dry lands from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is necessary in order to increase the irrigable wet ayacut under the canal and thus improve the financial condition of the canal which is now being worked at a great loss. He points out that at present water is not taken in all years *consecutively* or even by a regular system of *yearly rotation* and that the demand for water for dry lands depends upon the ryots' choice and it increases when the rains fail. He adds that in consequence of the restriction imposed on promiscuous irrigation, applications for converting fields to permanent wet are being received and that the Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, is making further inquiries as to the effects of the restriction in question.

2.

Letter from C. T. MULLINGS, Esq., Chief Engineer for Irrigation,
Madras, No. 337/27-C.E.P., dated 10th March 1927.

With reference to Board's Reference No. H. 5617/26-2, dated 2nd November 1926, I have the honour to forward herewith copies of letters from the Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, to the Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool, from which it will be seen that the effects of the restrictive orders issued in the supply of water to dry irrigable lands under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal are being inquired into by the local officers.

2. The particulars asked for in the various clauses of Legislative Council Question No. 209 referred to in Board's Reference No. H. 5617/26-3, dated 9th February 1927, and Memorandum No. 3430-D/27-1, dated 28th February 1927 of the Public Works and Labour Department are furnished below :—

Clause (i).—The information is not available in the Public Works Department. Either the owners of fields or the Revenue Department should know for how long the water in the canal was used. At any rate the period cannot be longer than the life of the canal which is under 60 years.

Clause (ii).—The condition of consecutive use was brought into force in 1923.

Clause (iii).—The order was issued by the Collector. It is understood from the Executive Engineer that village officers were ordered to publish the information to the ryots by beat of tom-tom.

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Clause (iv).—As the order was issued in 1923, the previous faslis 1331 and 1332 were taken into account.

Clauses (v) and (vi).—No information is available in the Public Works Department.

3. One peculiarity in the case of this canal is that water is taken neither in all the cultivable years *consecutively* nor by a regular system of *yearly rotation*. The demand for water for dry lands depends on the ryots' choice and it increases when the rains fail. It is stated that in consequence of the restrictive rule now imposed applications for converting fields to permanent wet are being received. I consider that some restriction in the supply of water to irrigable dry lands is necessary in order to increase the irrigable wet ayacut under the canal and thus improve the financial condition of the canal which is now being worked at a great loss.

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. V. SANKARA AYYAR AVARGAL, Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, to the Collector of Cuddapah, No. Nil, dated Nil.

[Extension of irrigation under Kurnool-Cuddapah canal—Restriction of.]

I send herewith a copy of a number of printed mahazars presented by the ryots under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in the Kurnool district. The restrictive orders referred to in the petition, are those issued in pursuance of this office No. 808 M., dated 25th April 1923. It was based on the remarks in the Chief Engineer's note contained in G.O. No. 851 I., dated 8th October 1900, sanctioning the Maidkur project in the Cuddaph district. The immediate occasion for this restriction order arose in connexion with an estimate for improving the Rampalli channel of Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and fixing the ayacut figure for it.

2. The aim of the Chief Engineer was to use the whole of the regular supply for regular irrigation. Experience and other circumstances indicated that chances of growth of the area under regular irrigation every year were greater in the Cuddapah district limits than in the Kurnool district. We have now to see how far the expectations have been realized. First, is the growth of extent of regularly irrigated lands under the Chepad and Maidkur systems in recent years on the increase sufficient to justify the continuance of the restriction rules? Secondly, has the rule resulted in appreciable decrease in the total irrigated extent (both regular and occasional) under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal (N.B.—For the purpose of this, the lands under the Chepad and Maidkur system which are usually noted as coming under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal should be considered as separate items and the figures worked out for the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal proper, Chepad channel system and Maidkur channel system)?

3. The above information may kindly be furnished early. Possibly it can be had from the cultivation statistics for the past ten years. The figures for this long period are required to see whether the restrictive rule has resulted in any appreciable rise in the previous rate of growth of irrigation. It is quite probable that the first heat or rush following the opening of the

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two systems is by this time over and further growth will be practically unaffected by the withdrawal of the restrictive rule. Your opinion on this may kindly be given.

4. Information may also be furnished as to (i) whether, as expected, the tracts under irrigation in these systems lie in concentrated continuous large blocks, each of which is gradually expanding, (ii) what proportion the regularly irrigated area under each system roughly bears to the total irrigated extent, and (iii) what the present figures of the actual first crop areas—wet and dry—are under the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal proper, so that the figures for the year 1898-99 which are considered in the G.O. No. 851 I., dated 8th October 1900, may be compared.

Copy forwarded to the Collector of Kurnool with reference to his R.C. No. A-4-4366-26, dated 22nd October 1926, to the Board of Revenue for favour of furnishing similar particulars so far as the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in the Kurnool district is concerned.

2. One thing noticed by me, which I believe has been the consequence of the restrictive rule, is that a number of individual applications for conversion of fields to permanent wet under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal are being received. Many of these, I remember, are from the Nandikotkur taluk. I have been recommending such conversions provided the fields are contiguous with existing irrigated lands or are in blocks in close proximity to the head of a channel, the idea being that water can be supplied to these economically. No fresh off-takes from the canal are proposed on this account. Thus, indirectly, the rule is helpful in increasing the regular wet area under the canal. Perhaps the ryots are unaware of the policy now being followed. If it is explained to them, then probably the tendency to take to regular irrigation are definitely settled, it will be possible to effect economies in the distribution of water, which, under the present conditions of promiscuous, widely fluctuating irrigation, is not found practicable. The water thus saved can serve a regular extent of regular irrigation than now obtains. I believe that individual cases of hardship can be afforded relief without withdrawing the general rule. I understand that in this district it is not obligatory on the part of a registered ayacutdar to irrigate his land whenever water is available. This may account for the difference in the tendencies of the Kurnool and Cuddapah ryots in taking to regular irrigation.

Copy of letter from the Secretary, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. H. 5617/26-5, dated 21st March 1927.

[SUBJECT.—Irrigation—Kurnool—Kurnool-Cuddapah canal—Restriction in the case of certain dry lands.]

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from C. T. MULLINGS, Esq., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 337/27-C.E.P., dated 10th March 1927.

Reference—

* * * *

2. The Chief Engineer's letter read above is submitted to Government (Public Works and Labour Department) with reference to their memorandum

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No. 3430-D-27/1, dated 28th February 1927. A copy of Board's Reference No. H. 5617/26-4, dated 7th March 1927, to Government in the Revenue Department, is submitted for information.

Memo. No. 337-B/27-3, dated 3rd May 1927.

[Irrigation—Kurnool-Cuddapah canal dry lands—Restriction—
Reference Board's letter Ref. No. H. 5617/26-5, dated 21st March 1927.]

The Government await a further report from the Board of Revenue after it has ascertained from the Collector of Kurnool the results of the further enquiries now being made by the Executive Engineer, Kurnool division.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).

Resolution from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Mis. No. 2074, dated the 29th July 1927.

[Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 337-B/27-3, Revenue,
dated the 2nd May 1927.]

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation forwards a copy of the letter from the Collector of Cuddapah to the Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, stating that the restriction orders in the Kurnool district have not resulted in any appreciable increase in the extent irrigated in the Cuddapah district. The Chief Engineer observes that in the circumstances the orders in question may be withdrawn. The Board understands that the Collector has already cancelled the order.

Letter from M.B.Ry. P. SITARAMAYYA Garu, M.A., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, dated the 24th May 1927, No. D. Dis. 5037-26/A-2.

[Irrigation—Extension of irrigation—Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks—
Kurnool-Cuddapah canal—Restrictions.]

Statistics of irrigation under the Chepad channel, Maidkur channel and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal for the past ten years are furnished in the statements enclosed.

2. The figures for Cuddapah taluk do not show any marked growth of irrigation under the Maidkur channel and decrease under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal after fasli 1331, i.e., subsequent to the issue of the restriction

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order under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. The fluctuations in the area of first crop irrigated cannot be attributed to the order of restriction. The decrease in the area of the second crop irrigated was due to the insufficiency of water in the canal and the deficient rainfall in the years concerned. In nine

<i>Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.</i>	Extent.	ACS.
1. Patha Cuddapah	899
2. Gudur	763
3. Palampalli	1,199
4. Chinnamaobupalli	807
5. Rudrabarettipeta	26
6. Chennur	1,827
7. Duganapalli	127
8. Kotur	13
9. Shrotriyam Tadigotla	}	23
10. Ramachandrapuram		9
11. Krishnapuram	23
12. Venkatesapuram	29
13. Ankezapalli	157
14. Rokkarasapalli	512
15. Jaghir Sivalapalli	

Maidkur channel.

16. Bazanapalli	306
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Government villages and six shrotriyam villages (noted in the margin) the tracts under irrigation lie in concentrated continuous blocks, while in other villages the irrigated areas lie scattered. The regularly irrigated areas under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Maidkur projects in this taluk roughly bear a proportion of 90 per cent and 84 per cent respectively to the total irrigated extents under the sources concerned.

3. As regards Proddatur taluk, an increase in the area of first crop irrigated is noticed under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Chepad channel only in faslis 1334 and 1336. Under Maidkur project, the extents irrigated in the last two faslis are on the decrease. It may be seen that the restriction order has not resulted in the increase in the extents irrigated under the Chepad and the Maidkur channels. It is suggested by the Tahsildar of Proddatur that the permits issued for water annually may be issued once in three years, to enable us to have effective control over irrigation. I do not consider that this will improve matters. The tracts under irrigation in this taluk lie in concentrated continuous large blocks each of which is likely to expand in course of time. The regularly irrigated area under each system is about 75 per cent of the total area.

4. Thus it may be seen that the restriction order issued in fasli 1331 has not appreciably affected the area. It is only in exceptional cases that lands commanded by irrigation projects are left waste. In such cases the inability of the owner to cultivate them will be the chief cause. A refusal to give water to ryots will discourage them. Extension of irrigation under the Chepad channel and Maidkur project is allowed without restriction subject of course to the restriction that tickets should be obtained before irrigation. All cases of irrigation of dry lands without tickets are being penalized. Tickets have been ordered to be issued to such of the dry lands which find place in the ayacut lists prepared by the Public Works Department. In the case of new irrigation, Tahsildars have been directed to refer the cases to you before permitting irrigation. In these circumstances, I consider that the restriction order may be withdrawn.

5. I request you to furnish the Tahsildars of Proddatur and Cuddapah with an up-to-date list of ayacut lands under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, Chepad channel, and Maidkur channel, if they have not already been supplied with such lists. I also consider it necessary to publish such lists in the district gazette. If you send me copies of these lists, I shall have them published.

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Proddatur Taluk.

Fasli.	Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal		Chepad channel.		Maidkur channel.	
	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1327	7,059	1,473	4,180	1,769	1,078	262
1328	7,531	980	5,552	328	1,358	291
1329	7,591	1,035	6,417	748	1,385	270
1330	6,632	902	4,533	156	1,507	290
1331	8,380	1,258	6,495	1,681	1,394	340
1332	5,147	494	4,374	630	927	317
1333	6,352	350	3,371	313	1,122	104
1334	9,550	827	6,842	464	1,020	80
1335	5,464	145	3,455	221	360	14
1336	9,107	1,008	7,328	629	612	49

Note.—Particulars of wet and dry for first crop irrigated under Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal in fasli 1336 —

Wet
Dry

ACS.
3,209
5,898

Cuddapah taluk.

Fasli.	Wet.		Dry.	
	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Maidkur Project.

	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1327	926	343	3,652	973
1328	908	177	4,027	1,410
1329	950	324	4,174	1,333
1330	951	242	4,418	1,229
1331	950	309	4,380	1,618
1332	924	17	4,467	442
1333	931	127	5,011	882
1334	940	92	5,061	974
1335	940	139	4,172	652
1336	903	37	4,479	632

Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

1327	5,727	514	4,878	958
1328	5,915	1,475	5,600	1,116
1329	6,035	1,580	5,990	1,250
1330	6,442	1,474	6,650	1,038
1331	6,428	1,922	5,679	791
1332	6,427	1,182	5,721	989
1333	6,424	1,072	5,989	850
1334	6,463	1,525	6,765	783
1335	6,328	653	5,478	435
1336	6,059	1,294	5,111	490

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APPENDIX XX.

[Vide item III "Communications to the Council" on page 518 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending June 1927.**A.—PERMANENT.**

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2) RS.	Date of creation. (3)	Remarks. (4)
<i>Medical.</i>			
Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department— Assistant Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	500—500—800	1st April 1927	.. This appointment has been on a temporary basis since 1918.
<i>Civil Works.</i>			
Public Works Department— Deputy Sanitary Engineer.	725—1,375	1st April 1927	.. In lieu of one post of Assistant Sanitary Engineer (Rs. 875—975) abolished.

B.—TEMPORARY.**(i) EXTENSIONS OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS.**

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem (2) RS.	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
<i>General Administration.</i>			
Finance Department— Special Officer for the preparation of the Madras Financial Codes.	1,000 plus special pay Rs. 200.	1st June 1927 to 15th July 1927	Originally sanctioned for 18 months from 1st August 1924 and subsequently extended up to 15th July 1927.

Administration of Justice.

<i>Law Department—</i>			
Sub-Judge, Salem ..	650	One year from 1st April 1927.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Nellore.	650	From 1st April 1927 to 30th September 1927.	....
Sub-Judge, Vellore ..	650	One year from 1st April 1927.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Guntur.	650	From 1st April 1927 till the commencement of Christmas holidays, 1927.	....
Sub-Judge, Kurnool ..	650	One year from 15th June 1927.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Rajahmundry.	650	From 2nd May 1927 to the commencement of the summer recess 1928.

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B. TEMPORARY—cont.

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
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Administration of Justice—cont.

Second Additional Sub-Judge, Coimbatore.	650 ..	From 24th May 1927 till the commencement of the Christmas holidays, 1927.
First Additional Sub-Judge, Madura.	650	One year from 28th June 1927.	...

Police

Judicial Department— Special Superintendent for Kallar Reclamation in Madura and Ramnad.	875	One year from 12th February 1927	..
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Miscellaneous Departments

Public Department— Commissioner of Labour .	Pay in the Superior scale of the Indian Civil Service as a Collector with a special pay of Rs. 250 per mensem	The Secretary of State has sanctioned the continuance of this temporary post for a period of six months from the 1st April 1927, pending a decision on the proposal to make it permanent
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Civil Works.

Public Works Department— Executive Engineer for the localization of the second-crop zone in the Godavari Western Delta	625 to 1,375	From 1st April 1927 to 31st December 1927.
Executive Engineer, Pykara Project Division.	Do.	From 1st April 1927 to 31st March 1928	
Executive Engineer, Hydro-Electric Surveys Division.	Do	Do.	
Electrical Assistant	625	Do.	

Administration of Justice.

Law Department— Additional Sub-Judge, Devakottai.	650	From 18th June 1927 up to the summer recess of 1928.	
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Medical.

Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department— Special Malaria Officer.	900—50—1,500	7th April 1927	This post has been created for a period of 3 years.
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B. TEMPORARY—cont.

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2) Rs.	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
<i>Industries.</i>			
Development Department— Special Officer for the Survey of Cottage Industries.	500 plus Presidency allowance of Rs. 100.	Six months from 20th April 1927.	An officer of the Deputy Collector's cadre has been appointed to the post. Grade Rs. 600. Presidency allowance Rs. 100.

(ii) TEMPORARY POSTS NEWLY CREATED.

Civil Works.

Public Department— Commissioner for the Cauvery (Mettur) Irriga- tion project.	3,000 plus Overseas pay £13-6-8	For one year from 5th April 1927.	The duties of the Commissioner are as follows:— (1) To be a liaison officer between the
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officers of the Public Works Department and officers of other departments such as the Forest and Public Health Departments.

(2) To organize that portion of the work in connexion with the accounts of the project which comes under the control of the Local Government and to advise Government in respect of all questions of accounts and audit in connexion with the project which may come before the Local Government for decision or consideration.

(3) To examine the systems of purchase and custody of stores with a view to prevent the overlapping of orders and to advise the Government as to the effect of the orders regarding the purchase of stores through the Indian Stores Department.

(4) To exercise such financial powers of the Government as may be delegated to him in respect of sanctioning estimates and reappropriations of funds.

(5) To exercise supervision over contracts in order to make sure that they are drawn up in proper form.

(6) To supervise the arrangements and staff for the acquisition of land both for the head works, including the tank-bed, and for the canal system and distributaries.

(7) To organize the local administration of the headworks area in all its branches, e.g., as to the provision of a police station, a magistrate's court, a sub-treasury, a hospital, etc., and to see that the organization is brought into being as required.

(8) To submit to Government periodical progress reports.

Public Works Department— Executive Engineer, Godavari Central Division (newly constituted).	625 to 1,375.	From 1st April 1927 to 31st March 1929.
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